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HEADS OF SPEECHES

DELIVERED IN

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

BY THE SEVERAL

PRESIDENTS OR MEMBERS

OF THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

RELATIVE TO THE

FINANCES

OF

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

VOL. II.

FOR THE YEARS 1799 TO 1805.

LONDON:

*Printed by E. Cox and Son, No. 75, Great Queen Street,
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.*

1809.

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2 next year will, at a period not very distant, be brought forward, when those of the two years might be considered at the same time: but the disappointments which have happened give additional weight to the reason then adduced for moving for the Accounts. This reason has already been stated; and, as it now applies with equal, if not superior force, the necessity of bringing before Parliament the Accounts in the present instance appeared indispensable. They exhibit the situation of the Finances of the East-India Company Abroad for the year 1797-8, and at Home for the year 1798-9; and being drawn up in the accustomed form, I have only to add, that in order to place them in the most connected and distinct point of view, I shall proceed to digest and arrange them in exactly the same order as on former occasions: taking the Revenues and Charges of each Presidency respectively;—shewing the Average of the Revenues for the three past years, compared with the Average last drawn; comparing the Actual Accounts with the Estimates;—and stating the Expectations of the next Year. The whole will then be combined in general Results, both Actual and Estimated, that the Surplus from the Territorial Revenues, in either instance, after Payment of the Charges, may be discovered.—The effect of the Interest on the Debts will next be shewn, and the amount of the Produce from the Sales of Imports, and from Certificates on the Court of Directors. The remaining Total will be the amount deemed applicable, in this view, to the Purchase of Investments. The Advances for Commercial Purposes, and the Cargoes actually shipped, will then be stated; and the last point in the Indian Accounts to be noticed will be the Debts and Assets at the conclusion of the official year, contrasted with those of the preceding one. A detailed investigation of these points being accomplished, the attention of the Committee will be required to the Home Accounts, Actual and Estimated, likewise the Debts and Assets. The last object to be considered as immediately connected with the Accounts, both at Home and Abroad, is the general effect produced on the Concern at large, by the Receipt and Expenditure, in both instances, during the year.

During the detail of the examination of the Accounts, explanations will be given, that the Committee may receive every possible information of the causes of the several variations; and such further remarks will be offered, as appear to be suggested from the view of the Concern taken generally. The observations upon the situation of the Company, at the present truly memorable period, and upon the future prospects, whether of a commercial, financial, or political nature, will be rather in abstract, as it is intended, when the Accounts next in order of date are laid before Parliament, to take up the whole subject in a more comprehensive manner.

B E N G A L.

The Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India having been mentioned, as the first object of investigation, the Accounts of the Presidency of Bengal, numbered 1, 2, and 3,* will, in course, primarily claim the attention of the Committee.

Current Rupees Pounds Sterling
at 2s.

The

* For the Accounts see Appendix.

<i>BENGALE covered.</i>		Current Papers, at 2s	Pounds Sterling
3	The three first columns of No. 1 contain the Revenues in the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, the Average of which amounts to - - - - -	5,72,00,472	5,726,917
	and is less than the Average 1794-5 to 1796-7, by - - - - -	5,17,300	51,730
<p>The difference is chiefly owing to the Revenues of the year 1794-5 (the first period of the Average drawn last year) having been uncommonly productive; the Collections of the Land Revenues, in consequence of the recovery of Arrears, having considerably exceeded those of any subsequent year; and the Receipt from the Sale of Opium being at the amount it yielded before the Trade experienced the reverse, as formerly stated to the Committee.</p> <p>It has not been usual to shew an Average of Charges, for reasons repeatedly explained. As those reasons are found still to apply, the Account No. 3, being the Actual Amount of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1797-8 compared with the Estimate, will next come under consideration.</p>			
The Revenue, estimated to amount to - - - - -		5,74,88,477	5,748,547
actually amounted to - - - - -		5,78,27,413	5,782,741
being more than estimated - - - - -		3,88,936	38,802
<p>This is the Net Excess on the whole of the Revenues. On reference to the Account it will be discovered, that notwithstanding the Actual Receipts have, on the whole, exceeded the Estimated, variations appear in every item; and that the general Excess was CRs. 16,77,967, or £167,797, and the Deficiency CRs. 12,89,031, or £128,903.</p> <p>The particular heads under which the Estimate has been exceeded, to an amount requiring notice, are as follows, viz.—</p> <p><i>Mint Duties</i>, CRs. 34,267, or £3,426, from an increased Coinage on account of Individuals, and from a Profit on the Coinage of Copper at the Presidency.</p> <p><i>Oude Subsidy</i>, CRs. 8,83,233, or £88,323. As the late Vizier (whose death in 1797 was mentioned in the last address to the Committee) had made an addition to his Subsidy in the March preceding, the Estimate</p>			
(9 H)	was		

4

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.
of 2s.

was calculated on the expectation of its being paid, and that the Balance which had accrued on his former engagements would be likewise liquidated. The Committee are prepared, by documents already before the House, for the information of the further changes in the Government of Oude, which took place in January 1798; but as this will be more particularly explained hereafter, it is only requisite now to state, that the Excess arises entirely from an Extra Donation by the present Vizier; otherwise the sum reckoned upon in the Estimate would not have been realized: the deficiency, however, in that case, would have been little more than three lacks; and it is satisfactory to remark that every prospect exists of the Arrear being fully discharged.

Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. CRs. 85,927, or £8,592. These articles must ever be liable to fluctuation; depending, for the most part, on the number of Suits in the Courts. The major part of the present Excess has arisen from the Arrears of Police Taxes, and the Rent of resumed Tannadaree Lands, not included in the Estimate.

Sale of Opium, CRs. 6,40,435, or £64,043. The prospect of the revival of this article was held out, when the Accounts of the last year were under consideration. Notwithstanding the present Excess, the Opium Trade is far from having reached its former amount. The Government have directed their particular attention to its recovery, and have adopted every measure likely to accomplish it; but no very sanguine hopes of success may be entertained till the causes which produced the stagnation are removed.

The Deficiency in the expected Receipts has appeared under the following heads:—

5 *Benares Revenue,* CRs. 1,45,163, or £14,516. Notwithstanding the apparent deficiency, the prosperity of this district has continued without abatement: the expectation from the Lands has been fully realized. The produce from the Customs, indeed, has not been so great as estimated; it might, probably, have been over-rated, from too sanguine a calculation of the advantage hoped from a recent change in the management; but the great portion of the difference is proved to have arisen from an error in estimating the demand, without deducting the established Remissions.

Land

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

Land Revenues, CRs. 6,16,314, or £61,631. A Deficiency in the Collection of the Land Revenues appeared in the Statements last presented, to the amount of upwards of eight lacks of Rupees. In the Estimate of the present year, the Receipt was calculated at an amount exceeding the actual of the preceding in only the sum of four lacks. As ample allowance was left for any probable Defalcation, there was every reason to expect, that at least it would have been realized. The amount reckoned upon as Balances has been exceeded, and upwards of three lacks received from a variety of contingent articles, never included either in the Jumma or the Estimate. The difference on Syer, and Abkaree, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors, though naturally uncertain in their produce, was trivial. The disappointment is chiefly on the proper demand of the year; and this would hardly require notice, from the impossibility of an extensive rental being received exactly within the official year, if provision had not been made for that circumstance in the Estimate. The greatest want of punctuality has been experienced in some of the larger Zemindaries. Measures are, however, in contemplation, to give more full effect to the regulations for the recovery of Rents; and it appears by subsequent Accounts, that a large amount of the Balances of this year was received before the end of the July following.

6 *Sale of Salt*, CRs. 54,755, or £5,475. The Deficiency is small when the total Sale is considered; but as the Sales of Salt have, for so many years, uniformly exceeded the Estimate, and as the Estimate, in the present case, was at the same amount as formerly, an explanation seems requisite. The defalcation was, in part, produced by impediments to the manufacture in Bengal, in consequence of most unfavourable weather, and in part, by the non-fulfilment of the Contract for Coast Salt.

Stamp Duties, CRs. 4,72,799, or £47,280. The Committee were informed last year, that this is entirely a new article of Revenue, and that it was substituted in lieu of the Police Tax, which though an increasing Resource, was abolished, as the collection was not only attended with difficulty, but found oppressive. The Estimate was framed on a calculation of the probable produce, supposed to be accurate; but as more time was consumed

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling,
at 2s.

sumed in preparing the presses, and making the numerous arrangements, than expected, the documents, on which the Stamps were principally to be used, as the Bills, Deeds, &c. in the Judicial Courts, were filed, before they possibly could be ready. The expectation appears, nevertheless, to have been over-rated; but as a revision of the plan has taken place, the prospect may be indulged, that in process of time the original intention will be answered.

The Revenues actually received in the year 1797-8, have been stated to exceed the Estimate in near four lacks of Rupees. It is also to be remarked, that they exceeded the Receipts, in either of the preceding years, in upwards of eight lacks.

On the other hand, the Charges will be found to exhibit a very different view.

They were estimated to amount to	3,83,39,910	3,893,991
the Actual Amount for the year was	4,03,16,399	4,031,660
being more than estimated	13,76,689	137,669

7 When the Estimate for this Presidency was brought before the Committee last year, doubts were stated as to the realization of the Nett Revenue. The foundation of those doubts was not so much from an apprehension of the failure of the Resources, as of an increase of the Outgoings, in consequence of the peculiar situation of affairs in India. The result has established the propriety of the remarks then made; and it appears, that the gross Excess of Charge amounted to CRs. 25,86,227, or £258,622; and the Deficiency was CRs. 12,09,538, or £120,953, making the Nett Excess as before stated.

The heads of Charge, in which the Estimate has been exceeded, are as follows, viz.

Mint Duties, in a small amount.

Post-Office Charges, CRs. 12,413, or £1,241, from an increased Expence of Dawk Bearers, &c. in consequence of transactions in the Upper Provinces.

Charges

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

Charges of Benares Residency, CRs. 37,014, or £9,701, from the Payment of Pensions and Loss on Batta, not stated in the Estimate.

Charges of Resident's Office at Lucknow, CRs. 94,360, or £9,436. The changes adverted to in the explanations of the Receipt for Subsidy, produced a variety of contingent expences, which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the Estimate.

8 *Other Charges of the Civil Department*, CRs. 3,56,438, or £35,644. These, in addition to the Establishments, include Contingencies of every description, and a number of Charges, though fixed in their nature, variable in their amount. In these cases, it is scarcely possible to form an Estimate of the probable Expenditure. From the mode of stating the Arrears, by which the adjustment of this part of the Account has been made, it is not practicable to explain exactly the cause of the Excess. Some part of it appears to have been occasioned by extraordinary Expences attending temporary Embassies, particularly that to Ava; by additional Durbar Charges; also by a greater charge incurred on account of the Residency of Poonah, in consequence of the newly appointed Resident being prevented proceeding thither by the setting in of the rains. Other causes might likewise be mentioned, which it would be too tedious to detail.

Judicial Charges, CRs. 1,72,165, or £17,216. The same difficulty occurs as in the preceding article. It is, however, to be remarked, that in this department is included a number of Contingencies, which cannot be estimated with any certainty.

Military Charges, CRs. 15,26,202, or £152,620. The Estimate appeared to be calculated at an amount which might have been expected to embrace every probable contingency of the year, as it provided for an additional Force in Oude, also for the Expence of intended Expeditions; but from a course of events, absolutely impossible to be foreseen, it became requisite to make a further Increase in the first instance, by which several regiments were placed on double batta. From that circumstance, and the unexpected movements of the Army, a considerable

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

Expence was incurred : the Expence also of Expeditions was much greater. Another cause of the Excess is to be found in the augmentation of the Native Infantry, both in the strength and by the raising two entire new regiments.

Customs, Charges of Collection, CRs. 11,710, or £1,171. This arises, in part, from an addition to the Establishment.

Opium, Advances and Charges, CRs. 3,16,339, or £31,634. This Expence has hitherto depended on the quantity delivered under the contract, which may account, in some measure, for the Excess: but a part has been occasioned by the preparations for the change in the system of management.

The last head under which an Excess is to be noticed is, the *Stamp-Office Charges*, to the amount of CRs. 58,450, or £5,845. The Expenditure, in this instance, is treble the sum estimated. It being the first year of the establishment of the Office, the difficulty of calculating the Expence may be, in some degree, owing to the novelty of the charge; but the principal cause of the Excess is assigned to have arisen from the Purchase of a much larger quantity of Paper than estimated, of which a very considerable portion remains in store, so that a part only of the Expence may properly be charged to this year.

The heads under which the Charges have fallen short of the Estimate are but few; and of those by far the greatest amount is to be attributed rather to the *deferring of the Expence*, than to the want of precision in calculating the Estimate. They are as follow *viz.*—

Marine Charges, CRs. 66,782, or £6,678, from a smaller Expence attending the Pilot Schooners and Moorings; from the Charge of Vessels to cruise off the Andamans, though estimated not incurred; and from a smaller Advance for building Vessels.

Buildings and Fortifications, CRs. 4,30,767, or £43,076. This difference is chiefly occasioned by the Erection of extensive Cavalry Cantonments being deferred till a more suitable spot than originally intended shall be fixed

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees, at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

fixed upon : and a small part arises from a less Expende being incurred for Buildings in the Judicial Department.

Revenue Charges CRs. 2,30,534, or £23,053. This difference arises on a great number of items : near 70,000 Rupees in Pensions, charged in the Estimate, but transferred to Benares in the Actual Account. The Expende of Pool-bundee was considerably less ; and in several of the districts, the general Expende was below the amount estimated.

10 *Salt Advances and Charges*, being less than the Estimate in the sum of CRs. 4,81,455, or £48,145, is the last article for explanation. The smaller provision of Salt, in consequence of the unfavourable season, and the failure in the contract for Coast Salt, as noticed under the Revenues, have been the cause of the diminution of the Advances.

The Nett Excess of the Charges has been stated to amount to - - - - -	13,76,689	137,669
From which deduct the Nett Excess of Revenue, as stated likewise - - - - -	3,88,936	38,898
the Nett Deficiency in the Actual Nett Revenue, compared with the Estimate, will then appear to be - - -	9,87,753	98,775
And the Total Nett Revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1797-8, is found to amount to - - - - -	1,75,10,814	1,751,081
which, in consequence of the Increase of the Expences during the year, is less than the Nett Revenue of the year preceding, by - - - - -	8,98,826	89,882

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

The prospects of the year 1798-9 are much more flattering than the preceding year.

The Revenues are estimated, in the last column of No. 1, to amount to - - - - -	6,25,96,008	6,259,600
and the Charges in the last column of the Statement No. 2, to	3,95,28,473	3,952,847
making the Estimated Nett Revenue - - - - -	2,30,67,535	2,306,753

The nett difference in the amount of the Resources, on a comparison with those of last year, is no less than CRs.

BENGAL *continued.*

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.

CRs. 47,68,595, or £476,859; and the Charges are, on the whole, estimated at a less amount, by CRs. 7,88,126, or £78,812. It nevertheless appears, that in a few particulars the Estimate states a more unfavourable view in both instances; some articles of Revenue being expected to be below, and some heads of Charge to be above the last year; but in neither case to a great amount.

- 111 The gross sum of the improved Revenue is CRs. 53,52,390, or £535,239. An Increase of the *Post-Office Collections* is expected, in consequence of regulations lately made in that Department. The Collection of the *Land Revenues* is taken at CRs. 5,42,382, or £54,288, more. This cannot be termed a very sanguine calculation, when the Defalcation of the last, and the year preceding, is considered. It is to be hoped, that in this instance the Estimate will be more than realized. A larger produce from the Sale of *Salt* is stated, amounting to CRs. 6,34,775, or £63,477. It likewise exceeds former Estimates upwards of five lacks. The advices favour the prospect, that the expectation in this regard will not be disappointed. An Increase of CRs. 1,82,799, or £18,280, is reckoned upon from the *Stamp Duties*. In the last year the institution of them took place. When the first calculation at nearly six lacks is considered, it may be hoped, that the present Estimate, at half the amount, is not stated too high.

By far the greatest addition is expected from the Subsidies, in consequence of new Treaties with the Nabob of Oude and the Nizam. A more particular explanation of these engagements will be offered hereafter: at present it may suffice to remark, that the *Oude Subsidy* is calculated in this year to amount to CRs. 96,19,969, or £961,997, which is more than received last year by CRs. 28,70,699 or £287,070. So large a receipt is not to be looked for in future years; as this sum includes not only the current Subsidy settled in February 1798, but likewise Arrears, and the expence of repairing some Forts, which the present Vizier has agreed to defray. The *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, under the former Treaty, is included in the Madras Statements. The sum here stated, amounting to CRs. 10,44,000, or £104,400, is the part under the Treaty of September 1798, which fell due from that time to the end of the official year.

The

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

12 The only article requiring notice, from which a less Receipt is expected, is the *Opium*: the difference amounts to CRs. 5,24,435, or £52,443. This is the first year of the change of the system, from a contract to the management by agency. The reduction of the quantity is one of the measures resorted to for restoring the Trade, of course a less produce is estimated.

The Net Diminution of the Charges, compared with the last year, has been stated. On an examination of the Accounts it appears, that the aggregate of those items, on which an Increase is expected, amounts to CRs. 9,37,263, or £93,726; and the Total of those, on which a less Expenditure is looked for, is CRs. 17,25,389, or £172,539.

Those, in the first instance, to any considerable amount, are the *Buildings and Fortifications*, CRs. 6,43,047 or £64,304; of which the most considerable part is in the repairing and strengthening the Forts in the Vizier's Dominions. The Advances in the *Salt Department* are calculated at CRs. 2,49,455, or £24,945, more, on account of the additional quantity likely to be provided in the year.

The Diminution is in the great majority of the items. The Charges in the *Civil Department* are all expected to be less: the *Post-Office*, from the probability of a less Expence in the Extraordinaries; at *Lucknow*, from the Residency being exempted from the Contingencies of the last year. As to the remaining *Civil Charges*, on which the Diminution is the greatest, the remark upon the Actual Accounts must, of necessity, suffice for an explanation. This may likewise be found to apply, with regard to the Charges of the *Judicial Department*, which appear below the last year. The *Military Expences* are estimated at a less amount, by CRs. 3,27,922, or £32,792. On the out-turn, in this respect, it is impossible to form a conjecture, although the Estimate was calculated with every attention to the circumstances then existing, or likely to occur. The greatest difference is expected in the *Opium*, from the determination to restrict the quantity manufactured, till the demand of the market can be more completely ascertained. The Expence of the *Stamp Office* is below the last year.

13 The great Expence (beyond the first Estimate) attending the institution, has been noticed, and that it was not likely to

(9 K)

occur

BENGAL continued.

occur in future; it is therefore hoped, that the amount now inserted will not be exceeded.

The Result of the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges by the Actual Accounts in the year 1797-8, and as estimated for the year 1798-9 is;—the Net Revenue, in the latter instance, is expected to exceed that in the former by

Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
55,56,721	555,672

With regard to which it is to be observed, that although there exists, at present, no ground for doubt of the realization of the Estimated Resources, and although the Charges, in general, are stated at an amount which does not appear objectionable, it may be expected, that the important transactions at the close of the year, and the extraordinary and unparalleled exertions of the Government, will have occasioned an Increase of the Military Expences.

M A D R A S.

The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Madras come next under consideration. To pursue the examination of them, in like manner with those of Bengal, it will be necessary, first, to refer to the Account No. 4, the three first columns of which shew the Receipt of Revenue in the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8. In former years, the peculiar situation of a part of the Resources of this Presidency, rendered it necessary to make some adjustments, before an Average could properly be drawn; on the present occasion, as in the last year, it seems only requisite to exclude the Revenues of Ceylon and the Dutch Settlements, as not properly appertaining to the fixed Annual Receipt.

Pagodas, at 8s.	Pounds Sterling.
45,61,883	1,824,755
59,303	21,521

14 In this view, the Average Receipt of the three years above named amounts to - - - - - 45,61,883 which is less than the Average calculated on the Accounts one year back, by - - - - - 59,303

Omitting an Average of Charges, for reasons already adverted to under Bengal, the next Account which calls the attention of the Committee, is No. 6. In that is shewn a Com-

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at Rs. Pounds Sterling.

a Comparison of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1797-8, according to the Estimate, and by the Actual Accounts.

The Revenues were estimated to produce	58,36,689	2,334,675
their Actual Amount was	48,47,377	1,938,950
making a Deficiency in the Actual Receipt, of	9,89,312	395,725

The heads of Revenue are few, which the Actual Receipts have, in this year, exceeded the Estimated, amounting in the whole to only Pagodas 69,108, or £27,648. Of this, the sum of Pagodas 20,890, or £8,156, is in the *Subsidy* from the *Nabob of Arcot*, and arises from the Collections in the Poligar Countries (taken in part payment) being more productive than expected. This is not to be considered as an addition to the *Subsidy*, but as a recovery of Arrears. The *Revenues of Ceylon* and the *Post-Office Collections*, in a small amount, form the remaining part of the Surplus Receipt.

The Total of the Deficiencies was Pagodas 10,58,420, or £423,368. The detail is as follows, viz.—

Land and Sea Customs, Pagodas 5,378, or £2,151. The Trade, on which the produce of the Customs depends, having in this year been generally less than in the last, may account for the difference.

Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, Pagodas 4,17,395, or £166,958. When the Estimate was under consideration last year, a doubt of the realization under this head was stated; as it was a ground of surprise, that, situated as the Tanjore Country then was, so large a Receipt should be reckoned upon.

The Deficiency in the *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, amounting to Pagodas 118,780, or £47,512, is under the engagement by the former Treaty. From the nature of the connexion with His Highness, there is no doubt of its being cleared in the account with him.

The most serious disappointment, in every view, has occurred in the Collection of the *Land Revenues*, to the amount of Pagodas 477,606, or £191,042. The Collection

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

tion of the last year was nearly three lacks below the sum estimated; but some satisfaction was derived, from the consideration of its being, on the comparison with former years, very productive. In that instance, it certainly appeared, that the Estimate was rated too high; but in the present it is to be observed with concern, that a similar excuse cannot be urged in nearly the same extent. A narrow examination into the causes of the Defalcation became essentially requisite, and the advices have been attentively looked into; from which it is discovered, that the difference is in the demand of the current year, and that the Collections on account of Balances, in the general, have been exceeded. The Revenues of the Jaghire have been realized, and in the Districts to the Southward the Deficiencies have been inconsiderable. The great failure has occurred in the Northern Circars; where, although the Company's authority is becoming each year more firmly established, the Collections are still attended with difficulty, requiring all the energy, ability, and diligence of the Collectors. The effect of the smallest relaxation is soon visible; and although, in many of the Districts; the servants of the Company are highly deserving of credit, for their successful and persevering exertions, in some a contrary conduct has produced inconvenience.

16 The causes assigned for the Defalcation are various; super-abundance and low price of Grain, in some instances; in others, Loss of Property by Inundations, and the interruption of Agriculture, either by the failure of the early, or by the prodigious quantity of the middle and latter rains. It is however hoped, from the securities in hand and the arrangements made, that the ultimate Deficiency in the present year's demand will not be to a very considerable amount.

Notwithstanding the produce of the Collections from the Ceded Countries was below the Estimate, in Pagodas 38,380, or £15,352, it was not far beneath that of the last year, and exceeded considerably that of the year before. A part is stated to have been occasioned by an alteration in the engagements with some of the Renter, and security is obtained for another part.

The

<i>MADRAS continued.</i>	Pagodas, &c. &c.	Pounds Sterling.
The probable Charges of this Presidency, in the year 1797-8, appear to have been calculated with a particular degree of accuracy. They were estimated to amount to	62,07,096	2,482,838
their Actual Amount was	62,89,436	2,515,774
exceeding the Estimate in only the sum of	82,340	32,936

Few observations on this small difference are requisite; because, although it is the Nett Excess merely, the variations as to the Surplus or the Deficiency in the Actual Charges have not been to any considerable amount.

The gross Excess was Pagodas 1,48,029, or £59,211, and the Deficiency Pagodas, 65,689, or £26,275, arising in both instances, upon a number of items.

The Excess in the *Civil Charges* was Pagodas 25,873, or £10,349, and, arises principally from Contingencies; as Loss by Exchange, &c. not inserted in the Estimate.

The *Military Expences* were more than estimated Pagodas 41,221, or £16,488. Some of the Charges appear to have been less: but the Increase of the Army, the additional Purchase of Stores, and Disbursements on Expeditions, have operated to produce the Excess.

On the *Revenue Charges* the Excess was Pagodas 49,832, or £19,932. Some of the Expences of this Department were less than estimated; but there is difficulty in accounting for it exactly, as a part of the difference arises from the mode of stating the Arrears, which are adjusted with the Actual Accounts of the year.

The *Charges at Ceylon* and the *Dutch Settlements* include the expence of the Support and Maintenance of Prisoners, and a number of Contingencies, which necessarily must be uncertain. This explanation may be supposed to account for the Excess in this instance, amounting to Pagodas 30,278, or £12,111.

The items of Charge which have not equalled the Estimate are, the *Post-Office* in a small amount; the *Charges on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries* in Pagodas 20,698, or £8,279, from a diminution of the District Establishments, a reduction of Survey Charges, a less Ex-

MADZAS continued.

Pagodas & Rs.

Pounds Sterling.

pence in the Repairs of Tanks, and the postponement of some other Charges. The Charges on the Assigned Revenues of Tanjore, Pagodas 43,628, or £17,451, in consequence of the Estimate having calculated on a disbursement of Pensions which has not been incurred, and on a Charge of Collection, more than in the event proved requisite.

The Deficiency in the Actual Revenues was stated to amount to - - - - - 9,89,312 395,725

Adding the Surplus of the Actual Charges, as shewn above, - - - - - 82,340 32,936

the Nett Surplus of the Actual Charges will then be found to amount to - - - - - 10,71,652 428,661

And the Actual Surplus of the Charges of this Presidency, in the year 1797-8, will appear to be - - - - - 14,42,059 576,823

which exceeds the Surplus of the Charges of the preceding year by - - - - - 4,11,651 164,660

- 18 partly from the Deficiency in the Receipts, and partly from the Increase of the Military Expenses occasioned by the addition to the Forces, and other contingencies, in consequence of the War.

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

The important occurrences, which will be brought to the notice of the Committee were partly in view when the calculations were made of the probable Expenses of this Presidency for the year 1798-9; from whence it is justly to be expected, that the Disbursements must be to an amount almost unprecedented. No Diminution of Revenue having been apprehended, the Receipts have been taken at an amount which, in general, appears to be prescribed by the experience of the year preceding. The particulars, both of Revenue and Charge, will be found in the last columns of the Accounts Nos. 4 and 5.

The Revenues are estimated to amount to - - - - - 50,12,489 2,004,993

and the Charges to - - - - - 71,43,797 2,857,519

by which the expected Excess of Charge appears to be - - - - - 21,31,314 852,526

On the comparison it is discovered, that the Revenues are estimated to exceed those of the last year, by Pagodas 1,65,106,

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

1,65,106, or £66,042. Several variations, nevertheless, appear to a more considerable amount; under some heads the Receipt being expected to be larger, and under others less.

The *Tanjore Subsidy* is stated at something more than the Receipt last year, on the supposition that more will be realized from the Assumed Districts.

The *Subsidy from the Nizam* is taken at the full amount payable under the former engagement at this Presidency. The Deficient Receipt in 1797-8, as explained in the Account of that year, may account for the difference. A notandum to the Account remarks, that this sum was taken from the Bengal Statements. Perhaps an adjustment may hereafter become necessary under this head.

20 The *Land Revenues* are estimated at five lacks beyond the amount collected last year. In the explanatory remarks on the extraordinary deficiency in that year it was stated, that securities were in hand for many of the Balances; so that a recovery may, with some propriety, be reckoned upon. It does not appear, that the calculations, in general, are beyond what is justly warranted; and it is hoped, from the talents and assiduity of the present Collectors, that the Result of this year will prove much more favourable than that of the last.

Of the heads of Revenue expected to be less than last year, two only require notice:—

The *Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot*, to the amount of Pagodas 33,380, or £13,352, in the Collections of the Assigned Peishcush, which are expected to be less, in consequence of the extra Receipt in last year.

The difference in the *Revenues from Ceylon*, amounting to Pagodas 434,226, or £173,690, is explained in the Account to be supposed to arise from the expectation that the Island would not continue under this Presidency the whole year.

The Charges, as before remarked, are expected to be very high: those in the *Military Department* were particularly

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

cularly in contemplation; and it appears that of the sum of Pagodas 9,24,155, or £369,662, in which the Charges, in the gross, are likely to exceed those of the year 1797-8, near eight lacks and a half are in that department. This, in general, is to be considered as the estimated expense of the preparations for the Army taking the Field.

20 The probable Increase of other articles of Expense arises from different circumstances. That in the *Civil Charges*, though only taken at Pagodas 4,600, may be reckoned still higher, from the contingencies in the last year's Accounts, which do not appear in the Estimate. The addition is expected from the Durbar Charges, and from the institution of the Recorder's Court. In this year, a greater expense is reckoned upon in the *Revenue Department*, principally from the measures wisely adopted by the Government for repairing the Tanks. On the same account, the Charges in the *Ceded Countries* are likely to be higher; but, in this instance, an Expense will probably arise, from the necessity of securing the inhabitants from depredators on Tippoo's frontier. The Charges on the *Assigned Revenues of Tanjore* will experience an Increase, from the expense attending the Restoration of Serfagee, which is to be noticed in the sequel; also from Advances necessary to be made to the Inhabitants for Repairs and Cultivation.

In two instances, only, is a less Expense estimated; *Buildings and Fortifications*, which does not require notice, and at *Ceylon*, the reasons for which may be found in the remarks on the Revenues.

The Result of this Comparison is, the Nett Charge, estimated for the 1798-9, is calculated to exceed the charge of the preceding year, in the sum of - - - - -

6,89,255

275,702

The remark at the conclusion of the examination of the Bengal Estimate will most properly apply on this occasion; and it may further be added, that as the scene of the brilliant operations of the late war was immediately on this Coast, it must not occasion surprize, if on receipt of the Actual Accounts it should prove, that the Charges have still reached a greater amount.

B O M B A Y :

The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay, as exhibited in the Accounts Nos. 7, 8, and 9, come next under review.

The Revenues of the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, are stated in the three first columns of No. 6.		
On an Average, they amounted to - - - - -	27,60,662	₹ 10,574
which is more than the Average, 1794-5 to 1796-7, . . .	76,176	8,569

21 It is proper to remark, that some objection may arise to the Comparison of the Averages; because the Accounts, in both periods, include Subsidies, the payment of which does not appear regular; for example, in 1794-5, the recovery of an Arrear from the Mahrattas, amounting to Rupees 1,34,280, or £15,106, is stated; and in 1797-8, the Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore, for the Balance of the last year, and for the amount of the current year, making together Rupees 4,72,798, or £53,189; while the intermediate years include nothing, but the proper Resources of the Company.

Divesting, therefore, the Averages, in both periods, of the Receipt for Subsidies, it will be found, that the Average drawn on the latter, or upon the years now under consideration, is less by Rupees 36,663, or £4,124; which is chiefly to be attributed to the short Receipt for the Malabar Province in 1797-8, as will be explained upon the examination of the Revenues for that year.

Declining, as at the other Presidencies, an Average of Charges, the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges of 1797-8, as estimated, and according to the actual Out-turn, is next to be examined: this is stated in the account, No. 9.

The Revenues were estimated to amount to	28,36,450	319,100
the Actual Amount was	30,06,129	338,189
being more than the Estimate	1,69,679	19,089

The whole amount of the Receipts of this Presidency is small, compared with the others; but the differences are proportionably greater. The Surplus Receipts amounted (9 M) to

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 3d. Pounds Sterling.

to Rupees 4,56,275, or £51,333, and the Deficit to Rupees 2,86,596, or £32,242.

In the former, the *Customs* amounted to Rupees 1,58,477, or £17,828. The Collection was not only more than the Estimate, but exceeded, likewise, the last year, which was very productive. The annual Increase of this Resource is a proof of the increasing commerce on this side of India.

22 A greater sum than estimated was received from the *Rajah of Travencore*. The Excess amounted to Rupees 2,97,798, or £33,502; and it was observed, when the Estimate was considered last year, that more might have been reckoned upon. The present Receipt is on the engagement in the permanent Treaty and on the recovery of Arrears; and it is to be remarked, that the complete realization appears, from the stipulations being brought to the credit of the *Rajah* in his contract account for Pepper, &c.

The Deficiency in the Receipt is principally in the *Land Revenue*, and the *Collections* from the *Ceded Countries*: the former in a small amount, chiefly from an Error in the Estimate; and the latter in Rupees 2,26,624, or £25,494 from the effects of the disturbance in *Cotiote*, of the disputed Succession of *Cherical*, and of the Death of the *Zamorine*. Although the Estimate may have been rated too high, on account of the productive Collections in 1796-7, a hope may be indulged, that no eventual loss will accrue, as the difference may be rather considered a delay of payment than otherwise.

The Charges were estimated to amount to	75,02,667	844,050
and actually amounted to	83,54,855	939,921
being more than estimated	8,52,188	95,871

The only Charge below the Estimate was the *Marine*, in a small amount. A Surplus has occurred in every other item; the *Civil*, in Rupees 1,34,531, or £15,134, which may mostly be attributed to the Increase of Salary to the Members of Council, and to the Expence of an Embassy to *Travencore* and to *Colapore*.

(The)

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 6d. Pounds Sterling.

The Excess in the *Military Charges* was Rupees 5,28,442, or £59,450, part owing to disturbances in the Malabar Province, and part to a greater Expenditure for Stores.

23 The Expenditure of *Buildings* was increased, from the necessity of strengthening the Defences; and the *Revenue Charges* in Contingencies, and the expenditure of repairing Embankments. A greater Expenditure has been sustained in the *Ceded Countries*, amounting to Rupees 90,559, or £10,187, from the appointment of a Committee for making arrangements in the Malabar Province, the employment of a greater number of Servants, and other circumstances, which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the Estimate.

The Surplus of the Receipts, stated to amount to	1,69,679	19,089
deducted from the Surplus of the Charges,	8,52,188	95,871
the Nett Surplus of the Charges is found to be	6,82,509	76,782
And the Surplus of the Actual Charges of this Presidency is, in the year 1797-8,	53,48,726	601,732
which is more than the Surplus Charge of the preceding year by	6,74,164	75,843
and is accounted for, principally, in the increased Military Expenditures.		

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

The Expectations of the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1798-9, are stated in the last column of the Accounts numbered 7 and 8.

The Revenues are computed to amount to	30,76,537	346,110
and the Charges to	88,59,550	996,699
making a Surplus in the Charges of	57,83,013	650,589

In the Revenues derived under this Presidency, the nett difference from those collected in the last year is but small; no more than Rupees 70,408, or £7,920. Few observations are necessary. The *Collections* from the *Ceded Countries* are expected to be more from the receipt of sums deferred

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 6d. Pounds Sterling.

24 deferred last year, as explained in the remarks on the Actual Accounts. On the other hand, the *Customs* are expected to be less, on the supposition that the Trade may not be to the extent of the year preceding; and the Receipt from the *Travencore Subsidy*, from the Payment of Arrears in that year.

The Charges, in the whole, are estimated at five lacks more than those of the year 1797-8. The Gross Excess is Rupees 677,173, or £76,182; of this, Rupees 5,75,958, or £64,795, is in the *Military Expences*, chiefly from the necessity of placing the Army on a footing to resist any attack which might be made on the Coast; and Rupees 81,474, or £9,165, in *Buildings and Fortifications*, from the Repairs and Additions required for the further security of the Possessions.

Those articles of Charge which are calculated to be less than the last year, in an amount requiring remark, are in the *Marine and Revenue* Departments. The former, Rupees 86,181, or £9,695, principally in the Contingencies and the Supply of Stores; in the latter Rupees 71,799, or £8,077, partly from contingent Expences incurred in the last year, not expected in this.

In the Result, the Nett Charge of this Presidency, estimated for the year 1798-9, exceeds that of the year 1797-8, by

4,34,287

48,857

As at the time of framing the Estimate, the measures in contemplation at the other Presidencies were not known at Bombay; no calculation was made on that account. From the distinguished part the Army of this Presidency took in the subsequent transactions, it may readily be supposed, that a very considerable additional Expence has been incurred: indeed the fact is ascertained by the advices. Other Charges have also been greatly increased; but the Committee must be highly gratified by the information, that the Collection of the Revenues has suffered no diminution.

25 Having accomplished an explanation in detail, in so far as appeared necessary for the information of the Committee, of every circumstance which has affected, or is likely to affect, the Receipt and Expenditure of the Three Presidencies, during the periods

periods under investigation, their attention is further requested to other articles of Charge which fall upon the Revenues of India. These are the Expences of the Settlements of

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

The Revenues and Charges of Fort Marlbro', the chief Residency of Bencoolen, and the Settlements subordinate, are stated in the Account No. 10 (a).

	Dollars, at 5s.	Pounds Sterling.
On the Average of the three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8 inclusive, the Revenues amounted to	20,707	5,177
and the Charges to	418,827	104,707
being a Nett Charge of	398,120	99,530

This is £14,749 more than the Nett Charge calculated on the Average of the Accounts presented last year. The Excess of that Average beyond the preceding one was stated to arise from Expences of Buildings. In addition to the effect of that circumstance, which is more particularly felt in the calculation now made, an Increase of Allowances in the Civil Department, and an Extension of the Military Force, may be assigned as causes of the present Increase.

The Nett Expence of the Residency of Marlbro' in 1797-8 was Dollars 435,603, or £108,901, which is more than the Average above stated, from the Increase of Civil and Military Charges adverted to. As this Residency, and the Settlement of Pinang, are immediate Dependencies upon Bengal, and the Expences are defrayed by Supplies from thence, the Actual Amount of those Supplies has been usually stated, with what has been sent to St. Helena.

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
They were estimated to amount to	8,58,400	85,840
and actually amounted to (by Nos. 18 and 19)	16,32,993	163,299
being more than estimated	7,74,593	77,459

26 That the Actual Expence should be almost double the Estimated, must excite some surprise, and raise doubts of the accuracy of the calculation in the Estimate. It certainly does appear, that sufficient allowance was not made for the probable exigencies of Bencoolen, where almost the whole difference rests; but, on the other hand, the Supplies appear to have exceeded the actual demand of

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c. continued.

Current Rupees, at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

the year, probably from the necessity of making up for the Deficiency in the year before, and of assisting the provision of the Investment: a part, also, may possibly be for the use of the next year.

The Supplies estimated for the year 1798-9 are calculated, by No. 11, to amount to 11,71,600

117,160

Unless it is considered, that a part of the very ample Supply to Marlbro' in last year may be intended in aid of the present, the Estimate seems underrated; for, according to the Marlbro' Accounts in No. 10, the probable Demand for that Residency only is not much under the sum now stated.

GENERAL VIEW.

27 The General Result of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1797-8, is as follows, viz.—

REVENUES.

Of Bengal, by No. 3, - - - - -	CRs. 5,78,27,413	£5,782,741	
Madras, by No. 6, - - - - -	Pags. 48,47,377	1,933,950	
Bombay, by No. 9, - - - - -	Rups. 30,06,129	338,189	
Total Revenues - - - - -			£8,059,880

CHARGES.

Of Bengal, by No. 3, - - - - -	CRs. 4,03,16,399	£4,031,660	
Madras, by No. 6, - - - - -	Pags. 62,89,436	2,515,774	
Bombay, by No. 9, - - - - -	Rups. 33,54,855	939,921	
Total Charges - - - - -			7,487,355

Nett Revenue of the three Presidencies - - - - -			572,525
Deduct,—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c.			
as before stated, per Nos. 18 and 19, - - - - -	CRs. 16,32,993		163,299
The Remainder - - - - -			409,226

is the Excess of the Revenue above the Civil, Military, &c. Charges.

A further

GENERAL VIEW continued.

Excess of Revenues Brought forward		£409,226
A further Charge upon the Revenues is the Interest on the Debts:		
The sums paid were		
At Bengal, by No. 18,	CRs. 40,88,103	£408,810
Madras, by No. 19,	Pags. 3,68,648	147,458
Bombay, by No. 20,	Rups. 4,23,627	47,658
		603,926
The Total of the Interest paid on the Debts is		603,926
and being more than the Revenue stated to be Remaining, the Difference, amounting to		194,700
is the Nett Deficiency of the Territorial Revenues, which deducted from the amount received in India on the Sale of Import Goods, as by No. 15,		CRs. 58,28,336
		582,806
The Remainder		388,133
is the sum ascertained to be applicable, in this view, to the Purposes of Commerce in the Purchase of Investments, and the Payment of the Charges of the Commercial Department.		388,133

28 When this subject was last before the House, the prospect of a most extensive Provision of Investment was stated. The Amount was greatly enhanced by the payment intended for the Spices purchased from the Captors of Columbo. From the pressure on the Finances, consequent upon the situation of affairs in India, a considerable Reduction was to be apprehended; the Result has, however, been much more favourable than could have been expected.

The Actual Advances for the Investment, including the assistance to China, and for the Commercial Charges, in the year 1797-8, are as follow, viz.—

In Bengal, by No. 18.		
Charges of the Board of Trade at the Presidency and Factories,	SRs. 7,91,331	CRs. 9,17,944
Advances for the Investment, with Commission,	82,24,619	95,40,558
Purchase of Spices at Columbo,	22,79,092	26,43,746
		1,31,02,248
Add,—Supplies to Canton,	SRs. 16,52,963	19,17,437
		1,50,19,685
		£1,501,968

At

GENERAL VIEW continued.

	Advances for Investment, &c. brought forward	-	£1,501,968
	At Madras, by No. 19.		
	Charges, Allowances, &c. in Commercial Department, Pags.	2,68,495	
	Advances for Investment, with Charges,	13,08,765	
		15,77,260	
	Add,—Remittance to Canton	42,000	
		16,19,260	647,704
29	At Bombay, by N ^o 20.		
	Salaries, &c. in the Commercial Department	Rups. 23,75,156	
	Advances for Investment, with Charges	1,50,119	
		25,25,275	
	Add Supply to Canton	2,28,627	
		Rups. 27,53,902	309,814
	At Bencoolen, by N ^o 22,	- CRs. 2,04,793	20,479
	Total Advances for Investment and Commercial Charges	- - -	£2,479,965

The amount now pointed out, as the sum applied to Commercial Purposes in the year 1797-8, although less by £200,000 than expected, is still very considerable, when compared with any former year. The Supply for the China Investment exceeded £230,000. A question naturally arises, by what means so extensive a Commerce was maintained and carried on; when the Surplus of the Revenues, formerly productive to an immense amount, was reduced so low as in the present year; and when, in consequence, the demand of Funds upon this account was carried so high as £2,200,000. The Diminution of the Cash and Bills in the Treasuries, compared with the last year, and the Bills drawn on the Court of Directors, contributed largely; but the great Supply has been from Loans, which will appear in the addition made to the Debts.

The Cargoes actually shipped for Europe in 1797-8; with Charges not added to the Invoices, by N^o 22, amounted to - CRs. 2,58,36,902 £2,583,690

Excluding the Supply to China, this sum exceeds the Advances £338,000: but as the Spices purchased at Columbo, paid for in this year, were shipped for Europe in the last, the Excess will be £602,000. This difference was supplied from the Stock of Goods in Warehouse at the beginning of the year, the immense quantity of which was adverted to in the last investigation.

The

GENERAL VIEW, continued.

30 The General Result of the Estimates of the year 1798-9 is next to be stated.

REVENUES			
Of Bengal, by No. 1, - - - -	CRs.	8,25,56,068	£6,259,660
Madras, by No. 4, - - - -	Pags.	50,12,483	2,004,993
Bombay, by No. 7, - - - -	Rups.	30,76,537	348,116
Total Revenues			£8,610,703
CHARGES			
Of Bengal, by No. 2, - - - -	CRs.	3,95,28,473	£3,952,847
Madras, by No. 4, - - - -	Pags.	71,43,797	2,857,519
Bombay, by No. 8, - - - -	Rups.	88,59,550	996,699
Total Charges			7,807,065
Nett Estimated Revenue of the three Presidencies			803,638
Deduct, Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. by			
N ^o 11, - - - - -	CRs.	11,71,600	117,160
The Remainder is			686,478
The Interest payable on the Debts, by N ^o 16, is CRs.			75,81,953
The Difference			71,657
is the estimated Deficiency of the Revenues; and being deducted from the amount to be received on Sale of Imports, by N ^o 15, CRs.			63,06,750
The Remainder			£559,018
is the amount estimated to be forthcoming for the Purchase of Investments, Payment of Commercial Charges, &c.			

In this year, the Provision of Investment is calculated upon a more confined scale than the last, in consequence of the demand of Funds for the purposes already mentioned. The Advances and Charges, including the Supply to China, are stated at £1,860,000: but whether the Trade will have been carried to the full extent of this sum, or not, cannot be well determined, till the Accounts of the year are received.

GENERAL VIEW continued.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

The state of the Debts contracted by the several Governments in India come next under consideration. From the observations already made on the Receipt and Expenditure, and on the Advances for the Investments, a very considerable Increase of Debt is to be expected. On a Comparison with last year, the Increase is as follows, viz. —

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
In April 1797, the Debts amounted to - - - -	9,29,45,394	9,294,589
In April 1798, by No. 16, their amount was - - - -	11,03,26,452	11,032,645
being an Increase of - - - - -	1,73,81,058	1,738,106

The Subscription to the Remittance Plan, under the orders of June 1793, was, by N ^o 17, - - - - -	34,55,792	345,579
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which is less, by more than £150,000, than the sum prescribed by the Act of Parliament for the Liquidation of the Indian Debt. The operation of this plan must have been interrupted by the increased demand of Funds; and, in consequence, by the more advantageous modes of Remittance, and of employment of Money on Loan.

The Debts bearing Interest, by the Accounts of last year, amounted to - - - - -	7,47,91,626	7,479,162
By No. 16 of the present Accounts, they were - - - - -	8,93,36,486	8,933,648
making an Increase of - - - - -	1,45,44,860	1,454,486

The Amount of Interest payable annually was, by last year's Accounts, - - - - -	57,67,752	576,775
The Annual Interest by the present Account, No. 16, is - - - - -	75,81,353	758,135
Increase of Interest, - - - - -	18,13,601	181,360

The Rate of Exchange is calculated as on former occasions.

ASSETS IN INDIA.

32 The Value of the Assets in India, consisting of Cash, Goods, Stores, and Debts owing to the Company, calculated at the same exchange as the Debts, amounted, on the 30th April 1797, to - - - - -	10,53,11,453	10,531,145
On		

INDIA BUDGET, 1799.

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<i>GENERAL VIEW continued.</i>	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
Value of Assets brought forward	10,531,453	10,531,145
On the 30th April 1798, by N ^o 21, it was	9,922,903	9,922,903
The Decrease of the Value of Assets is	60,82,419	608,242
<p>In two articles only have the Assets increased; the Stores, and the Debts owing to the Company: the former in consequence of the War, and the latter from the Balances of Revenue principally. The Decrease is in the smaller quantity of Import Goods, and Salt, Opium, &c.; the remains of which must generally depend upon the extent of the Sales in the year; but the great diminution is in the Export Goods, and the Cash and Bills, as already noticed.</p>		
Adding to the above Decrease of Assets the Increase of Debts	1,73,81,058	1,738,106
the general state of the Affairs in India is, on the Comparison with the last year, worse by	2,34,63,477	2,346,348

HOME ACCOUNTS.

33 The Investigation of the state of the Affairs at Home, to which the attention of the Committee is now requested, will (I doubt not) afford the highest degree of satisfaction from exhibiting a signal display of the increasing wealth and improving commerce of the Company. It will be found, also, to dissipate any alarm which may have been occasioned, from the short amount of the Sales of the last year. In that year, from disappointment in the arrival of Cargoes, which during war is at times unavoidable, the Sales certainly sustained a very considerable check: the very grounds on which the Estimates were formed were completely changed, and the Defalcation in the produce, whether on the comparison with the year immediately preceding, or the Average of three years, was to a great amount. The cause of this difference being fully ascertained to be merely casual, the Estimate for the year 1798-9, now under consideration, was framed on calculations, supposing the arrival of the ships detained in India, likewise those expected in the usual course of the season. Happily, a second disappointment has not occurred, and the expectations have been more than justified, by a Result which has been favourable in the extreme.

The aggregate amount of the Sales of Goods from India and China, including the Company's, the Private-Trade, and the Goods sold under the Neutral Property Act, by No. 25, was

£10,315,256
which

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

which exceeded the preceding year, 1797-8, in no less a sum than - - - - - £4,261,855

The Excess on the Company's Goods alone was - - - - - £3,618,244
On Private-Trade Goods - - - - - 425,058

and it was remarked on the Sale of Private-Trade Goods in that year, that it was greater than any former sale.

On Neutral Goods, the Excess was - - - - - 218,558

The Sales of the Company's Goods were estimated to amount to and actually amounted to - - - - -

£6,891,327

8,337,066

being more than the Estimate - - - - -

£1,645,799

34 The Deficiency of the last year arose from the accidental detention of the Goods, as already adverted to. As every probability existed that those Goods would arrive in the ensuing year, the Estimate was not only framed with due attention to that circumstance; but reckoning also on the receipt of Goods beyond the proportion of former years, in consequence of the measures known to have been adopted in India, for the extension of the Investments. The great Excess, however, furnishes the presumption, that the advantages accruing from those measures were under-rated, or that a commendable caution was used, from the knowledge of the interruption which the markets were exposed to from the continuance of the war. A much larger quantity of Goods certainly did arrive, and was put up to sale but not to an amount fully accounting for the immense difference. This, it is satisfactory to observe, is likewise to be attributed to the advanced Prices, consequent upon an enlarged actual demand, and in a very great degree for foreign consumption. The Sales of Tea, indeed, amounted to a sum beyond the experience of any former year, or any calculation which could with propriety be made, at the time of forming the Estimate. The only articles in which the Estimate was not under-rated, are the Bengal Piece Goods and the Raw-Silk; the latter in a small sum: but, in both instances, they exceeded the last year in a very considerable amount. The Coast and Surat Goods were immensely productive, and every other article or Merchandize sold to an amount, and at prices beyond expectation flattering.

The salutary consequences of this highly advantageous event will ultimately be found to have extended to every branch of the Company's concerns, both Abroad and at Home, as will be more particularly noticed hereafter; the present intention being to point out its immediate effects upon the Cash Transactions at Home. The Account No. 23 shews the Receipt and Expenditure in the year 1798-9, and it will appear, on
reference

HOME ACCOUNTS, continued.

reference to the Estimate for that year, that variations have occurred, to a considerable amount; but it will, I trust, be admitted, that disappointments similar to those of the preceding year, and events so unexpected and unprecedented as those of the present year, must almost defy accuracy in calculation on Estimate. This observation is conceived necessary to remove any doubts which might be entertained of an attention to due care in stating the prospects of the Company, in consequence of differences to so large an amount having appeared in two succeeding years between the Estimates and the Actual Accounts.

35

A cursory view of the Account now referred to will lead to the most satisfactory inferences, and still more so on the comparison with the Estimate for the period in question, or with the Actual Account of the last year. In that year, the unfavourable Result at first apprehended was prevented, partly by the help of Resources on the credit of the Company, and partly from Demands upon the Company being either protracted, or intended Expences being deferred. In the present year, the Result was likewise expected to be unfavourable to a very large amount; but will be found to have terminated quite otherwise, without incurring any Debt on Loan, or by the Issue of Bonds, to an amount worthy of notice.

From what has been observed, the Committee are prepared for the information, that the change is chiefly to be attributed to the Receipt on the Sale of Goods.

This Receipt, estimated to amount to	£5,905,927
actually amounted to	7,764,404
being more than estimated	£1,858,477

The sum left due on the Sales of the former year was only £314,600; the amount due from the Purchasers at the last Sales was £942,528.

The Receipts for Charges and Profit on Private-Trade Goods, estimated to amount to	£120,000
actually amounted to	137,394
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of	£17,394

principally from the larger extent of the Sales.

36 The Receipts in the Actual Accounts, on account of Customs and Freight on Private-Trade are never stated in the Estimates, being uncertain in their amount, and not forming any Resource of the Company.

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These

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

These sums are included in the Disbursements on the other side, and are usually adjusted in the examination of those items.

The amount received for the Sale of the Loyalty Loan, beyond the sum estimated, is hardly to be noticed, as it merely tended to reduce the Assets under that head, though not in a degree with the sum received, on account of the advantageous disposal of it. So that exclusive of the Receipts on account of Private Goods, of which no Estimate is ever made, farther than the sum actually due on past Sales, the whole of the Receipts in the year were more than the estimated - - - - -

£2,017,142

On the Payment side it will be found, that, excluding the Private-Trade, as in the Receipts, the Expenditure in general has exceeded the Estimate to the amount of £75,041.

This difference is comparatively small, but may not be taken as a criterion of the accuracy of the Estimate. In an Expenditure so immense, comprizing many branches, each exposed to a variety of contingencies, an exact correspondence of the Actual Disbursement with the Estimated was not to be looked for, especially at the period in question: of this the Committee must be aware, from the observations already made. Substantial reasons may, however, be adduced for every difference.

In many items, the sums disbursed have been less than the Estimate: and in those instances where the Estimate has been exceeded, which will appear to have been the case to a large amount, it is satisfactory to remark, that most essential benefits have been already derived from the Advances made. Of these Advances beyond the amount estimated, upwards of a million was in supply of the Funds Abroad, the necessity for which was not only imperious, but just, inasmuch as the amelioration of the Home Concern had been produced at the Expence, and apparently to the detriment of that in India. Of this sum, upwards of £260,000 was expended in Exports of the Manufactures of this Country; the remainder was in Bullion.

37

The Expected Expenditure has been exceeded in the sum of £500,325, by the Payment of Bonds by the Purchasers at the Sales. This, indeed, has occurred in an amount, more or less, for some years past; although it has never been stated in the Estimates. The omission is very correct, because the circumstance depends entirely, whether the Bonds are at a premium or at a discount: if the former, it can never happen; but if the latter, in but a small amount, it will always suit the interest of the Buyers to pay for their Purchases by this method, as they are receivable at par. As the Issue of new Bonds in this year has been

HOME ACCOUNTS *continued.*

been very trivial, the Bond Debt will be found reduced in nearly the whole sum paid in.

The Excess, by the Pay of Officers on Furlough and on Retirement, has arisen from a greater number embracing the benefit of the military regulations than was expected when the Estimate was made.

Another Excess is in the Payment to the Bank in discharge of Loans. This is merely in appearance, being only under one branch of the obligations to the Bank. On reference to the other, it will be discovered that the sum of £700,000 was deferred. The real state of this concern is,—the whole amount of the Debt, at the commencement of the year, was £1,150,000; of this, £700,000 was a Loan on the Mortgage of the Annuities, £100,000 on Bonds, and £350,000 on the Loyalty Loan. It was originally in contemplation to discharge the two first, but finally determined to pay only the latter; so that, instead of a real Excess, it will appear that the Actual Payments to the Bank were £450,000 less than estimated, and that the Debt still remaining due is reduced to £800,000.

38 The heads under which the Actual Payments have fallen short of the Estimated, to an amount requiring notice are as follow: —

The Customs on the Company's Goods, in the sum of £203,159. Considering the enlarged Importation, an Excess was rather to have been expected; but the sum due amounts to £415,921 more than last year.

The Freight paid on the Company's Goods was also below the Estimate £673,433, which, from the numerous arrivals, was naturally to be expected to exceed likewise: the Debt under this head is £434,000 more than last year: A less sum, by £78,920, has been paid on Bills from India and China, from the Bills not coming in course of payment in the year; but a much larger amount is owing on those from China than last year. A difference has occurred in Charges Merchandize, amounting to £108,644, partly from a less Expence for Buildings; but this head usually includes a variety of contingencies, of which no calculation can properly be made.

The Result of the Comparison of the Estimate and Actual Account of the whole Receipt and Expenditure is,—the Balance of Cash, expected to be against the Company on the 1st March 1799, - - - - -
proved to be in favour, to the amount of - - - - -
making a Balance better than estimated - - - - -

£1,318,957
805,938
<u>2,124,875</u>

in

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

in consequence of the immense Receipts on the Sale of Goods, the increased and advantageous disposal of the Loyalty Loan, the deferred Payment to the Bank, and the smaller Disbursements for Customs, Freight, &c.; notwithstanding the extensive Supply to the Funds Abroad, and the Discharge of £500,000 Bonded Debt.

39

ESTIMATE, 1799-1800.

The prospect entertained for the year 1799-1800 will likewise appear in the Account No. 23, already referred to, which was drawn up at the conclusion of the last official year. If the causes of the great variation from the Estimates of the two past years were not fully understood, some diffidence in the ground of the Estimate for the present year might arise; and although the observation repeatedly made, as to the difficulty of stating the Expectations, with any probability of their complete realization in time of war, might fairly apply in the present instance, I have reason to hope, that notwithstanding the obstacles to be apprehended, the calculations, upon the present occasion, will be verified in the Result: at any rate, it may with propriety be remarked that they appear to have been warranted by the general circumstances at the time they were made.

The great and leading point first to be noticed in the Estimate, is the Receipt for the Sale of Goods. The amount stated on this Account is which is only £76,124 more than the Receipt in the last year. The Estimate appears to be made with great caution: the Sale is taken at £470,000 less than the last year, though the value of Goods in Warehouse was more by £3,400,000. The principle on which it is formed is as follows:—

£7,840,528

The Sales were estimated to amount to	£7,863,000
of which may be received, after the close of the year	865,000
leaving the Receipt on these Sales at	£6,998,000
but reckoning on the Payment of what was due on the Sales of the last year, to the amount of	842,528
making, as above	<u>£7,840,528</u>

From the Sales actually made (as far as it can be ascertained) there exists every probability that the expectations, in this regard, will not be disappointed.

40

On the Payment side, the Customs and Freight are calculated as usual, on the quantity of Goods expected. A variation in the first may

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

may arise from the Act passed in the last session, by which, in some cases, the Purchasers will pay the Customs.

The Supply to India in Bills and Bullion, and the Manufactures of this Country, is stated to a large amount; and it is expected that the sum of £800,000 will be paid to the Bank.

The Result of the whole is, the Balance against the Company, on 1st March 1800, is estimated to be

£565,988

From the experience of the two past years, a more favourable outturn, as to the Cash Balance, may be expected; and indeed it is more than probable, that arrangements have been made, accommodated to the circumstances of the Company.

D E B T S A T H O M E.

The Debts and Assets at Home come next under Review.

In March 1798; the Debts amounted to

£7,284,694

In March 1799, by No. 23, their amount was

7,103,762

being a Decrease, in the last year of

£180,932

This, it is to be observed, is the Nett Decrease. On some items an Increase has appeared; but these have, for the most part, been already noticed. The large Diminution of the Bond Debt, and of the Debt to the Bank, likewise before-mentioned, with the smaller sums due on Bills from India, and other articles not necessary to be particularized, produced the difference here stated.

A S S E T S A T H O M E.

41 A considerable amelioration of the property at Home was shewn in the last year. In the present, it has occurred in a much greater amount.

The value of the Assets was, on the 1st March 1798

£13,211,370

(9 Q)

On

<i>HOME ACCOUNTS continued.</i>	
Value of Assets brought forward	£13,211,370
On the 1st March 1799, by No. 23, it was	17,119,628
making an Increase, amounting to	3,908,258
<p>The increased amount of Goods in Warehouse, and of the sums due on Sales, has been adverted to. Additions are found in the outward bound Cargoes, in Bullion, and in articles for Export. The only item shewing a Decrease, requiring notice, is the Cargoes from China, which had not arrived at the time of making up the Account of the last year.</p>	
If the Decrease of the Debts, amounting to	180,932
is added to the above Increase of Assets, the Improvement of the Home Concern in this year will appear to be	£4,089,190

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

In the last year, a reverse at China appeared to a large amount. The Balance against the Company, by the Accounts now under examination, appears to have increased. In the former year it amounted to	£718,945
By No. 24 of the present Accounts it was	1,073,607
which is more unfavourable by	£354,662
<p>No Books of a later date having been received from St. Helena than those from which the Balance stated last year was taken, a comparison in that instance cannot be made.</p>	

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE COMPANY'S DEBTS AND ASSETS, In the last and present Year's Accounts.

42 The final object intended to be accomplished by the present investigation is, a discovery of the effect produced on the Company's Concerns at large, by the transactions, both Abroad and at Home, during the year under consideration. To that end it will be necessary to draw into one view the Increase or Decrease of Debts and Assets which have been already stated.

An

GENERAL VIEW continued.

An Increase has appeared in the Debts in India,	
amounting to - - - - -	£1,738,106
the Decrease in the Debts at Home is - - - - -	180,932
and deducted from the Increase in India shews the Nett	
Increase of Debts to be - - - - -	£1,557,174

The Decrease of Assets in India is - - - - -	608,242
the Increase of Assets at Home is - - - - -	3,908,258
by deducting the Decrease in India, the Increase of Assets	
will be - - - - -	3,300,016
And deducting, further, the Decrease at China, amount-	
ing to - - - - -	354,662
the Nett Increase of Assets will then appear to be - - - - -	2,945,354

The difference between this sum and the Increase of	
Debt, as above, is - - - - -	£1,388,180
and is the amount in which the general state of the Company's Affairs	
has improved, in the period of account now before the Committee.	

43 The Account No. 24, entitled Stock by Computation, is drawn up with the view, likewise, of exhibiting the general state of the Company's Affairs, both Abroad and at Home. The Comparison of the Balances of this Account, from year to year, should correspond with the Comparison now made; the reason why it does not, has been formerly explained. By this Account it appears, that the Balance of Property in India was taken from Stock Accounts of various dates, some so far back as October 1797.

Every adjustment was made, as prescribed by the Advices received at the time of making up the Accounts; and the dates of the Invoices of Cargoes to or from India were examined, that no part of their value should be included, both Abroad and at Home.

As the amount of the Property in India, by No. 21 of the Statements now under reference, was made up to the 30th April 1798, a further examination has taken place; and it appears, that Cargoes to the amount of £279,653, forming a part of the Assets at Home, arrived in India previous to the closing of the Quick Stocks, on 30th April 1798. This sum, must, in course, be deducted; when the Nett Improvement will be reduced to £1,108,527.

The Results arising from the Investigation of the Accounts, naturally suggest the propriety of further remarks.

From

GENERAL VIEW continued.

From the origin of the establishment of the present system of Control over the Affairs of the East-India Company, but particularly since the arrangement in the year 1793 (the commencement of the present Charter) my earnest endeavours have been exerted, that the end designed should be fully accomplished. Every variation from the Estimate then formed, which was considered the basis of the Financial Calculations, has been distinctly attended to; the subsequent Estimates framed agreeable to the circumstances of the times, have been minutely examined; and their out-turn, either as it respected Revenue or Charge, closely investigated, and stated to the Committee. Upon the present occasion, it has been deemed requisite to go into more extensive explanations in the detail of the examination; because it is the first in which a Deficit has appeared in the Resources of India to answer the demands; and because the Result in the Home Concern has been so much more favourable than any expectation which could have been entertained. Those explanations might, perhaps, be sufficient to account for the differences between the Estimates and the Actual Accounts of the year in question; but it appears needful, that the attention of the Committee should be directed to a more general view of the subject lest any alarm should arise, in consequence of the Deficiency abroad, and lest the confidence in the stability of the Resources there (which may be justly entertained) should be shaken.

44 The Estimate of the year 1793, now adverted to, was framed on the most accurate calculations prescribed by the experience of past years. That the prospects might not be over-rated, the Resources, though evidently in a state of improvement, were taken on a moderate scale:—this is proved by the issue. Their produce has more than justified the expectations; and although fluctuations on so immense a Revenue must naturally be expected, the Estimate has been exceeded, in no less a sum than a million sterling, on the Average: and it is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding some disappointments have occasionally happened in the realization of the Company's own immediate Resources, nothing has occurred to raise any doubt of their general stability and permanence. The subsidies from the Princes in alliance with the Company, for the military assistance rendered them, have received a considerable addition: and it is expected that the Receipts on that account, will in the year 1798-9, exceed the sum first stated, in no less an amount than £560,000.

From what has been now observed, it must be concluded, that the immense difference has entirely arisen from the Increase of the Charges. It nevertheless appears, that the Estimate, in this regard, was framed with an equal degree of caution. The increase has been occasioned by circumstances which could not possibly be foreseen: it has been progressive; and the various additions have been annually explained to the Committee as they arose. On the review, it will be found, that a part may be looked upon to be permanent; as that occasioned by the regulations for the Administration of Justice, that incurred by the Military Regulations in 1796, with the increased Pay to the Europeans, in conformity with the same measure in England, also the Addition to the Army, in consequence of the Subsidiary Treaties: but a very material part of the Increased Expence may be stated to be temporary and contingent, and to have arisen from the necessity of various Expeditions, and of warlike preparations, of which it will
not

GENERAL VIEW continued.

not be practicable to ascertain the whole charge incurred, till accounts of a later date shall be received. It is then intended more fully to illustrate the policy of the measures adopted from time to time, likewise the important and beneficial consequences which may be ultimately expected, from the successful issue of the late military operations.

A part of the additional Disbursement may be attributed to the Commerce; the Debts having been increased, from the measure of carrying the Investments to the utmost extent possible, from which the annual interest was much greater.

45 The remarks now offered, arise from the general view of the whole concern, and lead to the most satisfactory inferences. The Expences have certainly been immense; but, under every circumstance of the War, the Revenues have increased, and the Trade has been advanced to an amount before unknown. Great advantages have been already derived, more may be expected. The major part of the Expence incurred can only be esteemed a temporary sacrifice to obtain a substantial and permanent benefit. My opinion to this effect have formerly been given; and I am much gratified, that in whatever way the subject is considered, they appear to be fully warranted in the Result.

The view of the political situation of the Company presents a source of the highest satisfaction, and cannot fail of producing the warmest approbation of every measure which has been adopted. The necessity of the most vigorous and decisive measures is completely self-evident; and if the preservation of the British Possessions, entire and undiminished, had been alone accomplished, a truly valuable end would have been answered; but when the most sanguine expectations have been exceeded, and the power and influence of this Country in the East have been carried to an extent, and established on a footing, flattering to its pride, and conducive to its general interests, every regret at the immense Expences incurred will vanish, and the attention will only be directed to the ample remuneration which will hereafter be found.

The pursuit and attainment of these great objects naturally affected the whole Financial System Abroad, in a degree apparently injurious to the Commercial Interests; A very considerable part of the sum usually appropriated to the Purposes of Commerce became absorbed; so that the continuance of the Investments at their accustomed amount, and much more the extension, might certainly be considered a question rather problematical, from the difficulty of providing Funds increasing with the additional amount required; and specially as those Funds could only be raised on Loans at expensive rates of interest, or on Bills at an unfavourable exchange. The effect of the former has been shewn in the increased Debt Abroad, and the inconvenience is felt in the great demand for interest; but, at the periods in question, no inconvenience of this description could be put in competition with the far greater evils which must have arisen, from the interruption of the manufactures on the one hand; or with the advantages which, on every commercial principle, might be reckoned upon, on the other. In both respects, the end has been fully answered; the industry of the Natives has had full scope, and the produce of it has met a ready and profitable market. The Treasury at Home

GENERAL VIEW continued.

has been replenished, and the Company have been enabled to afford to India extensive Supplies at most seasonable periods. The Payments from the Home Treasury, on account of India and China, in the three years, 1797-8 to 1799-1800 (a year later than the Accounts now before the Committee) have amounted to no less a sum than £10,660,000. Of this, £4,100,000 were for the Exports of this country; £2,210,000 for Bullion; £2,700,000 in Payment of Bills of Exchange; and £1,600,000 in Liquidation of the Indian Debt: so that the Average Supply in those years was more than £3,500,000.

46 The propriety of keeping up the Investments in India to the utmost amount possible, is still farther evinced, by a reference to the situation of the Company, in consequence of the expulsion of European rivals. The opportunity was too favourable to be neglected; it became, in fact, a duty to embrace it. On that principle, the Legislature permitted (if necessary) an addition of two millions to the Capital Stock. The depressed value of the public securities, for a considerable time after the passing of that Act, rendered it unadvisable to have recourse to this measure; which, in one respect, may be deemed fortunate, as an opportunity has been afforded of discovering the power and extent of the Company's credit and resources; and the full benefit of the exertions Abroad has been derived, by the aid only of occasional Issues of Bonds and of Loans from the Bank, each of which has been reduced to the former level. In the last year, a considerable amelioration appeared in the Home Concern; but in no proportion equal to that in the Accounts of the present year. Against this, the deterioration of the foreign may be stated; but the most effectual remedy, in that respect, has been applied; and the Improvement on the Concern in general, compared with the year preceding, exceeds one million sterling.

The Produce of the Sales in the year 1798-9, was unprecedented. The encouragements under the Act of 1793 to Private-Traders, that the commerce of the East might be brought to Great-Britain, have already had happy effects. The Sales of Private-Trade Goods are every year increasing; those of the last year exceeded any former; those of the year now under consideration were still £400,000 more; and little doubt need be entertained, but by a regulated extension of the Privilege, and by the adoption of such additional wise measures as experience may suggest, steadily adhering, at the same time, to the principle in view when the Act was passed, the object will be attained, so far, as, under existing circumstances, there is just ground to hope.

Greater credit may be assumed from the amount of the Sales in general, from the discovery that the Purchases were not made on mere speculation, but on a real demand. In the articles for foreign consumption, particularly, proofs to that effect exist; and the Goods were shipped with a rapidity before unknown. An evidence still stronger, is found on the Sales of the next year, which, as far as the Accounts are made up, appear to have been equal to the large amount estimated.

The improving state of the Commerce is likewise manifested in the enlarged demands for the Manufactures of this Country. From the ready sale, the Governments
Abroad

GENERAL VIEW continued.

47 Abroad were induced to add considerably to their indents; and the Court of Directors, willing to contribute so essentially to the general advantage, greatly enlarged the consignments. Some later advices mention a partial stagnation from the scarcity of specie and the disturbed state of India. The Supply of Bullion from Home will have afforded great relief, in the first instance, and the successful operations of the British Arms will have materially contributed to correct the other; so that there is every prospect of an increased consumption in future. A demand may likewise arise in the recently acquired Territories, and in other parts, where it has been endeavoured to establish a commercial intercourse.

The substantial advantages accruing, both Abroad and at Home, from an increased demand of the Manufactures, in either instance, will not be disputed. In it centers the surest source of prosperity. These advantages cannot be more strongly exemplified than in the period now under consideration. The employ of the thousands of industrious artisans in the Indian Provinces afforded the means of purchasing the Goods of this Country, and contributed largely to produce other beneficial effects, already stated.

The Trade with China may not perhaps be thought to be productive of this reciprocal advantage in so great a degree; the benefit is still, however, immense, both to the Company and to the Nation: to the Company, from contributing most essentially to the Sales at Home in an article yielding considerable profit. The benefit to the Nation, exclusive of the employment of shipping, is two-fold; in point of Revenue, as will be again noticed, but specially in the constant, regular, and increasing annual demand for the woollens and metals. The demand, indeed, for woollens may be stated as beneficial to the Nation alone; as, in a commercial point of view, the Company, considered only as Merchants, might not think it prudent to attend to it, on account of the loss to which it frequently exposes them; but notwithstanding a loss in the last year, the Export in the following has been increased, because the Company, from a sense of duty to the Public, very properly reflected, that they should not be justified, in placing their own immediate interest in competition with the advantages generally diffused by the consumption of manufactures to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds sterling. It is much to be regretted, that from the situation of the affairs in India, the Balances due to the Chinese Merchants were so greatly increased; as it is always desirable for the credit of the Company and of the Nation to keep them as low as possible. Late advices state, that by the timely assistance of Bullion and Goods from, and Bills upon Europe, and the Presidencies in India, the Balance has since been reduced from £1,073,000 to £220,000.

I have already remarked, that the Produce of the Sales in the year 1798-9 was unprecedented. Their immense amount, notwithstanding the continued demands upon the Capital of the Country for the purposes of War, furnishes a convincing proof of the general commercial prosperity. The internal prosperity is likewise particularly displayed, in the greatly increased amount of one article, forming a very material part of those Sales. The article alluded to is that of Tea; which, though it may perhaps be termed an

an

GENERAL VIEW continued.

an artificial necessary of life, is become a necessary few would be disposed to relinquish.

48 The consumption of it has gradually increased since the year 1784, the time of passing the Commutation Act. At that time it was supposed by some gentlemen, that the quantity consumed would not exceed twelve millions of pounds; and I well remember differing in opinion on that subject with a most valuable character now no more, the late Mr. Nathaniel Smith, for whose memory I shall ever retain the highest respect. The Result has been most flattering to my expectations, and most beneficial to the Country in point of Revenue. By an Account of the Annual Sales of Tea, from 1784 to the latest period, it appears, that till the year 1790 they amounted, on the average, to sixteen million pounds weight, never below fifteen: from that time to 1796 the increase was progressive to twenty-one millions. In the two following years they did not quite reach twenty millions: but, in the year ending 1799, they arrived at near twenty-five millions; and there is every prospect, that the next year will not fall short of that quantity.

Having offered the fullest explanations of the causes which have operated as a drain upon the Resources of India, of the effect upon the Commercial System, and of the measures successfully resorted to for carrying on and extending the Trade; it still remains to be premised, that notwithstanding the wisdom of those measures appears so fully confirmed by their favourable out-turn, as to demand an almost unqualified approbation, and notwithstanding the wish I ever did, and always shall entertain, for the utmost extension of the Company's Trade, I am not prepared to say it will be, at every time, prudent to furnish the Investments by adding to the Debt in India. The peculiar situation of affairs rendered it, in the past case, expedient, and indeed necessary; but, in future, other modes must be devised. A considerable Surplus from the Revenues will, again, I trust, very soon accrue; but in whatever sum that may prove deficient for the Purchase of Cargoes, a Supply must be found, either by Bills upon the Court of Directors, or by Bullion, or Exports from this Country. The Debt abroad must not be allowed to accumulate beyond a certain amount: it is, at present, far too large, and means must be discovered for its reduction.

It being intended to take a more comprehensive view of the general state of the Indian Concern when the next Accounts are laid before the House, the remaining observations, with regard to the situation of the Possessions Abroad, will be very brief.

A tolerably accurate judgment of the state of the Provinces under the management of the several Presidencies may be formed, from the copious remarks upon the produce of their Resources, respectively. The causes of the disappointments in the Receipts from the Land Rents, and from the Sale of Salt in Bengal, have been distinctly explained, and the remedy in contemplation to secure the more ready recovery of the former. The apprehensions of the tranquillity of the Provinces being disturbed by the supposed disaffection of some of the Zemindars, appear to be completely removed, from the discovery of the artifice employed to produce them; and exclusive of occasional protraction of the Payments of the Rents (by no means general) no ground of complaint seems to exist.

GENERAL VIEW continued.

exist. On the contrary, there is every reason to be satisfied, that the great body of the Land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy, from the mild and equitable regulations established under the present system of Government.

The only points in immediate connection with the Indian Resources, to which it is further necessary to request the attention of the Committee, are those relating to the Alliances with the Native Princes. Some important changes have been glanced at, and an intention signified, that more precise information would be afforded.

The due realization of the Subsidies which those Princes severally engaged to pay to the Company for military succours, is certainly of material consequence. In some instances, it is secured by direct assignments of districts; in others, the good faith of the parties was the only guarantee. The Treaty with the late Nabob Vizier of Oude was under this predicament, and will be the first for remark.

It may not be requisite now to enter upon the discussion of the origin of this connection, nor of the obligations which the former Vizier was under to the Company. Of this, both himself and his successor, the Nabob who died in 1797, appeared sensible, and the engagements they entered into were discharged. The necessity of preserving the influence which had long subsisted at the Court of Lucknow cannot be disputed; nor the consequence which must attach to the exercise of that influence on principles of moderation and justice. During the latter part of the life of the late Vizier, the errors in the administration of his affairs were such as to threaten the most serious evils, and were the cause of repeated friendly remonstrances on the part of the Bengal Government.

50 The events immediately following the death of the Vizier are detailed in the very able and judicious minute of the late Governor General, laid before the House, with other documents on this subject, in the last session. The Succession of Vizier Ally, a youth about sixteen years of age, the reputed son of the deceased, the necessity of his early Deposition, and of placing the rightful heir on the Musnud, are therein distinctly stated, also the Treaty with the latter, conferring greater advantages on the Company. The defective title of the deposed Nabob was fully proved, and his Deposition may be considered a favourable circumstance, as the worst of consequences might have been expected from the treachery and baseness of his disposition, also from his enmity to the British. These have since been most fatally displayed, in the premeditated assassination of the Resident and some other gentlemen at Behares, where he had retired, under the protection of the Company; on ample allowances from the Government of Oude. The adoption of prompt and vigorous measures prevented the further accomplishment of his purposes; and he, for a time, escaped by flight the just vengeance due to his crimes.

The increased Subsidy provides for an additional Force stationed in Oude. Doubts were, at first, entertained of its realization for a year or two; but, by late advices, the payments

GENERAL VIEW continued.

payments have been punctually kept up. The intention of the present Vizier to reform the administration, and to disband a great part of his own extensive army, and institute a more disciplined force in its room, will enable him to continue the regular fulfilment of the stipulations of his Treaty.

The due performance of the stipulations in the Treaties with the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore is secured, by specific assignments of districts in their respective territories. As to the Nabob of Arcot, it was reasonably to be expected, that the long established alliance with his family, and a grateful sense of the eminent services they had received would have been inducements to the most friendly and cordial cooperation, in whatever might have a tendency to further the interests of his allies. A modification of the arrangements made in the year 1792 was desirable for the interests of both parties: the remonstrances with him, on that subject, have been formerly stated to the Committee; nothing however has been yet effected.

The Committee were informed, in the last year, of the Assumption of the Assigned Districts in the Tanjore Country. That measure has been followed by one of still greater importance, but totally unconnected with the character or conduct of the Rajah, or the fulfilment of his stipulated engagements. A long detail of the reasons which influenced the Governments in India in the transaction to be now stated would consume too much time; suffice it to say, that they were prescribed by every principle of justice and that the measure was not carried into effect without an elaborate investigation, nor without reference to the most venerable Hindoo characters in different parts of India. On their judgment of the illegality of the title of the Rajah to the Musnud he was removed; and as the right of the adopted son of the former Rajah was, on the same judgment, pronounced indisputably valid, he was accordingly seated on the Throne. The change has not produced any disturbance, the late Rajah having shewn all submission to the decision, from his deference to the respectable authorities on which it was founded. Every arrangement has been made, that the effect of the loss of his station and dignity may be felt as little as possible; and a suitable allowance has been conferred by the present Rajah for his support.

51 The Committee are already furnished with complete information of the circumstances connected with the late War in Mysore, by the documents not long since presented to Parliament. The Resolutions of the House have recorded the gratitude of the Country, and the sense entertained of the distinguished merits of the most noble and truly honourable and respectable characters, to whose wisdom and talents in the managements of the Affairs of the East, at a very critical and momentous period, we are most signally indebted. The like just tribute has been paid to the Armies, by whose undaunted courage, and indefatigable zeal and exertions, the speedy and successful termination of this unprovoked war has been accomplished. Having signified my intention of soon offering to the Committee a more comprehensive view of the Company's Concerns, I shall, till then, defer any observations on the extensive happy consequences to be expected from this memorable event.

APPENDIX

TO

MR. DUNDAS'S INDIA BUDGET,

1799.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

BENGAL.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties, for Three Years: according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same:

REVENUES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Mint Duties - - - - - CRs.	1,24,456	51,529	74,867	58,000
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	1,69,353	1,63,215	1,62,861	2,34,320
Benares Revenue - - - - -	40,88,654	46,90,511	43,51,693	43,30,167
Oude Subsidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expenses of the Company's Troops, employed in his Dominions, &c. &c.	53,21,376	47,66,980	(a) 67,49,270	96,19,969
Land and Sayer Revenues, Collection thereof, including former Years' Balances - - - - -	3,13,06,965	3,11,85,559	3,09,74,430	3,15,17,312
Police Taxes, Judicial Fees, and Fines - - - - -	9,92,873	10,17,064	(b) 5,59,207	5,28,240
Customs - - - - -	9,37,778	8,78,660	9,22,204	9,28,000
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,21,07,708	1,24,86,038	1,15,45,245	1,21,80,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	18,92,781	17,99,504	23,80,435	18,56,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	—	—	1,07,201	2,90,000
Additional Subsidy from the Nizam - - - - -	—	—	—	10,44,000
Total Revenues - - - CRs.	5,69,41,944	5,70,39,060	5,78,27,413	6,25,96,008
Deduct Charges - - - - -	3,63,61,931	3,77,43,199	3,90,19,775	3,93,28,473
Nett Revenues - Current Rupees	2,05,80,013	1,92,95,861	1,88,07,638	2,30,67,535

(a) This includes the Sum received from the present Nabob for the Expenses of establishing his Right to the Masnud of Oude.

(b) The Police Tax was abolished the beginning of 1797, a small Sum collected for Arcoars is here included.

East India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 2:

BENGAL.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE: distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of Collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances, and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Civil. —Mint Charges - - - - - CRs.	3,20,678	2,45,640	1,84,184	1,85,600
Post Office Charges - - - - -	2,14,527	2,33,481	2,38,612	2,08,800
Charges of the Residency of Benares - - -	4,92,744	6,77,190	6,81,971	7,22,680
D ^o of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow - - -	2,22,995	3,01,421	3,98,180	3,24,800
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - -	33,14,287	28,39,633	28,01,682	29,72,152
Total Civil Charges - - - - - CRs.	46,35,231	42,07,365	43,04,629	44,14,032
Judicial. —Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - -	6,25,877	4,85,707	4,43,231	5,91,681
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zilla Adawluts, also of the Police Establishments, and Courts of Appeal - - -	39,01,835	42,24,915	39,10,983	41,57,208
Total Judicial Charges - - - - - CRs.	45,27,712	47,10,622	43,54,214	47,48,889
Military. —Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops - - - - -	1,10,98,561	1,27,24,104	1,36,35,213	—
D ^o on the Nabob Vizier's Account - - - - -	47,95,435	42,82,557	60,29,218	—
Total Military Charges - - - - - CRs.	1,58,93,996	1,70,06,661	1,96,64,431	1,93,70,840
Marine - - - - -	6,11,096	6,98,079	5,31,860	5,62,600
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	4,81,718	5,92,602	3,08,153	9,51,200
Revenue Charges, including Stipends and Commission - - - - -	51,66,823	55,96,593	50,38,968	52,36,472
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	86,496	93,176	85,562	85,840
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	35,46,118	33,45,560	29,07,859	31,90,000
Opium, d^o - - - - -	14,12,941	14,02,541	17,36,649	9,28,000
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	—	—	87,450	40,600
Total Charges - - - - - Current Rupees	3,63,61,931	3,77,43,199	3,90,19,775	3,95,28,473

APPEN-

B E N-

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Taxes, Customs, the Receipts from the Sale of Salt and Opium, and the Company in the said Provinces, and in Benares and Oude, distinguishing and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Charges of the Stamp Office, for the same Year.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount, 1797-8.	Actual Amount received in 1797-8.	Surplus in the actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Mint Duties - CRs.	40,600	74,867	34,267	—
Post-Office Collections -	1,57,760	1,62,861	5,101	—
Benares Revenue, including Customs -	44,96,856	43,51,693	—	1,45,163
Oude Subsidy -	58,66,037	67,49,270	8,83,233	—
Land Revenues -	3,15,90,744	3,09,74,430	—	6,16,314
Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c -	4,73,280	5,59,207	85,927	—
Customs -	8,93,200	9,22,204	29,004	—
Sale of Salt -	1,16,00,000	1,15,45,245	—	54,755
Sale of Opium -	17,40,000	23,80,435	6,40,435	—
Stamp Duties -	5,80,000	1,07,201	—	4,72,799
Total Revenues - CRs.	5,74,38,477	5,78,27,413	16,77,967	12,89,031
Deduct Charges -	3,89,39,910	4,03,16,599	Nett Surplus in Actual Receipts } Nett Surplus in Actual Charges }	3,88,936 13,76,689
Nett Revenues - Current Rupees	1,84,98,567	1,75,10,814	Deficiency in Actual Nett Revenues }	9,87,753

D I X, No. 3.

G A L.

the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Stamp Duties, for the Year 1797-8; and of the Charges defrayed by the said the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, Customs, the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1797-8.	Actual Amount paid and due, 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil.—Mint Charges - - - - - CRs.	1,91,400	1,92,536	1,136	—
Post-Office Charges - - - - -	2,27,360	2,39,773	12,413	—
Charges of the Residency of Benares - - - - -	6,97,160	7,34,174	37,014	—
D ^e of the Resident's Office at Lucknow - - - - -	3,01,600	3,95,960	94,360	—
Other Charges of the Civil Department - - - - -	28,23,670	31,80,108	3,56,438	—
Total Civil Charges - CRs.	42,41,190	47,42,551	5,01,361	—
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges - - - - -	5,91,681	5,94,031	2,350	—
Charges of Adawlut and Police - - - - -	41,76,696	43,46,511	1,69,815	—
Total Judicial Charges - CRs.	47,68,377	49,40,542	1,72,165	—
Military.—Charges on the Company's Account - - - - -	1,27,20,560	1,36,69,544	9,48,984	—
D ^e on the Vizier's Account - - - - -	54,52,000	60,29,218	5,77,218	—
Total Military Charges - CRs.	1,81,72,560	1,96,98,762	15,26,202	—
Marine Charges - - - - -	6,19,347	5,52,565	—	66,782
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	7,38,920	3,08,153	—	4,30,767
Revenue Charges - - - - -	54,32,280	52,01,746	—	2,30,534
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	77,836	89,546	11,710	—
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	34,22,000	29,40,545	—	4,81,455
Opium, d ^e - - - - -	14,38,400	17,54,739	3,16,339	—
Stamp-Office Charges - - - - -	29,000	87,450	58,450	—
Total Charges - - - - - CRs.	3,89,39,910	4,03,16,599	25,86,227	12,09,538
Nett Surplus of Actual Charges in Current Rupees				13,76,689

(Errors excepted)

W. M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and at the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, from the Rajah of Tanjore, &c. and Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798 9.
Post-Office Collections - - - - - Pags.	32,958	38,710	38,785	37,911
Land and Sea Customs (Mint and Coinage Duties included) - - - - -	1,35,815	1,38,309	1,26,049	1,15,622
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot - - - - -	8,77,097	8,85,500	9,48,127	9,14,747
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries - - - - -	4,20,500	4,30,487	5,16,170	5,41,410
Subsidy from the Nizam - - - - -	2,40,190	1,61,308	87,220	(a) 1,76,000
Land Revenues - - - - -	23,23,000	22,51,336	18,32,458	23,32,795
Land Revenues and Customs collected in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	5,69,051	6,68,643	6,41,620	6,41,276
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,37,158	96,050	1,19,119	1,19,119
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - - - -	—	3,20,478	5,67,829	(b) 1,33,603
Total Revenues - - - - - Pagodas.	47,35,759	49,90,821	48,47,377	50,12,483

(a) Not included in the Madras Estimate, as supposed receivable at Bengal, here taken from the Bengal Estimate.

(b) The reason assigned for the small sum included in the Estimate for the Ceylon Revenues is, "that the Island was expected not to continue under the Presidency for the whole year, therefore the Receipts (to the time of forming the Estimate, as is supposed, viz. September 1798) are only inserted."

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Post-Office Charges - - - - Pags.	28,778	31,352	31,165	32,566
Civil Charges - - - - -	3,15,794	2,77,378	3,02,767	3,09,992
Military Charges, (including King's Troops) - - - - -	38,24,452	44,90,942	46,71,246	55,04,633
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	98,048	87,070	80,825	70,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	8,55,310	7,91,363	8,10,320	8,33,151
D ^o on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	1,20,000	1,26,941	1,43,425	1,75,385
D ^o on the assumed Revenues of Tanjore	17,353	44,908	44,086	66,387
D ^o collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - -	-	1,79,945	2,10,652	(c) 1,51,683
Total Charges - - - - Pags.	52,59,755	60,29,899	62,94,436	71,43,797
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	47,35,759	49,90,821	48,47,377	50,12,483
Nett Charges - - - - Pagodas	5,23,996	10,39,078	14,47,059	21,31,314

(c) See Note (b) a similar Remark is made as to Part of the Charges here inserted.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(9 U)

APPEN -
FORT ST.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenue and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, Year 1797-8; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year by the said and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same respectively under the following the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount to be received for 1797-8.	Actual Amount received in 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Post-Office Collections - - - Pags.	37,706	38,785	1,079	—
Land and Sea Customs - - - - -	1,91,427	1,26,049	—	5,378
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot - - -	9,27,737	9,48,127	20,390	—
D ^o from the Rajah of Tanjore and Revenues collected from his Countries - - -	9,33,565	5,16,170	—	4,17,395
D ^o from the Nizam - - - - -	1,76,000	57,220	—	1,18,780
Land Revenues - - - - -	23,10,064	18,32,458	—	4,77,606
Land Revenues and Customs in the ceded Countries - - - - -	6,80,000	6,41,620	—	38,380
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,20,000	1,19,119	—	881
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - -	5,20,190	5,67,829	47,639	—
Total Revenues - Pagodas	58,36,689	48,47,377	69,108	10,58,420
Nett Deficiency in Actual Receipts -				9,89,312

- D I X, No. 6.

GEORGE.

nues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, thern Circars, under the Heads of Mint, or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Rajah of Tanjore, &c. Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for the Company in the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic several Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and Col-

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1797-8.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Post-Office Charges - - - - Pags.	32,528	31,165	—	1,363
Civil d ^o - - - - -	2,79,471	3,05,344	25,873	—
Military d ^o including King's Troops - - - -	46,25,254	46,66,475	41,221	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	80,000	80,825	825	—
Charges on the Revenues and Customs - - -	7,57,682	8,07,514	49,832	—
D ^o - - - - - Ceded Countries	1,64,123	1,43,425	—	20,698
D ^o - the Assigned Revenues, Tanjore - -	87,664	44,036	—	43,628
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - - - -	1,80,374	2,10,652	30,278	—
Total Charges - Pags.	62,07,096	62,89,436	1,48,029	65,689
			Nett Surplus in Actual Charges.	82,340
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	58,36,689	48,47,377	Nett Deficiency in Actual Receipts.	9,89,312
Nett Charges - Pagodas	3,70,407	14,42,059	Surplus of Actual Nett Charges.	10,71,652

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

BOMBAY.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c. for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Land Revenues - - - - Rs.	5,69,650	3,53,094	3,45,527	3,62,130
Customs and Duties - - - -	3,73,051	4,71,061	5,64,377	4,86,500
Farms and Licences - - - -	{ Included in Land Revenues. }	2,37,460	2,82,051	2,91,950
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	—	—	4,72,798	3,81,457
Revenues from the Ceded Countries, including Customs, &c. - - - -	15,24,827	17,46,715	15,41,376	15,54,500
Total Revenues - Rupees	24,67,528	28,08,330	30,06,129	30,76,537

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

B O M B A Y.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Civil Charges - - - - - Rs.	7,78,812	9,55,478	10,30,912	10,15,550
Marine d ^o - - - - -	5,93,257	5,84,417	5,83,148	5,17,600
Military d ^o including King's Troops - -	44,74,531	54,22,347	57,01,953	61,54,009
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	98,860	2,54,534	3,23,226	4,04,700
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,17,246	1,51,227	1,74,599	1,12,800
D ^o - collecting the Revenues and Customs, &c. of the Ceded Countries - - -	4,63,101	5,86,785	6,35,159	6,54,900
Total Charges - Rs.	65,25,807	79,54,788	84,48,997	88,59,550
Deduct Revenues - -	24,67,528	28,08,330	30,06,129	30,76,537
Nett Charges - Rupees	40,58,279	51,46,458	54,42,868	57,83,013

(Errors excepted)

W^m. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(9 X)

A P P E N -

B O M -

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the date thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Li- the said Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount to be received in 1797-8.	Actual Amount received in 1797 8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Land Revenues - - - - - Rups.	4,02,430	3,45,527	—	56,903
Customs - - - - -	4,05,900	5,64,377	1,58,477	—
Farms and Licences - - - - -	2,85,120	2,82,051	—	3,069
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	15,68,000	13,41,376	—	2,26,624
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore -	1,75,000	4,72,798	2,97,798	—
Total Revenues Rupees	28,36,450	30,06,129	4,56,275	2,80,596
Nett Surplus in Actual Receipts - Rupees				1,69,679

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

-D I X, No. 9.

-B A Y.

East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinances, &c. for the Year 1797-8; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year by same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1797-8.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil Charges - - - - Rups.	8,93,517	10,30,048	1,34,531	—
Marine d ^o - - - - -	6,15,050	6,03,781	—	11,269
Military d ^o , including King's Troops - -	50,49,600	55,78,042	5,28,442	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	2,32,700	3,23,226	90,526	—
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,65,200	1,84,599	19,399	—
Charges collecting the Revenues, &c. of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	5,44,600	6,35,159	90,559	—
Total Charges - Rups.	75,02,667	83,54,855	8,63,457	11,269
			Net Surplus in Actual Charges. }	8,52,188
Deduct Revenues - -	28,36,450	30,06,129	Net Surplus in Actual Revenues. }	1,69,679
Nett Charges - - Rupees	46,66,217	53,48,726	Surplus Actual Nett Charges. }	6,82,509

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, so far as the same can be distinguished from the Civil or other Charges respectively, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
BENGAL.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates CRs.	16,99,153	17,76,332	18,09,907	17,21,440
MADRAS.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Pags.	2,74,979	2,31,926	2,59,900	2,54,525
BOMBAY.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Rups.	2,86,007	1,97,554	3,02,212	2,78,400

East-India House, (Errors excepted)
29th January 1800.

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10. (a.)

An ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH and its Dependencies, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798 9.
Civil Charges - - - - - Dollars	113,861	126,114	181,241	151,000
Military Charges - - - - -	191,430	183,179	220,217	196,500
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	76,950	105,969	57,521	135,000
Total Charges - Dollars	382,241	415,262	458,979	482,500
Deduct, Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences - - - - -	20,162	18,583	23,376	20,560
Nett Charges, Dollars	362,079	396,679	435,603	461,940

East-India House, (Errors excepted)
29th January 1800.

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10. (b.)

AMOUNT of the Expences of the Island of ST. HELENA and the Factory of CANTON, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.
ST. HELENA.			
Civil Charges - - - - - £	12,944	10,032	10,039
Military Charges - - - - -	35,586	31,641	38,488
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,108	1,326	8,514
Total Charges - £	50,638	42,999	57,041
Deduct, Revenues arising from Rents, Farms, and Customs - - - - -	1,291	1,049	408
Nett Charges - £	49,347	41,950	56,633

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.
CANTON.			
Factory Charges - - - - - Tales	1,12,303	1,40,265	1,21,999
At 6s. 8d. per Tale - £. sterl.	27,434	46,755	40,666

East India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

		Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1798.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General - - - - -	29,25,841	
Judicial - - - - -	1,48,614	
Revenue - - - - -	19,05,831	
Commercial - - - - -	11,98,098	
Marine - - - - -	43,390	
	62,21,774	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,77,415
		64,99,189
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Mint Duties - - - - -	50,000	
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	2,00,000	
Account Presents - - - - -	20,000	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,50,000	
	5,20,000	
Judicial.		
Licences for Sale of Spirits, and Fees and Fines - - - - -	5,14,000	
Revenue.		
Land Revenues: expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, for the Year - - - - -	2,71,20,000	
Balances of former Years - - - - -	25,30,000	
Collections Account Syer - - - - -	7,83,000	
	3,04,53,000	
Commercial.		
Salt: expected Receipt from Sale of - - - - -	1,05,00,000	
Opium - - - - -	16,00,000	
Customs: expected Collections at Calcutta, Mancee, and Benares - - - - -	12,50,000	
	1,33,50,000	
Marine.		
Pension Fund - - - - -	13,000	
Moorings at Diamond Harbour - - - - -	2,000	
	15,000	
		4,48,52,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Army Subsidy from the Vizier for the Troops serving in his Dominions - - - - -		70,54,429
		5,19,06,429
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes expected to be issued on Transfers from Madras and Bombay - - - - -	10,00,000	
On Account Supplies, &c. - - - - -	2,00,000	
Loans at 12 per Cent. - - - - -	60,00,000	
D ^o at 10 per Cent. for Ten Years - - - - -	25,00,000	
Sale of Grain - - - - -	2,00,000	
Sale of Imports, including Stores - - - - -	25,00,000	
	1,24,00,000	
Carried forward - - - - -	1,24,00,000	5,84,05,618

- D I X, No. 11.

the BENGAL Government from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, Embassies to Native Courts, Secret Services	10,00,000	
Nizamut Stipends	18,71,200	
Stipend to the Nabob Saudit Ally	3,61,352	
Mint and Assay Offices	1,60,000	
Post-Office Charges	1,80,000	
Salaries, Establishments, &c.	16,82,198	
		54,54,750
Judicial.		
Supreme Court and Law Charges	5,00,000	
Adawlut, Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including Provincial Courts of Appeal	9,75,000	
Adawlut, City and Zillah	20,75,000	
Calcutta Police, Coroner, and Court of Requests	1,36,870	
Diet of Prisoners, &c.	2,27,000	
Provincial Police	6,55,000	
		45,68,870
Revenue.		
Established Charges in the Provinces	18,06,000	
Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	3,89,000	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	5,86,000	
		27,81,000
Commercial.		
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	4,81,000	
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,70,000	
Salt: Advances to Manufacturers, and for Purchase of Coast and Balasore Salt, also Charges	27,50,000	
Opium: Advances to Manufacturers, also Charges	8,00,000	
Customs: Charges of Collection	1,47,000	
		45,48,030
Marine.		
Established and Contingent Charges	—	5,50,000
		1,77,04,628
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay and Allowances to the several Corps, including King's Troops	1,52,10,000	
Off-Reckonings	4,08,000	
Stores	5,00,000	
Extrasordinaries	1,00,000	
Buildings and Repairs	3,10,000	
		1,65,28,000
		3,42,30,620
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Loans at 12 per Cent. payable this Year	37,47,561	
Arrears of Salary to new Governor General and new Judge	2,13,000	
Notes and Bonds expected to be subscribed to the		
Remittance	9,70,000	
Interest on Bonded and other Debts	45,00,000	
Carried forward	94,30,561	
		Carried forward - 3,42,30,620

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Sicca Rupees.
Brought forward -		5,84,05,618
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General	Brought forward -	1,24,00,000
Remittance Loan	- - - - - 1,89,628	
Subscriptions to Transfer Remittance	- - - - - 10,60,000	
Bills drawn on Account Sinking Fund	- - - - - 23,00,000	
Voluntary Contributions for Public Service	- - - - - 8,00,000	
	32,89,628	
Fort St. George—Subsidy to be paid to that Government by the Nizam, for the Bengal Detachment serving at Hydrabad	- - - - - 6,16,764	
Bombay.—Postage of Letters dispatched over Land	- - - - - 10,000	
Prince of Wales' Island.—Advances from, to Paymaster of the Troops	- - - - - 1,00,000	
Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, to be received on Account of Stipends payable at Benares	- - - - - 16,00,000	
French War.—Rent at Chandernagore	- - - - - 25,000	
Dutch d° d° - Chausurah	- - - - - 12,000	
Sibendy Off-Reckonings	- - - - - 36,000	
	1,80,89,392	
Revenue		
Tuckavy Advances	- - - - - 40,000	
Loan from Rajah of Benares	- - - - - 70,000	
	1,10,000	
Commercial.		
Sale of Exports	- - - - - -	1,00,000
		1,82,99,392
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Stoppages, Account Off-Reckonings	- - - - - 4,08,000	
Collections, Account Buzar Fund	- - - - - 1,42,000	
Stoppages from Pay of the Sick in Hospitals, &c. &c.	- - - - - 76,000	
Additional Subsidy from the Nizam	- - - - - 9,00,000	
	15,26,000	
		1,98,25,392
Sicca Rupees -		7,82,31,010

-D I X, No. 11—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799,—continued.

		Brought forward -	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			3,42,30,620
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	94,30,561	
Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund		13,00,000	
Principal of Notes or Bonds expected to be paid off		1,20,000	
		1,08,50,561	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships		3,50,000	
Do for Service of His Majesty's Ships		2,50,000	
		6,00,000	
Purchase of Grain		3,00,000	
French War.—Subsistence to Inhabitants at Chandernagore, Prisoners, &c.		1,72,000	
Dutch War.—Establishments at Chinsurah, Subsistence of Inhabitants		1,43,000	
		3,15,000	
Agents, Advances to, for Cloathing Sibendy Corps		35,000	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George.—Supplies to that Presidency, also to the Moluccas, Ceylon, &c.		1,08,00,000	
Notes expected to be transferred		5,00,000	
		1,13,00,000	
Bombay.—Supplies		36,00,000	
Notes expected to be transferred		5,00,000	
		41,00,000	
Fort Marlborough		6,00,000	
Transfer of Debt		2,00,000	
		8,00,000	
Canton		15,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Island		2,50,000	
St. Helena		60,000	
Cape of Good Hope		10,000	
Advances on Account of Buildings		50,000	
		1,80,70,000	
Judicial.			
Building and repairing Gaols			3,01,70,561
Revenue.			25,000
Tuckavy Advances		50,000	
Payments expected on Moshaira		48,000	
Loan from Rajah of Benares		2,42,000	
Commercial.			3,40,000
Advances for the Investment, including Charges added to the Invoices			70,00,000
Marine.			
Advances for Building Schooners, &c.			80,000
			3,76,15,561
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-Reckonings, and Advances to Contractors for Cloathing the Army		3,00,000	
Board of Superintendance for Breed of Cattle		65,000	
Purchase of Horses for 27th Regiment of Dragoons, &c.		4,00,000	
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Mysore Dominions		4,35,000	
		10,00,000	
BALANCE—Amount expected to be remaining in the several Departments on the 30th April 1799			3,86,15,561
			53,84,829
		Sicca Rupees -	7,82,31,010

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(9 Z)

A P P E N -

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

D'

		Pagodas.	
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1798.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General	4,34,304		
Revenue	4,54,034		
Commercial	49,901	9,38,899	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		4,32,672	13,71,571
RESOURCES.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Post-Office Collections		37,911	
Revenue.			
Land Revenues - Current Year	18,56,280		
D° Balances	5,49,570		
	24,05,850		
Customs and Duties	1,52,801	25,58,651	
Ceded Countries.			
Land Revenues - Current Year	6,15,339		
D° Balances	61		
	6,15,400		
Salt: Expected Receipts from Sale of	41,150	32,15,201	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		32,53,112	
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	6,35,295		
Peishcush from the Poligars	2,79,452	9,14,747	
Subsidy and Peishcush from the Rajah of Tanjore	1,04,419		
Expected to be received in the Revenue Department	4,36,991	5,41,410	
		14,56,157	47,09,269
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General:			
Bonds expected to be issued		6,08,956	
Bills on the Court of Directors		2,00,000	
Deposits for Native Servants		2,000	
Nabob of Arcot: Certificates issued to his Creditors		7,56,091	
Siles of Imposts, including Stores		2,42,000	
Stores expected to be received		41,000	
Bengal Presidency:			
Supplies expected, including Certificates on Bengal	19,00,000		
Stores expected to be received	78,150		
Expected to be received by Regimental Paymaster at Bengal, on Account Troops of this Presidency, &c.	27,000		
		20,05,150	
Carried forward		39,45,197	60,80,840
		Carried forward	

-D I X, No. 12.

the Madras Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799.

		By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.				
Governor's Office, Durbar Charges, &c.		38,162		
Salaries of Governor General and Council		74,000		
D ^o and Allowances to the several Offices, &c.		2,08,958		
				3,21,120
Judicial.				
Salaries, Allowances, and Charges of Mayor's Court, Justices of Peace, &c.				39,134
Revenue.				
Presidencies and Subordinates, Salaries and Allowances	47,861			
Charges Collections, and Pensions, &c.	6,04,365			
		6,52,226		
Ceded Countries.—Charges Collection		1,75,385		
Peishcush to the Nizam, including Arrears		3,24,156		
				11,51,767
Commercial.				
Charges, Allowances, and Expences				1,05,231
Marine.				
Office Establishments, &c.				11,400
				16,28,650
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
Pay and Allowances to the Troops, including Off-Reckonings		36,71,000		
Buildings and Repairs		70,000		
Stores		1,92,000		
				39,33,000
				55,61,650
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.				
Old Bonds expected to be paid off		27,860		
Notes issued at Cuddalore		980		
Account Deposits		19,000		
Interest on Bonds and other Debts, including one Year's Interest to the Nabob's Creditors		3,60,000		
Bonds granted in Exchange for Tanjore Bonds		1,24,200		
Subscriptions to voluntary Contributions, to be paid by Bills on England		1,50,000		
Bonds expected to be discharged by Bengal Certificates, for Bills on England, &c.		4,01,200		
Purchase of Grain		1,78,000		
Pepper to be sent to Europe		10,285		
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships		36,000		
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron		30,000		
Supplies to other Presidencies, and Settlements.				
Bengal—Salt Contract	61,000			
To be paid Bengal Troops	30,000			
		91,000		
Bombay—An Advance		23,360		
Canton—Sent to the Supra-cargoes		84,242		
				1,98,602
Carried forward	1,98,602			
		13,28,525		
				55,61,650

APPENDIX -

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

D

		Brought forward	Pagodas.
			60,60,840
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General :	Brought forward	39,45,197	
Bombay Presidency : Pepper expected to be received, &c.		13,285	
Rajah of Tanjore : Account his Private Creditors		60,000	
Rajah Tuljajee		20,000	
Nabob of Arcot : on Account his Private Creditors		6,21,105	
Sale of Grain		28,000	
			46,87,587
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances		31,105	
French Possessions, Revenue from		33,922	
Dutch - d° - d°		10,950	
----- Ceylon d°		1,22,653	
		1,33,603	1,98,630
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		33,987	
Balances from Contractors		53,816	
			87,803
			49,74,020
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Sale of Military Stores			38,400
			50,12,420
			1,70,93,260
	To Balance		6,85,611
	Pagodas		1,17,78,871

East-India House,
29th January 1800

INDIA BUDGET, 1799.

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- D I X, No. 12—continued.

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—continued.

		Brought forward	Pagodas.
			55,61,650
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General:	Brought forward	13,28,525	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements,	Brought forward	1,98,602	
Dutch Settlements.			
Sundry Expenses for Allowance to Troops,			
Grain, &c. &c.	4,39,602		
Pay and Allowances to Dutch Families,			
Prisoners, &c.	99,700		
		5,39,301	
French, Families and Prisoners, Allowances to		76,408	
Ceylon, Pay, Allowances, &c.		18,000	
Purchase of Furniture, Premium on Certificates issued Nabob's Creditors, &c.		28,731	
		8,61,042	
Nabob of Arcot, to be paid his Private Creditors, and Certificates to be issued	12,82,950		
Rajah of Tanjore d° d°	3,920		
		12,86,870	
			34,76,437
Revenue.			
Sundry Charges expected to be incurred		1,11,310	
French Possessions, Charges collecting the Revenues		4,907	
Dutch d° d°		7,210	
			1,23,427
Commercial.			
Advances for the Investment		13,75,894	
Purchase of Stores, &c.		7,450	
Charges of Commercial Resident at Ceylon, including Establishment, &c.		26,773	
			14,10,117
			50,09,981
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-reckoning Fund		90,000	
Advances to Cloathing Contractor, Stationary, &c.		1,72,400	
Additional Expence for Troops ordered to take the Field		9,44,840	
			12,07,240
			62,17,221
			Pagodas - 1,17,78,871

(Errors excepted)

W. M. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(10 A)

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1798.		Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	2,38,540	
Revenue	2,50,559	
Commercial	1,41,334	
Marine	525	
	6,30,956	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		4,24,126
		10,53,082
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office Collections, and Wheel Tax		79,000
Judicial.		
Provincial Courts, Police Tax, &c.		8,300
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, at the Presidency	2,81,000	
D ^o at the Subordinates	3,73,080	
D ^o in the Ceded Countries	14,26,000	
	20,80,080	
Customs and Duties at the Presidency	2,75,000	
D ^o Subordinates	1,24,000	
D ^o in the Ceded Countries	95,000	
	4,94,000	
Commercial.		
Hire of Luggage Boats		13,500
Marine.		
Hire of Dry Docks, Light-House Duty, &c.		33,500
		27,08,580
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Subsidy expected from the Rajah of Travencore		3,84,457
		30,90,037
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes expected to be issued	18,16,829	
Remittance Loan	2,20,000	
Bills of Exchange receivable	4,500	
Sale of Imports and Stores	16,81,000	
Recovery from Estate of Colonel Keating	2,856	
Bills on Court of Directors	1,00,000	
Sale of Grain	1,25,000	
Commissioner at Cochin—Revenue expected	56,186	
Bengal Presidency.		
Certificates for Bills on Court of Directors	50,000	
D ^o for Bengal Notes	7,00,000	
Bills on Benares and Calcutta	28,00,000	
	35,50,000	
Carried forward	75,56,371	
		41,43,119

-D I X, No. 13.

the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799.

		Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,50,000	
D ^o to the Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency	3,25,150	
House Repairs, Pensions, repairing Roads, &c.	1,41,500	
Post-Office, Presidency and Subordinates	1,41,000	
	5,07,650	
Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies at Subordinates	2,28,300	
D ^o at Malabar	40,000	
		9,95,950
Judicial.		
Establishment of Mayor's Court, Courts of Appeal and Request, also Law Charges	22,500	
Court of Oyer and Terminer, Police Establishments, &c.	35,800	
Provincial Courts at Malabar	1,01,500	
		1,59,800
Revenue.		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	11,300	
D ^o at the Subordinates	60,500	
D ^o at Malabar	5,03,000	
Buildings and Repairs	20,000	
Pensions	13,400	
	5,36,400	
		6,08,200
Commercial.		
Charges not put upon the Goods at the Presidency	68,000	
D ^o Subordinates	61,400	
D ^o Malabar	40,000	
	1,69,400	
Charges collecting the Customs at the Presidency and Subordinates	41,000	
D ^o at Malabar	15,000	
	56,000	
		2,25,400
Marine.		
Expence thereof at the Presidency and Subordinates, including Marine Battalion		6,49,600
		26,38,950
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Established Allowances and Charges, including King's Troops	47,64,000	
Extraordinaries	6,00,000	
Stores and Contractors	6,80,000	
Buildings and Repairs	3,10,000	
		63,54,000
		89,92,950
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Bond Debt advertised for Payment, but not demanded	10,000	
Interest on Notes, &c.	5,70,000	
Notes expected to be paid off	1,20,000	
Carried forward	6,30,000	
		Carried forward - 89,92,950

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the BOMBAY

		Rupees.
Brought forward -		41,43,119
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General:	Brought forward	75,56,371
Fort St. George Presidency.		
Military Charges that may be disbursed at Columbo	20,000	
Revenue.		75,76,371
Recoverance from late Supravisor, Tuckavy, and Advance fo Tobacco Farmers		15,717
Marine		
Sale of Stores	2,63,000	
Petty Stores	2,000	
Commercial.		2,65,000
Sale of Country Goods	5,000	
Deposits on Goods conditionally sold	60,000	
		65,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		79,22,088
Sale of Stores	80,000	
Advance to Contractors, &c. made in former Years	2,50,000	
		3,30,000
		82,52,088
DEFICIENCY expected in the Receipts and Resources of this Presidency, including the Balances that must necessarily remain in the several Departments on 30th April 1799		1,23,95,207
		12,17,368
	Rupees -	1,36,12,575

DIX, No. 13—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—continued.

		Brought forward	Rupees.
			89,82,950
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	6,30,000	
Notes subscribed for Bills on England		50,000	
Do " " for Bengal Notes		7,00,000	
Certificates to be exchanged for Notes		18,229	
Bills of Exchange accepted		57,733	
Balance due, General Storekeeper, &c.		3,211	
Money borrowed		60,800	
Discount on 6 per Cent. Notes		1,00,000	
		16,19,973	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships		40,000	
Supplies to other Settlements,			
Bengal—Supplies to		90,000	
Coir from Malabar		10,000	
		1,00,000	
Fort St. George—Disbursements, Account of		20,000	
Canton—Investment of Cotton		36,522	
Cochin—Allowances and Charges		54,420	
Purchase of Grain		90,000	
		19,60,915	
Revenue.			
Plantation on Rhandaterra, &c.		62,000	
Commercial.			
Advances for Investment		12,68,240	
Balance due Residents at Malabar and Surat		12,318	
Charges on Merchandize		1,45,000	
		14,25,558	
Marine.			
Purchase of Stores and Timber		1,50,000	
Table Allowances to His Majesty's Squadron		10,000	
		1,60,000	
		36,08,473	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Prisoners of War		10,000	
Balance due to Sundries		1,152	
		11,152	
		36,19,625	
BALANCE expected necessary to remain in the different Departments, on 30th April 1799			10,00,000
		Rupees	4,36,12,575

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.
(10 B)

APPEN.

A General ABSTRACT of the Estimates of the Revenues and Charges of the
1st May 1798 to

REVENUES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.
Mint Duties - - -	58,000	Included in Customs.	—	—	—	58,000
Post-Office Collections - -	2,34,920	37,911	1,61,127	—	—	3,95,441
Benares Revenue - - -	43,30,167	—	—	—	—	43,30,167
Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude - - -	96,19,969	—	—	—	—	96,19,969
D ^o - Nabob of Arcot - - -	—	9,14,747	38,87,675	—	—	38,87,675
D ^o - Rajah of Tanjore - - -	—	5,41,410	23,00,992	—	—	23,00,992
D ^o - Nizam - - -	—	(a) 1,76,000	7,48,000	—	—	7,48,000
D ^o - Rajah of Travencore - - -	—	—	—	3,81,457	4,42,490	4,42,490
Land Revenues - - -	3,15,17,312	23,32,795	99,14,379	3,62,130	4,20,071	4,18,51,762
Police Taxes, &c. - - -	5,38,240	—	—	—	—	5,38,240
Stamp Duties - - -	2,90,000	—	—	—	—	2,90,000
Customs - - -	9,28,000	1,15,622	4,91,393	4,86,500	5,64,340	19,83,733
Farms and Licences - - -	—	1,19,119	5,06,255	2,91,950	3,38,662	8,44,917
Salt, Sale of - - -	1,21,80,000	—	—	—	—	1,21,80,000
Opium, d ^o - - -	18,56,000	—	—	—	—	18,56,000
Revenues collected in the Ceded Countries - - -	—	6,41,276	27,25,423	15,54,500	18,03,220	45,28,643
D ^o - of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - -	—	(b) 1,38,603	5,67,813	—	—	5,67,813
Additional Subsidy from the Nizam - - -	10,44,000	—	—	—	—	10,44,000
Total Revenues - CRs.	6,25,96,008	50,12,483	2,13,03,051	30,76,537	35,68,783	8,74,67,842
Deduct Charges - - -	3,95,28,473	Deduct Total Charges -				8,01,66,687
Nett Revenues - CRs.	2,30,67,535	Total Nett Revenues - CRs.				73,01,155

(a) } See Notes to Appendix No. 4.
(b) }

- D. I X, No. 14.

Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from the the 30th April 1799:

CHARGES.	FORT WILLIAM.		FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.		
Civil.								
Mint Charges - - -	1,85,600	—	—	—	—	—	1,85,600	
Post-Office Charges - - -	2,08,200	32,566	1,38,405	—	—	—	3,47,205	
Charges of Residency at Benares - - -	7,22,680	—	—	—	—	—	7,22,680	
D ^o of the Resident's Office at Lucknow - - -	3,24,800	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,800	
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - -	29,72,152	3,09,992	13,17,466	10,15,550	11,78,038	—	54,67,656	
Total Civil Charges - - -	44,14,032	3,42,558	14,55,871	10,15,550	11,78,038	—	70,47,941	
Judicial.								
Supreme Court and Law Charges - - -	5,91,681	—	—	—	—	—	5,91,681	
Charges for the new Establishments for the Administration of Justice - - -	41,57,208	—	—	—	—	—	41,57,208	
Total Judicial Charges - - -	47,48,889	—	—	—	—	—	47,48,889	
Military Charges - - -	1,93,70,840	55,04,699	2,33,94,690	61,54,000	71,38,640	—	4,99,04,170	
Marine d ^o - - -	5,62,600	—	—	5,17,600	6,00,410	—	11,63,016	
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	9,51,200	70,000	2,97,500	4,04,700	4,69,452	—	17,18,152	
Revenue Charges - - -	52,36,472	8,33,151	35,40,892	1,12,800	1,30,848	—	89,08,212	
D ^o of the Ceded Countries - - -	—	1,75,385	7,45,386	6,54,900	7,59,554	—	15,05,070	
D ^o of Assumed Revenues - - -	—	66,387	2,82,145	—	—	—	2,82,145	
Customs, Charges Collection - - -	85,840	Included in Revenue Charges.				—	—	85,840
Stamp Duties - d ^o - - -	40,600	—	—	—	—	—	40,600	
Salt, Advances and Charges - - -	31,90,000	—	—	—	—	—	31,90,000	
Opium, d ^o - d ^o - - -	9,28,000	—	—	—	—	—	9,28,000	
Charges collecting Ceylon, &c. Revenues - - -	—	1,51,683	6,44,652	—	—	—	6,44,652	
Total Charges - CRs.	3,95,28,473	71,43,797	3,03,61,136	88,59,550	1,02,77,078	—	8,01,66,687	
Deduct Revenues - - -	—	50,12,483	2,13,03,051	30,76,537	35,68,783	—	—	
Nett Charges - Current Rupees	—	21,31,314	90,58,085	57,83,013	67,08,295	—	—	

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of Fort WILLIAM, Fort St. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the last Three Years, respectively, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Bengal - - - - - CRs.	20,51,866	17,89,407	16,41,841	29,00,000
Madras - - - - -	9,97,803	8,87,731	16,81,618	12,02,750
Bombay - - - - -	9,39,363	9,73,830	25,04,877	22,04,000
Current Rupees	39,88,531	36,50,968	58,28,336	63,06,750
Average of three Years - CRs.	44,89,278			

CERTIFICATES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Bengal - - - - - CRs.	27,262	9,164	—	—
Madras - - - - -	4,20,142	1,59,248	—	—
Bombay - - - - -	1,00,121	—	—	—
Current Rupees	5,47,525	1,68,412	—	—
Average of three Years - CRs.	2,38,645			

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

AMOUNT of the Bonds and other DEBTS owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the 30th April 1798; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

BENGAL.		Current Rupees.
REGISTER DEBT.		
Amount of Bonds and Notes bearing Interest at 8 per cent. Sa. Rs.	8,42,83,897	Current Rupees.
D ^o of d ^o d ^o - 6 d ^o	48,51,767	
	8,91,35,664	4,53,97,370
Batta, 16 per cent.	62,61,706	
Loans taken up at 12 per cent. - - - - Sa. Rs.	1,00,47,807	1,53,46,210
Remittance Loan at 12 per Cent. - - - -	31,81,684	
	1,32,29,491	34,80,000
Batta, 16 per cent.	21,16,719	
Interest accruing on the above Debts, to 30th April, 1798, Sa. Rs.	30,00,000	84,80,000
Batta, 16 per cent.	4,80,000	
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment not demanded - -	1,25,508	1,45,589
Batta, 16 per cent.	20,081	
		6,43,69,169
Due on Account Deposits - - - - Sa. Rs.	13,42,336	
on Account Kohilla Donations - - - -	1,70,753	
on Account Bills drawn from other Presidencies, &c. - -	20,81,755	
Loan from the Rajah of Benares - - - -	7,19,450	
ARREARS AND DEBTS.		
Civil Department--General - - - - Sa. Rs.	10,63,655	34,97,401
Judicial - - - -	8,71,399	
Revenue - - - -	6,89,357	
Commercial - - - -	6,42,205	
Marine - - - -	2,30,785	
		28,44,345
Military Department - - - -		
	Sicca Rupees	1,06,56,042
	Batta, 16 per cent.	17,04,967
		1,23,61,009
Total Bengal - - CRs.		7,67,30,178
Carried forward - CRs.		7,67,30,178

APPENDIX No. 16—continued.

		Brought forward -	Current Rupees
MADRAS.			7,67,30,178
BONDS, NOTES, &c.			
Amount of Bonds bearing Interest at 12 per Cent	Pags. 7,29,702		
Remittance Loan	1,58,945		
		8,88,647	
Amount of Bonds bearing Interest at 10 per Cent.		5,000	
D ^o - - - - - at 8 per Cent.		16,66,976	
Amount of Notes, &c. d ^o - - - - - at 6 per Cent.		8,00,479	
Acknowledgements granted to the Private Creditors of the Nabob	13,23,690		
Add 2 per Cent. Discount to be allowed thereon, not included	26,474		
		13,50,164	
Bonds granted to the Private Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore, payable in India		1,60,109	
		48,71,375	
Interest accruing on the above, to 1st May 1798 estimated		1,50,000	
Bond ordered for Payment not demanded		23,418	
Bonds payable in one Year, without Interest		4,492	
Due on Account Deposits, not at Interest		1,24,201	
Due to the Nizam for Peishcush for the Circars		1,32,330	
ARREARS AND DEBTS,			
Civil Department—General	6,198		
Revenue	50,947		
Commercial	56,227		
	1,13,372		
Military Department	1,83,790		
		2,97,162	
	Total Madras	Pags. 56,02,978	
	At 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas	CRs. 2,38,12,656	
BOMBAY.			
Amount of Notes, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	Rupees 43,78,255		
D ^o of Loan and Certificates at 9 per Cent.	7,89,373		
D ^o of Loan at 12 per Cent.	8,19,231		
D ^o of Remittance Loan at 12 per Cent.	5,85,400		
	14,04,631		
D ^o of Loans at 10 per Cent.	60,800		
Interest due on the above, estimated	2,25,507		
		68,58,566	
Bonds ordered for Payment not demanded, Interest included		1,64,224	
Due on Account Deposits		2,31,273	
D ^o for Bills of Exchange		1,10,350	
ARREARS AND DEBTS,			
Civil Department—General and Judicial	70,230		
Revenue	42,277		
Commercial	28,338		
Marine	1,41,486		
	2,82,331		
Military Department	2,70,369		
		5,52,700	
	Total Bombay	Rupees - 79,17,115	
	At 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees	CRs. 91,83,833	
	Carried forward	CRs. 10,97,26,687	

A P P E N D I X, No. 16—continued.

		Current Rupees
Brought forward - -		10,97,26,687
FORT MARLBOROUGH.		
Paper Currency outstanding	Dollars	134,627
Bonds - do do		80,335
Deposits and other Debts		31,875
Total Fort Marlborough - -	Dollars	2,46,817
At 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars - CRs.		5,99,765
Total Debts in India - - - CRs.		11,03,26,452

APPENDIX, No. 16—continued.
ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rate per cent.	Annual Interest.	
BENGAL.				
On Register Debts - - - - - SRs.	3,42,83,897	at 8 per cent.	27,42,711	Current Rupees.
On d ^o - - - - -	48,51,767	6 d ^o	2,91,106	
On Loans, &c. - - - - -	1,32,29,491	12 d ^o	15,87,599	
	SRs.		46,21,356	
Batta, 16 per Cent.	83,78,425	- - -	7,39,417	
	CRs.		53,60,773	
MADRAS.				
On Bonds - - - - - Pags.	8,88,647	at 12 per cent.	1,06,637	16,11,345
On d ^o - - - - -	5,000	10 d ^o	500	
On d ^o - - - - -	16,66,976	8 d ^o	1,33,358	
On Notes, Certificates, and Deposits - - -	23,10,752	6 d ^o	1,38,645	
	Pags.		3,79,100	
At 425 CRs. per 100 Pags. - CRs.	2,07,03,344	- - -		
BOMBAY.				
On Notes - - - - - Rups.	43,78,255	at 6 per cent.	2,62,695	5,89,714
On Loans and Certificates - - - - -	7,89,373	9 d ^o	71,043	
On d ^o - - - - -	60,800	10 d ^o	6,080	
On d ^o - - - - -	14,04,631	12 d ^o	1,68,556	
	Rups.		5,08,374	
At 116 CRs. per 100 Rupees - CRs.	76,94,348	- - -		
FORT MARLBOROUGH.				
On Bonds - - - - - Dollars	80,335	at 10 per cent.	8,033	19,521
At 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars - CRs.	1,95,214	- - -		
Total Amount bearing Interest, CRs.	8,93,36,486			
Total Annual Interest - CRs.				75,81,353

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DEBTS subscribed in INDIA, between the 30th of April 1797 and the 1st of May 1798, agreeable to the Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

	Current Rupees.
BENGAL.	
Sa. Rs. 16,55,163 at 16 per Cent.	19,19,989
MADRAS.	
Pagodas 3,01,262 at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas	12,80,368
BOMBAY.	
Rupees 1,40,991 at 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees	1,63,550
FORT MARLBRO.	
Dollars 37,815 at 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars	91,890
Total - Current Rupees	34,55,792

East India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(10 D)

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BEN-

		Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April, 1797		56,89,146
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	19,91,385	
Judicial	95,298	
Revenue	24,99,186	
Commercial	8,94,194	
Marine	76,927	
		55,56,990
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		1,32,156
		56,89,146
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Mint Duties	64,540	
Post-Office Collections	1,40,398	
Account Presents	20,577	
Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, received for the Stipends to Saudit Ally and the Rohillas, and Expense of the Residences (at Lucknow and with Scindia)	5,97,689	
Stamp Duties	92,416	
		9,15,620
Judicial.		
Licences for Sale of Spirituous Liquors	47,531	
Fees and Fines	6,606	
Provincial Police Tax	4,27,928	
		4,82,065
Revenue.		
Land Revenues of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, for the current Year	2,67,16,045	
Do do do former Years	22,05,571	
Collections not included in Jumma	1,28,486	
Syer Collections	775,881	
		2,98,25,983
Commercial.		
Salt, Sale of	1,03,02,783	
Opium, do	20,84,184	
Customs, Collection of	12,51,469	
		1,36,38,436
Marine.		
Received for Use of Mooring Chains at Diamond Harbour		2,184
		4,48,64,288
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Army Subsidy from the Vizier		43,71,200
		4,92,35,488
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Sundry Receipts on Balances, Deposits, &c.	1,58,801	
Notes issued to Prize Agents of Columbo	22,79,092	
Do to Contractors and for Supplies	7,74,197	
Do on those transferred from other Presidencies	8,12,081	
Do issued at 12 per Cent.	63,00,246	
		1,01,65,616
Carried forward	1,03,24,417	
		5,49,24,634

- D I X, No. 18.

Government, from the 1st May 1797 to the 30th April 1798.

		Sicca Rupees.	
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Durbar Charges, Secret Services, Embassies to Native Courts, &c.	10,42,059		
Nizamut Stipends	18,63,850		
Spends to the Nabob Saadit Ally	1,44,698		
Mint and Assay Offices	1,47,023		
Post-Office Charges	2,05,700		
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the different Offices	16,75,337		
		50,78,667	
Judicial.			
Supreme Court, and Law Charges	3,72,866		
Adawlut, Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut, including Courts of Appeal and Circuit	9,34,747		
Adawlut, City and Zillah	19,82,407		
Calcutta Police, Coroner, Court of Requests, Licence Offices, &c.	1,32,508		
Provincial Police	5,57,585		
Diet of Prisoners, Commission in the Sunderbunds, &c.	2,47,422		
		42,27,535	
Revenue.			
Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	3,72,328		
Established Charges in the Provinces	16,61,474		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	5,20,065		
Madrassa Lands	18,333		
		25,72,200	
Commercial.			
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	4,46,720		
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurrungs	3,44,611		
Salt: Advances to Manufacturers, and for Purchase of Salt and Charges	25,61,089		
Opium: Advances to Manufacturers, and Charges	14,38,715		
Customs: Charges of Collection	1,24,839		
		49,15,974	
Marine.			
Established and Contingent Charges	3,78,291		
Armed Ship cruising for the Protection of the Trade	1,26,989		
		5,05,280	
			1,72,99,656
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Pay, Allowances, &c of the several Corps, including King's Troops	1,48,21,900		
Off-Reckonings	3,86,327		
Ordnance, &c. Stores	5,61,895		
Detachment at Prince of Wales' Island	1,03,652		
Buildings and Repairs	1,70,312		
Extraordinary	57,812		
		1,61,07,898	
			3,34,07,554
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Notes paid off in the course of the Year	1,441		
Notes and Bonds subscribed to the Remittance Plan	15,94,404		
		15,95,845	
			15,95,845
Carried forward		15,95,845	
			3,34,07,854

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees, 5,49,24,634
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	brought forward	1,03,24,417	
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors		1,96,608	
" " " on Managers of Orphan Society		7,655	
Bills for Subscription on Remittance Plan		16,55,163	
Remittance Loan advertised 3 ^d May 1797		31,81,684	
Sale of Imports, Stores included		16,41,841	
Sale of Grain		1,26,320	
Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, for Sums disbursed at Benares.		2,17,821	
French War, received for Rents at Chandernagore		26,750	
Dutch War, - - - d ^o Chinsurah		22,342	
Nabob Saudit Ally, received Account Expences of establishing his Right to the Musnud		11,48,350	
Supplies and Advances by other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George.—Advances to Bengal Detachments, &c.	8,66,228		
Bombay.— - - - d ^o + d ^o Sale of Stores,			
Postage of overland Letters	5,348		
Canton.—Received, and Advance made to Lieutenant Campbell	851		
Prince of Wales' Island.—Advances to Military by Superintendent	1,05,333		
Sibendy Off-Reckonings, Stoppages		9,77,963	
Sundry Advances		36,449	
Sundry Receipts in Mint, Increase in Value of Copper, Remittance of Bullion		2,269	
			1,95,97,459
Judicial.			
On Deposits		3,65,993	
On Balances		1,399	
			3,67,392
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances re-paid		44,681	
Bills payable in the Mofussil		2,39,358	
Account Deposits		7,66,259	
Loan from Rajah of Benares		4,78,437	
Fees, Fines, &c: Gain by Exchange, Sale of Dead Stock, &c.		1,68,010	
			17,16,745
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		1,27,276	
Balances recovered		94,557	
Freight of Goods		21,974	
Bills payable and due to Resident		85,702	
		3,29,508	
Salt: Sale of confiscated	88,843		
Rewannah Fees, Balances, Calary Rents, &c.	53,057		
		1,47,900	
Opium—Godown—Sale of at Patna, and due Superintendent		5,821	
Customs: Commission received by Custom Master		63,516	
			\$40,745
Marine.			
Account Pension Fund		10,161	
Sale of old Vessels, &c.		9,977	
			20,138
Carried forward		2,22,36,479	
Carried forward			5,49,24,634

-D I X, No. 18—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1797 to the 30th April 1798—continued.

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			3,34,07,554
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General :			
	brought forward - - -	15,95,845	
	Interest on Bonded and other Debts - - -	35,11,173	
	D ^e on unclaimed Shares of the Rohilla Donation - - -	13,054	
	Mont Certificates outstanding - - -	16,866	
	Deposits and Balance due Stationary Assistant - - -	55,432	
	Purchase of Grain - - -	2,03,730	
	Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships - - -	6,36,849	
	D ^e on account of His Majesty's Ships - - -	2,93,571	
		9,30,420	
	Advances to Prize Agents of Columbo - - -	22,79,092	
	Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, paid at Beuares on his Account - - -	2,36,904	
	Expenses incurred in establishing Right of Nabob Saudit Ali Khan to Musnad of Oude - - -	1,35,021	
	Expence of Buildings and Purchase of Furniture - - -	13,958	
	Freight of Hercules lost, Balance of Freight to Grain Ships, Naval Stores supplied - - -	1,62,906	
	Lord Clive's Donation and Sundry Military Disbursements - - -	5,675	
	Sundry Losses by Re-coinage, on Remittances, &c. &c. - - -	1,05,843	
	French War.—Establishment at Chandernagore.		
	Subsistence to Inhabitants, &c. - - -	60,875	
	Subsistence of Prisoners - - -	1,02,112	
	Sundry other Charges - - -	9,329	
	Dutch War.—Establishment at Chinsurah.		
	Subsistence to Inhabitants, &c. - - -	1,42,520	
	Sundry other Charges - - -	625	
		1,43,145	
	Sibendy Off-Reckonings - - -	52,993	
	Supplies to the other Presidencies and Settlements.		
	Fort St. George.		
	Bills drawn paid this Year - - -	60,38,738	
	Advances and Supplies - - -	2,78,593	
	Notes transferred - - -	6,30,467	
	Freight of Ships taken up for Columbo and Moluccas - - -	33,935	
	Treasure and Stores consigned to the Moluccas - - -	1,49,791	
	Bombay.		
	Bills paid this Year - - -	54,96,010	
	Notes transferred - - -	2,38,415	
	Advances and Supplies - - -	89,423	
		58,23,848	
	Fort Marlbro'.		
	Certificates by that Residency - - -	7,08,446	
	Consignment of Opium - - -	57,292	
	Treasure sent - - -	2,68,598	
	Advances and Supplies, with Charges - - -	1,59,240	
	Prince of Wales' Island.		
	Consignment of Opium - - -	72,660	
	D ^e Treasure and Stores - - -	42,845	
	Supplies by Bills, &c. - - -	1,15,579	
		11,93,576	
	St. Helena.—Provisions and Stores - - -	2,31,084	
	Canton.—Bills drawn by Supra-cargoes - - -	64,687	
	Cape of Good Hope.—D ^e by Mr. Pringle - - -	16,53,815	
	Deputation to Columbo.—Expenses of - - -	25,122	
	Expedition.—Freight and Demorage—Bounty and Victualling Extra Seamen - - -	11,500	
	Building Magazines, Boats, &c. Purchase of Brisk Tender - - -	8,00,878	
	Provision, Sloop, and Boat Hire, &c. - - -	90,643	
		1,37,006	
		10,28,527	
	Carried forward - - -	2,67,98,026	
		Carried forward -	3,34,07,554

(10 E)

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL

D'

		Sicca Rupees
Brought forward -		5,49,24,634
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT - - - - -	Brought forward - - - - -	2,22,36,479
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Off-Reckoning Fund - - - - -	3,86,327	
Bazar Fund - - - - -	4,33,939	
Hospital Stoppages - - - - -	52,127	
Sale of Bullocks, Deposits for Stores, Old Balances, &c. - - - - -	1,65,193	
Bills payable - - - - -	3,97,492	
	11,35,078	2,33,71,557
		7,82,96,191

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

-D I X, No. 18—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1796 to the 30th April 1797—continued.

		Brought forward -	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			3,34,07,554
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General:	Brought forward -	2,67,98,026	
Judicial.			
Deposits, Fees, &c.	3,59,800		
Buildings and repairing Jails	34,631		
		3,94,431	
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances	45,252		
Account Deposits	5,53,750		
Loan from Rajah of Benares	2,37,424		
Loss by Remittances	20,321		
Surplus Revenue refunded, Aumilnama Fees, Moshaira, &c.	1,45,593		
		10,08,340	
Commercial.			
Advances for the Investment, including Commission	85,32,156		
Do to Rum Contractors, and on Account of the Rum			
Distillery at Santipore	80,456		
Buildings and Dead Stock, &c.	48,411		
Freight of Sundries from Benecoolen	1,323		
Salt: Balance on Commission, and Charges on Confiscation	63,943		
Opium—d ^e	31,430		
Customs: Commission due	60,876		
		88,18,095	
Marine.			
Advances for building Pilot Schooner	88,200		
Expence of armed Vessels for the Protection of Trade	41,175		
		1,29,375	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-Reckoning Fund			
Advances to Contractors, Deposits, &c.		2,11,291	
Board of Superintendence for Breed of Cattle		7,06,070	
Purchase of Horses, &c.		92,964	
		2,30,852	
		12,41,177	
			3,83,89,444
By BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1797.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General		29,25,841	
Judicial		1,48,618	
Revenue		19,05,831	
Commercial		11,98,098	
Marine		43,390	
		62,21,778	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,77,415	
			64,99,193
			7,82,96,191
		Sicca Rupees -	

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

Dr.

				Pagodas.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1797.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General -	-	-	4,94,841	
Revenue	-	-	6,98,081	
Commercial	-	-	1,32,163	
				13,25,085
MILITARY DEPARTMENT				2,37,421
				15,62,506
RESOURCES:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.				
Post-Office Collections	-	-	-	38,784
Revenue.				
Presidency and Subordinates.				
Land Revenues	Current Year Balances	15,14,122	-	
		3,44,947	-	
			18,59,069	
Customs and Duties	-	-	1,58,404	
				20,17,473
Ceded Countries.				
Land Revenues	Current Year Balances	5,97,611	-	
		17,978	-	
			6,15,589	
Customs and Duties	-	-	24,854	
				6,40,443
Salt, Receipts from Sale of	-	-	-	45,974
				27,42,674
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
Subsidy from the Nabob	-	6,35,295	-	
Peushush from the Polgars	-	2,79,183	-	
				9,14,478
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore	-	2,31,617	-	
Amount received from the Tanjore Countries by the Revenue Department	-	2,63,043	-	
				4,94,660
Received from the Nizam for Troops serving in his Country	-	-	57,220	
				14,66,358
				42,09,032
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.				
For Bonds at 8 per Cent.	-	-	6,46,345	
D ^o at 10 per Cent.	-	-	5,000	
D ^o at 12 per Cent.	-	-	6,31,131	
Promissory Notes, at 6 per Cent.	-	-	800	
For Certificates to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot	-	-	7,91,886	
Bills on the Court of Directors	-	-	430	
Sale of Imports, including Stores	-	-	3,95,075	
Deposits on Account of Native Servants, &c.	-	-	5,875	
				24,77,142
Carried forward				57,71,538

- D I X, No. 19.

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1797 to 30th April 1798.

		Pagodas.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, including Allowances to the late Rajah of Tanjore, Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	11,599	
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council	75,125	
D ^o and Allowances to the different Offices at the Presidency and Subordinates	2,12,287	
		2,99,011
Judicial.		
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency and Subordinates		35,173
Revenues.		
Salaries and Allowances	49,142	
Charges, Collection, and Pensions	3,39,677	
	3,88,819	
Ceded Countries d ^o	1,43,425	
Charges collecting Peishcush, including Arrears paid the Nizam	3,77,391	
D ^o d ^o the Revenues in the Tanjore Districts	39,061	
		9,48,696
Commercial.		
Wages, Allowances, and Expences	1,04,973	
Stores expended	1,23,862	
		2,28,835
Marine.		
Establishment and Contingencies		7,056
		15,18,771
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay, Allowances, &c. with Contingencies to the Company's Troops	31,63,449	
His Majesty's Troops	4,08,223	
Buildings and Repairs	73,748	
Charges in the Storekeeper's Department	2,29,994	
		38,75,414
		53,94,185
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Interest on Bond and other Debts	2,99,450	
Premium on Bills and Bonds paid	69,198	
Bonds and Notes paid off	16,094	
D ^o subscribed to the Remittance, &c.	5,74,800	
Deposits, Account Native Servants	1,975	
Advances for Purchase and Charges on Grain	1,78,153	
D ^o Commanders of Europe Ships	30,554	
Paid to Admiral Ranier on Account of Naval Stores	29,299	
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	33,986	
Pepper and Cinnamon sent by Commercial Resident at Columbo	30,234	
Bengal Presidency—Salt Contract	61,240	
Advanced Superintendent at Prince of Wales' Island	6,534	
D ^o Two Months' Allowance to Brisk Tender	613	
Cinnamon and Cor sent to the Presidency	460	
Paid on Account the Troops of that Presidency	1,67,225	
	2,36,072	
Carried forward	15,05,815	
		53,94,185

(10 F)

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS

		Brought forward -	Pagodas.
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			57,71,538
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	24,77,142	
Bengal.			
Certificates in Discharge of Bonds and Notes	5,77,406		
D° Bills drawn on	14,09,076		
D° - d° Nizam's Peishcush	1,57,466		
Specie received from thence	3,10,684		
Gunny Pieces d°, by Resident at Ceylon	3,939		
Receipts for Expences of Nizam's Detachment	49,012		
D° - Sale of Bengal Horses	2,062		
Military Stores received	70,918		
Received on Account of Troops of this Presidency	22,673		
		26,03,236	
Bombay.			
Pepper received from thence	9,602		
Received on Account Stoppages of Troops at Columbo	3,057		
Received for Postages on Letters	553		
		13,212	
Nabob of Arcot—Account his private Creditors		6,21,232	
Sales of Grain		28,356	
Bills payable		4,923	
Fees on Grants of Ground		25	
		57,48,126	
Judicial.			
Cutcherry Court		8,500	
Fines and Deposits		5,300	
		13,800	
Revenue.			
Deposits; also Revenue received in Advance		1,46,046	
French War—Collections of Revenue		39,603	
Dutch War - d°	8,819		
Ceylon.—Collected, Account Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, Customs, &c.	5,59,010		
		5,67,829	
		7,53,478	
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		28,096	
Received for Balances of Contractors, &c.		2,12,369	
D° for Loan on Account of the Investment		4,132	
D° by Commercial Resident at Ceylon		22,372	
D° from the Boat Master, the Sum advanced		613	
Amount refunded by sundry Persons, for travelling Charges, &c.		5,223	
		2,72,805	
		67,88,209	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Sales of Stores and Provisions		33,817	
Military Paymaster General, received by him from Prize Agents and for Horses sold	22,644		
D° Balances from Contractors, Refunds, and Amount of sundry Bills received by Paymaster at Out Garrisons	1,76,845		
		1,99,489	
		2,33,306	
		70,21,515	
		Pagodas -	1,27,93,053

-D I X, No. 19—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1797. to the 30th April 1798—continued.

		Brought forward -	Pagodas.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			53,94,185
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward -	15,05,815	
Bombay Presidency—Paid on Account of Troops	23,040		
Paid to Mutseddies	360		
		23,400	
Canton—Paid for Sundry Bills remitted		42,000	
Nabob of Arcot—Paid on Account his Creditors	6,19,453		
Certificates issued to d ^e	6,61,845		
		12,81,298	
Rajah of Tanjore paid his Creditors		3,921	
Rajah of Travencore.—Paid to his Troops at Madura		4,079	
Frenchmen, their Families, and French Prisoners, Charges and Penstons paid them		81,750	
Dutchmen, their d ^e and d ^e		1,00,848	
Dutch Settlements—Charges of the several Departments		3,96,818	
Advances, Account the Expedition against Malacca		25,283	
D ^e - d ^e - d ^e - Amboyna		82,757	
D ^e - d ^e - d ^e - Mauritius		1,82,881	
Ceylon—Payments to Dutch Servants, Clergy, Prisoners of State, &c.		43,645	
Loss by Exchange and Re-coinage		33,971	
Purchase of Furniture		2,617	
Sundry Bills for Works, Charges on sundry Treasure, and Expences Account Vessels, &c.		12,941	
Judicial.			37,97,064
Deposits repaid			235
Revenue.			
Advances for Cultivation, Loss by Exchange, Duties refunded, &c.	1,67,294		
Ceylon—Salaries and Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	65,664		
Commercial.			2,34,958
Advances on Account the Investment	15,18,996		
Repaid Loan on Account of d ^e	35,715		
Purchase of Stores and sundry Charges	22,207		
Commercial Resident of Ceylon, his Office Establishment	7,639		
Charges on Cinnamon &c.	15,037		
		22,676	
			15,99,594
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Sundry Payments, Account Off-Reckoning Fund, Donation to the Army, Lord Clive's Donation, &c.	78,600		56,29,851
Advanced Cloathing Contractors	1,25,084		
Purchase of Horses, and Advances on Account of Stud	51,115		
Bills of former Years paid, and Balances	1,21,939		
Purchase of Stores and Provisions; also Loss by serving Grain to Troops at a low Rate	47,011		
			4,23,749
By BALANCE remaining in the several Departments.			60,53,600
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General	4,33,292		
Revenue	4,54,634		
Commercial	49,959		
			9,37,885
MILITARY DEPARTMENT			4,07,383
			13,45,268
		Pagodas -	1,27,93,053

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN.

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

		Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 1st May 1797.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	2,35,434	
Revenue	8,74,296	
Commercial	67,484	
Marine	1,325	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		11,78,539
		6,71,077
		28,49,616
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office Collections	60,994	
Wheel Tax	5,777	66,771
Judicial.		
Provincial Courts	5,245	
Office of Police &c. Malabar	2,729	
Account Fines	533	8,507
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, at the Presidency	2,69,818	
D ^o d ^o d ^o Subordinates	3,57,760	
D ^o d ^o d ^o Ceded Countries	12,13,556	18,41,134
Customs at the Presidency		
D ^o Subordinates	3,26,749	
D ^o Ceded Countries	1,59,686	
	94,314	5,80,749
Commercial.		24,21,883
Hire of Luggage Boats		16,254
Marine.		
Hire of Dry-docks, &c.		36,170
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		23,49,585
Army Subsidy from Rajah of Travencore		4,72,798
		30,22,383
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes and Certificates sold and issued	4,29,040	
Received for Bills drawn, not yet discharged	57,733	
Money borrowed	20,405	
Remittance Loan	6,16,400	
Twelve per Cent. and Merchants' d ^o	8,81,031	
Carried forward	20,04,609	48,71,999
		Carried forward -

-D IX, No. 20.

BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1797 to the 30th April 1798.

		Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Salaries to Governor and Council	2,70,602	
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	4,69,448	
D ^o - - d ^o - - Subordinates	2,78,556	
D ^o - - d ^o - - Malabar	9,233	
	10,27,839	
Judicial.		
Establishment of Mayor's Court, and Law Charges	54,651	
Provincial Court at Malabar	1,00,161	
	1,54,812	
Revenue.		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	30,413	
D ^o - - d ^o - - Subordinates	72,383	
D ^o - - d ^o - - Malabar	5,54,313	
	6,57,109	
Commercial.		
Establishment at the Presidency, and Subordinates	88,017	
D ^o - - d ^o - - Malabar	40,160	
Charges collecting Customs	55,478	
	1,83,655	
Marine.		
Expence thereof, including Marine Battalion	7,10,182	
	27,33,597	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay, Allowances, &c. including King's Troops	47,03,423	
Extraordinaries	6,14,640	
Buildings and Repairs	2,57,386	
Advanced to Contractors	2,68,127	
	58,43,576	
		85,77,173
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Interest on Debts, and Discount on Notes	4,23,527	
Bonds and Notes paid off	73,377	
Notes subscribed to the Remittance	1,60,893	
D ^o transferred to Bengal	2,29,095	
Bonds advertised for Payment, not demanded	7,847	
Bills of Exchange payable	50,444	
Account Deposits	2,615	
Sundry Balances due	2,97,556	
Purchase of Brimstone	1,245	
Advanced to Commanders of Europe Ships	1,05,583	
Charges, Account Admiral Hughes, Treasure lost in Princess Amelia and Woodcot, &c.	1,04,579	
	14,68,861	
Carried forward	14,68,861	
		85,77,173

(10 G)

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

		Brought forward -	Rupees.
			48,71,999
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	20,04,609	
Sale of Stores		18,256	
Subscription for Marine Society, &c.		846	
Sale of Grain		82,234	
Bills of Exchange on Court of Directors		6,200	
Recovery from Estate of Colonel Keating		2,856	
Sale of Imports		13,52,330	
Stores expended		5,05,253	
		39,72,584	
Supplies from other Presidencies.			
Bengal.—Transfer of Debt		3,70,084	
Bills of Exchange drawn		43,93,196	
		47,63,280	
Fort St. George.—Military Charges disbursed and Bills drawn		1,11,792	
Cape of Good Hope.—Certificates on the Governor		1,35,275	
Cochin.—Land Revenues, and Customs collected		53,673	
		90,36,604	
Revenue,			
Receipts from Tobacco Farmers for Advances made, Account			
Deposits, &c.			55,737
Commercial.			
Sale of sundry Goods, Deposit on Goods conditionally sold, &c.			74,747
Marine.			
Sale of Stores, &c.			4,29,578
			95,96,666
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Balances from Contractors, Fees on Commissions		4,07,441	
Sale of Stores		82,217	
		4,89,658	
			1,00,86,324
		Rupees -	1,49,58,323

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

D I X, No. 20—*continued.*

BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1797 to the 30th April 1798—*continued.*

		Brought forward - -	Rupees
			85,77,173
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>			
General - - - - -	Brought forward - -	14,68,861	
Supplies to other Presidencies.			
Bengal Presidency - -	Supplies - - - - -	74,229	
Fort St. George - - -	d ^o - - - - -	96,043	
Canton - - - - -	d ^o - - - - -	2,28,627	
Commissioners at Cochin, Expence of Establishments		63,722	
Cap ^t of Good Hope - - -		1,35,276	
		5,97,897	
Revenue.			20,66,758
Sundry Payments and Advances - - - - -			1,19,428
Commercial.			
Advances for Investments - - - - -		23,75,156	
Charges Merchandize, Freight on Cotton, &c. - - - - -		21,942	
Purchase of Grain - - - - -		1,01,948	
			24,99,046
Marine.			
Stores, &c. purchased - - - - -		2,00,900	
Charges building a Schooner, &c. - - - - -		57,303	
			2,58,203
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-Reckoning Fund - - - - -		3,81,452	
Additional Donation to the Army, Captors of Mahé, &c. - - - - -		19,855	
			4,01,307
			53,44,742
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the different Departments - - - - -			10,36,408
			Rupees - 1,49,58,323

(Errors excepted)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

An ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Debts and Assets, as they stood at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBRO', at the Conclusion of the Year 1797-8.

	Fort William.	Fort St George	Bombay.	Fort Marlbro'.	TOTAL.
Cash - - - - - CRs.	74,88,926	41,51,209	11,99,112	2,01,785	1,30,41,036
Bills receivable - - - - -	51,090	—	—	28,747	79,837
Stores - - - - -	54,27,703	73,39,954	34,95,099	2,51,632	1,65,14,388
Debts outstanding, including Advances for Investment - - - - -	1,59,91,239	3,38,45,134	49,17,909	10,30,269	5,57,84,551
Export Goods - - - - -	29,60,016	21,58,167	19,95,574	2,02,641	73,16,398
Import Goods - - - - -	4,35,375	17,73,521	1,85,182	—	23,94,078
Salt, Opium, Grain, and Cattle - - - - -	25,26,572	13,50,080	2,31,689	10,405	40,98,746
Total Assets - CRs	3,48,80,921	5,05,98,065	1,20,24,065	17,25,483	9,92,29,034
Bond or Register Debts - - - - -	6,07,43,579	2,07,03,344	76,94,348	1,95,214	8,93,36,485
Simple Contract Debts, bearing Interest - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Arrears and Debts, not bearing Interest - - - - -	1,59,86,599	31,09,312	14,89,505	4,04,551	2,09,89,967
Total Debts - CRs	7,67,30,178	2,38,12,656	91,83,853	5,99,765	11,03,26,451
Excess of Debts - - - - -	4,18,49,257	—	—	—	4,18,49,257
Excess of Assets - - - - -	—	2,67,85,409	28,40,712	11,25,718	3,07,51,838
Nett Excess of Debts - Current Rupees					1,10,97,419

N. B.—Pagodas converted into CRs, at 425 CRs per 100 Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - d° - at 116 CRs per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Dollars - - - d° - at 243 CRs per 100 Dollars.

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts

A P P E N D I X, No. 22.

An ACCOUNT of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased in India, and shipped for Europe, in the Year 1797-8; together with the Commercial Charges at each Presidency, not added to the Invoice:

	Invoice Amount of Cargoes.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
	Current Rupees.	Current Rupees.
BENGAL	1,62,18,789	9,37,630
FORT ST. GEORGE. Pagodas 9,86,654, at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas	41,93,279	5,45,700
BOMBAY. Rupees (a) 30,93,125, at 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees	35,88,025	1,48,686
FORT MARLBRO. Dollars 84,277, at 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars	2,04,793	—
Total - - Current Rupees	2,42,04,886	16,32,016

(a) Including Cargoes of three Ships taken or burnt, Rupees 2,91,869.

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(10 H)

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st Day of March 1799, containing Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year: and a Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the to the Company in Great Britain, and afloat.

AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of the Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

1st March 1798 to 1st March 1799.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1798 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	540,645 4 8	Customs	854,833 2 8
Company's Goods sold	7,764,403 12 6	Freight and Demorage	1,708,540 5 9
Private Trade and Dutch Goods sold	1,425,189 11 10	Goods and Stores exported	1,239,181 17 0
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	137,393 13 2	India Debt	478,461 3 10
Customs — on d ^o	93,628 3 5	Bills of Exchange drawn from India, &c.	194,203 9 4
Freight — on d ^o	102,844 6 11	D ^o — China	429,757 3 10
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to the Act 33d Geo. III. Cap. 47.	36,226 15 10	Bonds granted to the registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore	83,731 10 7
Persons returned from India	6,000 0 0	Bullion exported	1,224,881 8 3
Bonds issued	9,400 0 0	Charges of Merchandize, including Supra-cargoes' Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c.	592,355 18 6
Government on Account of Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops,	209,058 17 10	Indigo Contractors	4,758 4 10
Loyalty Loan, Amount received	411,423 18 1	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	710,593 4 0
		Bonds paid off	2,200 0 0
		D ^o paid in on Sales	500,325 0 0
		Proprietors of Private Trade	1,273,374 12 1
		Alms-houses at Poplar	271 13 2
		Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo. III. Cap. 80	199,956 11 1
		Captains whose Ships are worn out	43,725 18 6
		Pay to Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service, agreeable to Regulation of 1796	37,125 0 3
		Bank for sundry Loans	350,000 0 0
			9,930,276 3 4
		Balance in favour, on 1st March 1799	805,938 0 7
			£ 10,736,214 4 3
			£ 10,736,214 4 3

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from 1st March 1799 to 1st March 1800.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1799 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea - -	805,938	0	0	Customs - - - - -	1,163,580	0	0
Company's Goods sold and to be sold - -	7,840,528	0	0	Freight and Demorage - - - - -	2,078,065	0	0
Private Trade and Dutch Goods sold before 1st March 1799 - - - - -	100,000	0	0	Goods and Stores exported - - - - -	1,525,928	0	0
Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre Charges and Profit on Private Trade - - -	20,000	0	0	Indian Debt - - - - -	693,400	0	0
One Year's Interest, at £3 per Cent. per Ann. on £1,207,559, 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament - - - - -	36,226	0	0	Bills of Exchange from India and China - - - - -	1,052,448	0	0
Persons returned from India - - - - -	7,000	0	0	Bonds granted to the registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	9,459	0	0
Government, for sundry Claims - - - - -	200,000	0	0	Bullion exported: Season 1798-9 - £400,000 1799-1800 - 500,000	900,000	0	0
Loyalty Loan - - - - -	236,757	0	0	Charges of Merchandize, including Supracargoes' Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c, - - - - -	629,000	0	0
	£ 9,366,449	0	0	Indigo Contractors - - - - -	8,000	0	0
Balance against, on 1st March 1800 - -	565,988	0	0	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds - - - - -	696,000	0	0
				Bonds advertised to be paid off - - - - -	76,167	0	0
				Proprietors of Private Trade - - - - -	93,230	0	0
				Balances of Goods sold under the Act 32th of Geo. III. Cap. 80 - - - - -	34,000	0	0
				Captains whose Ships are worn out - - - - -	80,389	0	0
				Pay to Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service, agreeable to Regulation of 1796 - - - - -	37,000	0	0
				Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -	114,800	0	0
				Buyers of Tea returned - - - - -	971	0	0
				Bank for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities - - - - -	700,000	0	0
				Bank for a Loan on Bonds - - - - -	100,000	0	0
	£ 9,932,437	0	0		£ 9,932,437	0	0

the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, Statement of their Bond Debts, and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of State of the Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

- D I X, No. 23.

INDIA BUDGET, 1799.

A P P E N -

A STATEMENT of the Company's Bond Debt and Simple Contract Amount of such Interest; and the State of the Cash remaining in Great Britain and afloat, on the 1st Day of March 1799.

To Bonds bearing Interest at £5 per Cent. per Annum	£1,315,737	0	0
D ^o not bearing Interest	16,167	0	0
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	839,506	0	0
D ^o - d ^o - India, &c.	198,991	0	0
Indian Debt	946,934	0	0
Bonds granted to the registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore	9,459	0	0
Customs on Goods sold and unsold	1,155,062	0	0
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities at £4 per Cent. per Annum	700,000	0	0
The Bank for a Loan on Bonds at £4 per Cent. per Annum	100,000	0	0
D ^o for Interest on the above Loans	10,666	0	0
Freight and Demorage	750,000	0	0
Supra-cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unsold	125,000	0	0
Proprietors of Private-Trade on all Goods sold	93,230	0	0
What owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo. III. Cap. 80	34,000	0	0
Alms-houses at Poplar	77,092	0	0
Interest on Military Fund more than applied	23,968	0	0
D ^o on Contingent d ^o - d ^o	5,620	0	0
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	45,631	0	0
D ^o for Exports of former Seasons	122,938	0	0
D ^o for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out	318,158	0	0
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	114,800	0	0
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971	0	0
D ^o to Contractors for Indigo	8,000	0	0
Interest on Bonds	38,229	0	0
Dividends on Stock	53,603	0	0
	£ 7,103,762	0	0
Balance in favour	10,015,866	0	0
	£ 17,119,628	0	0

East-India House,
29th January 1800.

-D I X, No. 23—continued.

Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, is

By what due from Government to the Company	£1,207,560	0	0	
Cash, its Balance, including Company's separate Fund	805,938	0	0	
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	942,528	0	0	
The Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered	20,000	0	0	
The Value of Goods in England unsold	8,481,815	0	0	
Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	2,019,162	0	0	
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	571,884	0	0	
Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for	711,565	0	0	
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	203,092	0	0	
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	65,980	0	0	
The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	757,749	0	0	
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c.	1,028,531	0	0	
What owing by sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	67,167	0	0	
Loyalty Loan unsold, estimated to produce	236,757	0	0	
	£	17,119,628	0	0

An ACCOUNT of new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between 1st March 1798 and the 1st March 1799.

- £
- 1,500 Annuity to the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, late Governor of Madras, payable out of the Territorial Revenues in India, for the Period of the Company's exclusive Charter, if he shall live so long.
- 300 Annuity to the Wife and Daughters of Mr. H. Cleghorn, Secretary to the Governor of Ceylon, to issue out of the Revenues of that Island.
- 230 Annuities to Clerks retired from the Service.
- 160 Increased Salaries to Junior Clerks in the House and Warehouses, according to Rotation.
- 105 Annuities to Relatives of deceased Clerks.

£2,295

(Errors excepted)

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant.

A P P E N-

An ACCOUNT of the Stock, per Computation, of the East-India Company

To Bonds bearing Interest	£1,315,737	
D ^o not bearing Interest	16,167	
		£1,331,904
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	839,506	
D ^o from India, &c.	198,991	
		1,038,497
D ^o from India, on Account of the Indian Debt		946,934
Bonds granted to the registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore		9,459
Customs on Goods sold and unsold		1,155,062
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities, that may be sold per Act passed in 1788		700,000
D ^o for a Loan on Bonds		100,000
D ^o for Interest on the above Loans		10,666
Freight and Demorage		750,000
Supra-cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unsold		185,000
Proprietors of Private-Trade, on all Goods sold		93,230
What owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act of 34th George III. Cap. 80		34,000
Alms-houses at Poplar		77,092
Interest on Military Fund, more than applied		23,968
D ^o on Contingent d ^o		5,620
What owing in Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports		45,631
What owing for Exports of former Seasons		122,938
What owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose ships are worn out		318,158
Warrants passed the Court unpaid		114,800
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-sold		971
What owing to Contractors for Indigo		8,000
Interest on Bonds		88,229
Dividends on Stock		53,603
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up 31st January 1798	CRs. 3,09,29,759	
Add, the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund	5,80,000	
The Sum given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to d ^o	3,48,000	
	CRs. 9,28,000	
Add Interest on the above Sums from 29th September 1766 to 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund	2,22,720	
	11,50,720	
Add Cargoes arrived in England included in the Credit of the Quick Stock	88,97,263	
	Current Rupees 4,09,77,742, at 2s. 3d.	£4,609,995
Deduct, Bills drawn on England on Account of the Indian Debt since closing the Quick Stock		94,855
		4,515,140
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, 30th April 1798,	Tales 2,810,797 at 7s. 7d. $\frac{1}{10}$ each	1,073,607
		£12,692,509
		7,266,727
		£19,979,236

MEMORANDUM:

Demands have been made on the Company from His Majesty's Pay Office General for Sums advanced thence on Account of King's Regiments serving in India in the last Four Years, to the Amount of £200,000. Of this £100,000 has been paid by the Company, and the Paymasters General have been requested to direct particular Accounts of the whole Expenses to be prepared, and forwarded to the Court.

East India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

CHA^s. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant.

-DIX, No. 24.

(exclusive of the Capital Stock) from the 1st March 1798 to 1st March 1799.

By what due from Government to the Company		£1,207,560
Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1799, including Cash belonging to the Separate Fund	£789,771	
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,167	
		805,938
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for		942,528
The Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered		20,000
The Value of Goods in England unsold		8,481,815
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bombay, 31st October 1797	Rups. 36,84,362	
Deduct Cargoes arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock	9,89,590	
	26,94,772 at 2s. 6d.	336,846
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Madras, 31st October 1797	Pags. 57,85,928	
Deduct estimated Amount of Stores in the Arsenal and Magazines, properly belonging to Dead Stock	Pags. 3,00,000	
Deduct Difference between the Tanjore Bonds, agreed to be paid in England, and the Amount issued	1,30,145	
Deduct Cargoes arrived in England, since closing the Quick Stock	4,14,175	
	8,44,302	
	49,41,608 at 8s.	1,976,643
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Ben- coolen, 31st January 1798	Dollars 429,813	
Deduct a Cargo arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock	78,770	
	Dollars 351,043 at 5s.	£87,761
Add, Certificates drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock		4,110
		91,871
Balance of last Books at St. Helena, made up 30th September 1797		54,248
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China, at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks		2,019,162
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion		571,834
Silver remaining in the Treasury paid for, and exported of the present Season paid for		711,505
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		203,092
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad		65,930
The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses		757,749
What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India		400,000
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies for His Majesty's Troops, &c. exclusive of the Expences incurred in the Expedition to Manila, &c. about		1,028,531
What owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		67,167
Loyalty Loan, unsold estimated to produce		236,757
		£19,979,236

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to America, amounting to £15,819, for which the Company have not received any return.

There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council of Balambangan, to the Amount of £10,167, and Interest thereon, which are not included in the Debt of this Account, it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the Whole of those Bonds.

Fort St. George, Quick Stock, 30th April 1797.

The Balances of Cash in the Paymaster's Hands at Columbo, Amboyna, and Malacca not included.

Do. Do. in the Agents for purchasing Horses, do.

The Property at Columbo (with the above exception, and some Doubts as to Stores) is inserted in the Quick Stock, but not that at Amboyna or Malacca.

Bengal - The Balances of Property belonging to the Company at Prince of Wales' Island not included.

MEMORANDUM

In the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £400,000, which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, and Stores, and other articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the year 1702; whereas the whole of the sums of money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the latest advices from the Company's several Settlements, for the acquisition and maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated value of other articles of Dead Stock is as follows:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, and Stores, &c.	TOTAL.
At Bengal	*£4,827,227	£486,706	£5,313,933
Fort St. George and Subordinates	1,700,675	306,205	2,006,880
Bombay - and do. - -	1,285,071	326,001	1,611,072
Fort Marlbro' and do. - -	102,889	18,535	121,424
St. Helena	41,447	57,094	98,541
	£6,017,309	£1,194,541	£7,211,850

* This sum includes several articles of Dead Stock, which cannot be distinguished by the last Account from Bengal.

A P P E N D I X, No. 25.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods sold at the East-India Company's Sales, from the 1st of March 1798 to the 1st of March 1799.

COMPANY'S GOODS.			
Teas		£3,368,608	
Bengal Piece Goods		1,228,308	
Coast and Surat Piece Goods		1,773,577	
China Wrought Silks		9,094	
Raw Silk		505,408	
China Ware		4,032	
Nankeen Cloth		88,099	
Pepper		331,625	
Saltpetre		226,742	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.		783,885	
Coffee		17,688	
			£8,337,066
PRIVATE-TRADE GOODS.			
Teas		304,124	
Piece Goods		243,837	
Raw Silk		910	
China Ware		3,089	
Nankeen Cloth		278	
Saltpetre		13,168	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.		1,064,553	
			1,629,959
NEUTRAL PROPERTY.			
Piece Goods		23	
Nankeen Cloth		191	
Coffee		110,609	
Drugs, &c. &c.		237,408	
			348,231
			£10,315,256

East India House,
29th January 1800.

(Errors excepted)

CHA. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant.

HEADS
OF
MR. DUNDAS'S SPEECH
ON THE
FINANCES
OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
23^D JULY, 1800.

*The Figures in the Margin refer to the Folios of the first printed Edition
of this Budget.*

THE subject for the consideration of the Committee is the state of the Finances of the East-India Company, during the official years 1798-9 Abroad, and 1799-1800 at Home, with the Estimates, in both instances, for the following years. When the Statements for the two years immediately preceding were brought forward, it was, upon each occasion, particularly explained, that from accident the investigation of this important concern, in due course, had been interrupted. The material consequence attaching to the preservation of the official periods, in a regular and connected succession, was likewise pointed out; and the prospect afforded, that by the receipt of the documents expected from India, this branch of the business would be soon again placed in its accustomed channel. A literal obedience to the directions of Parliament, in this regard, is at all times desirable; but the production of the Accounts now before the Committee is of singular moment, from the anxiety which must naturally arise, to obtain some discovery of the Expences incurred, and the advantages to be expected, from the brilliant events within the periods to which they relate: I have, therefore, the greater satisfaction in being enabled to remark, that by the opportune arrival of advices from India, the order of investigation prescribed by the Act is again established, with the exception only of the lapse of a few weeks, which may not be considered material, as the Accounts are presented within the session, according to the dates required. It is, however, necessary to premise, that as at the periods to which the Actual Accounts Abroad are made up, it was impossible to obtain exact statements of the Military Disbursements, in consequence of the extended stations of the many detachments from the Army in the field, some variations may be hereafter expected.

As an explanation of the nature of the Accounts does not appear requisite, I shall only here state, that I have, according to my constant practice, entered upon a minute examination

2 examination of their extensive detail; and that it is my intention, as on former occasions, to arrange the whole in the point of view, that it may be rendered as clear and intelligible as possible. To this end, the Foreign Accounts will first be attended to in their order, shewing the Average Revenues of each Presidency, for three years, compared with the Average last drawn: the Actual Revenues and Charges, compared with the estimated; combining them in one general Result, that the Nett Proceeds of the three Presidencies may be discovered. The further demands for the Expences of some other Settlements, and for the Interest on the Debts, will then be shewn, as also the effect of the Produce of the Sales of Imports, in order to exhibit the amount applicable to the Purposes of Commerce. The sum actually applied will next be stated, and the amount of the Cargoes consigned to Europe. The Estimates for the next year will be brought, in like manner into a general Result; afterwards the state of the Debts and Assets compared with that of the last year. As to the Home Accounts, the Extent of the Trade will be shewn by the Produce of the Sales; the Actual Receipt and Expenditure will be examined, on a comparison with what was estimated. I shall then proceed to consider the Estimate for the next year; likewise the Debts and Assets, contrasted with those of the year preceding. The investigation of the whole of the Accounts will be completed, by a general Comparison of the Increase or Decrease of the Debts and Assets in the year; from which the principal object in view will be attained, viz. a discovery, whether, on the whole, the Company's Concerns have improved or not, during the period in question.

It was fully my intention, as stated to the Committee in my last address, upon this subject, to have now entered, comprehensively, into the consideration of this great concern in its every relation; but the lateness of the arrival of the Accounts from India, and the incomplete state of them, as to the subject particularly in view, obliges me to defer it till the next session. I shall, nevertheless, upon the present occasion, endeavour to afford every requisite explanation of the numerous variations which appear in the several Accounts, and likewise offer a few observations, arising from the general view of the Company's Affairs, in order to lead to correct inferences on their actual situation.

B E N G A L.

The attention of the Committee is, in the first place, requested to the statements of the Revenues and Charges, of the several Presidencies in India, those numbered 1, 2, and 3,* relate to Bengal.

3 The three first columns of No. 1 contain the Revenues of the years 1796-7, 1797-8, and 1798-9, which, on the Average, are found to amount to - - - 5,88,00,875
 exceeding the Average of 1795-6, to 1797-8, in the sum of - - - 15,91,205
 This may, almost exclusively, be attributed to the increased Receipts from Oude in the two last years.

Current Rupees.	Pounds Sterling.
5,88,00,875	3,886,687
15,91,205	159,146

Having

* For the Accounts see Appendix.

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees, at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

Having repeatedly stated, as an objection to drawing an Average of the Charges in like manner with the Revenues, that during the time of War they were subject to so many and so large additions, incidental to particular years only, as to defeat the main object of an averaged statement, viz. the annual permanent expence, I have only to add my regret, that the Charges of the year now to be considered tend further to confirm the objection. They will be brought to view in the examination of the Account N^o 3, which is a Comparison of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1798-9, as estimated, and according to the actual out-turn. In this Account, an adjustment is made of the Charges, so that those really appertaining to the year are stated with as much accuracy as practicable on so immense an expenditure.

The Revenues were estimated to amount to	*6,15,52,008	6,155,200
They actually amounted to	6,15,36,152	6,153,615
being below the Estimate in the sum of	15,856	1,585

It must have been observed, on the perusal of the Account now referred to, that notwithstanding this small difference in the Result, a Surplus has arisen on some items, to the amount of CRs. 13,03,224, or £130,322, and a Deficiency in others, exceeding that sum in the degree above stated: some further explanation therefore appears requisite.

4 The articles in which the Estimate has been exceeded are:—

Mint Duties, in a trivial amount,

Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude, CRs. 2,30,720, or £23,072. The Estimate, under this head, was calculated on the Receipt of a sum far exceeding the Annual Subsidy, taking in the Arrears of a former year, and the Expence of Repairing some Forts. The latter having fallen considerably short of what was expected, the Receipt has likewise been less; so that the present Excess arises entirely from the payment of the Arrears being more than double what was reckoned upon.

Customs,

* See Note to the Account, for reason of difference between this sum and that stated in No. 1 Estimate.

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at Rs. Pounds Sterling.

Customs, CRs. 29,103, or £2,910. This Excess is entirely occasioned by the improvement in the mode of collection of the Calcutta Customs, through the vigilant exertions of the present Collector. The Actual Receipt in this Department exceeded the Estimate CRs. 1,00,000 or £10,000; but from the deficiency at Mangee, the general Excess was reduced to the amount now stated.

Sale of Salt, CRs. 7,87,227, or £78,723. The expectation from this article was stated nearly six lacks above the former Estimates; it has, nevertheless, been exceeded, partly from the selling Price being greater, and partly from a more extensive Sale of Bengal Salt. The produce of this year has exceeded that of the last upwards of fourteen lacks, or £140,000.

Sale of Opium, CRs. 2,47,043, or £24,704. The reason of the moderate scale on which the Estimate of the produce of these Sales was framed was formerly stated. The Excess is satisfactory, although the Receipt has not been equal to that of the last year. The beneficial effects of the new system are already apparent, and afford the prospect of the complete re-establishment of this source of Revenue.

5 The articles in which a Deficiency has occurred are as follow : viz.—

Post-Office Collections, CRs. 32,934, or £3,239. The Estimate, in this regard, was calculated at an amount much exceeding any former Receipt, from the expectation of the good effect of a reform in the Department. The Deficiency may be attributed to the circumstance of the new regulations not having been acted upon so early in the year as intended: the Collection has, nevertheless, considerably exceeded that of any former year.

Benares Revenue, CRs. 3,44,737, or £34,474. A Deficiency under this head is unusual. A small part is in the Customs, which will ever be fluctuating; the whole of the remaining difference was realized before the end of July.

Land Revenues, CRs. 7,89,881, or £78,988. I have again to regret a disappointment in this important branch
of

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

of the Resources. This small difference, compared with the extensive rental, might not be considered of material consequence, as the Collections have only fallen short of the amount realized in the last year, in about two lacks and a half of Rupees; but as the Defalcation has been, on the Average, nearly to the same amount from the year 1795-6, which fell considerably short of 1794-5, in consequence of the recovery of Balances in that year, a strict examination into the cause of the Deficiency is essential; and the more, when the favourable terms on which the Zemindars and Renters enjoy their Lands, under the permanent settlement, are considered. As there is every reason to believe the Provinces to be in a state of increasing prosperity, and as the principal advantages arising from every improvement rest chiefly in the persons holding the Lands, it is very fair to expect the Rents to be paid with punctuality. This subject has engaged the particular attention of the Government; and as delay in payment has occurred mostly in some of the larger Zemindaries, occasioned, in many instances, from the want of sufficient power for recovering the demands upon the under tenants, regulations have been passed, which I trust will be found fully sufficient to the correction of this growing evil. The present Deficiency is in the Jumma of the current year; but the Collections in the three following months, upon the Arrear, were considerable. The Receipts on Syer and Abkarree exceeded the Estimate.

Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. where below the Estimate CRs. 1,02,825, or £10,285. An exact realization of a resource, in itself fluctuating, is not to be looked for; neither is it thought desirable that it should be greatly extended, as the institution of it was chiefly with the view of checking a spirit of litigation, too prevalent among the Natives.

Stamp Duties. The Deficiency under this head, amounting to CRs. 49,242, or £4,924, is to be lamented, as the tax was expressly substituted in lieu of another, much more productive, which was discontinued for reasons given on former occasions. The Estimate was only stated at half the amount of the original expectation; measures are, however, taken, that if possible it may be rendered more productive.

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling,
at 2s.

The Resources in the year 1798-9 have, nevertheless, exceeded those of the preceding year, in the sum of thirty-seven lacks, or £370,000; and as the disappointments above noticed are, by no means, such as to be deemed permanent, there is no cause whatever for drawing unfavorable inferences from them.

The Charges will be found to be much above the Estimate. When this subject was last under consideration it was remarked, that although the Expences were rated below those of the year 1797-8, the state of affairs was known to be such, that an Increase was to be expected.

The Charge, estimated to amount to	3,95,28,473	3,952,847
actually amounted to	4,12,42,912	4,124,291
exceeding the Estimate by	17,14,439	171,444

7 In a few instances, the Actual Charges have fallen short of the Estimate, to the amount of CRs. 4,05,056, or £40,506; as follow, viz.

Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow, CRs. 1,04,200, or £10,420, partly from the establishment having been considerably reduced.

Buildings and Fortifications, CRs. 2,88,760, or £28,876. In some particulars, the Estimate, in this instance has been exceeded; but the difference is principally occasioned by the estimated Advances for the Repairs of the Forts in the Vizier's Dominions, in the course of the year, having been over-rated,

The only remaining Deficiency of Charge is in the Salt Department; but so small as not to require notice.

The gross amount in which the Actual Charges have exceeded the Estimate is, CRs. 21,19,495, or £211,949. The particular heads on which an Excess has occurred, requiring remark, are as follow, viz.

Mint Charges, CRs. 1,30,820, or £13,082, from the Losses incurred by Recoinage being included in the Actual Accounts which were not in the Estimate.

Charges

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees, at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

Charges of Benares Residency, CRs. 21,698; or £2,170, in the Expende of Adawlut and in Contingen-
cies.

Other Charges of the Civil Department, CRs. 99,523, or £9,952; in great part from the increased Expences at the Courts of the different Princes, in consequence of the si-
tuation of Affairs in India, also of temporary Embassies. The Charges attending the public Granaries have likewise undergone some Increase.

Judicial Charges, CRs. 1,57,619, or £15,762, chiefly in Contingencies and the Diet of Prisoners.

8 *Military Charges.* The Increase, in this respect, forms a very material part of the whole: it amounted to CRs. 15,32,592, or £153,259, and may be accounted for in the additional Expende of Stores and Contingencies of various descriptions, arising from the circumstances of the War. The Charges incurred on Account of His Majesty's Troops likewise exceeded the Estimate.

Revenue Charges, CRs. 92,754, or £9,275, in Pen- sions and charitable Allowances, and a variety of contin-
gencies, not necessary to be detailed.

Opium Advances and Charges, CRs. 49,950, or £4,995. These are usually in proportion to the quantity manufactured and sold. The Estimate of the Charges appears to have been taken too low.

Stamp-Office Charges, CRs. 25,781, or £2,578. The Estimate did not calculate on the Purchase of Paper, which has been again required in this year.

The Nett Deficiency of the Revenue amounted to -	15,856	1,585
and the Nett Excess of the Charge to - - - - -	17,14,439	171,444
Their amount together - - - - -	17,30,295	173,029
is the Deficiency of Actual Nett Revenue, on a Compari- son with the Estimate.		

The Total of the Actual Nett Revenue of the Presi- dency of Bengal in the year 1798-9, was - - - - -	2,02,93,240	2,029,324
which is found to exceed the Nett Revenue of the pre- ceding year in the sum of - - - - -	27,82,426	278,234

ESTIMATES,

BENGAL continued.

ESTIMATES, 1799-1800.

The prospects of the year 1799-1800 will be found to vary but little in the aggregate, from the actual out-turn of the preceding year.

	Current Rupees at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
9 The Revenues are estimated, in the last column of the Account No. 1, to amount to - - - - -	6,19,67,332	6,196,733
and the Charges, in the last column of No. 2, to - - -	4,15,75,534	4,157,553
making a Nett Estimated Revenue of - - - - -	2,03,91,798	2,059,180

On a minute examination of the particulars of these Estimates it appears, that they are stated at amounts which seem to be suggested from the then situation of affairs: the Revenues, on the experience of the past years, and the Charges accommodated to every probable circumstance, as far as could be foreseen. But notwithstanding the Revenues are taken at only CRs. 431,180, or £43,118, and the Charges at only CRs. 3,32,622, or £33,262, more than by the Actual Accounts of the last year, they, in many instances, are found to vary in a much larger amount. In the Revenues, more is expected from *Benares*, by CRs. 5,71,050, or £57,105; also from the *Land Revenues*, by CRs. 8,54,729, or £85,473, in consequence of the Ar-rears of last year being likely to be recovered in this.

On the other hand, a less Receipt is stated from the *Vizier*, by CRs. 1,30,917, or £13,092. The Extra Receipts from the *Vizier* in the last year have been before brought to the notice of the Committee. Although those of the present are neither of the description, nor quite to the amount then stated, they are still considerable, from his Highness having agreed to pay the Expence of Troops which it was found necessary to station in his Dominions, beyond the number stipulated in the Treaty with him. The Receipt on the *Sales of Salt* is stated at exactly the same amount as estimated for the last year. The Excess upon that occasion, and the Sales already known to have taken place, warrant the expectation, that the Estimate will be more than realized. The *Sale of Opium* is taken at CRs. 73,000, or £7,300 less; but late advices mention, that the revival of this Trade has been rapid, and the Sales productive beyond former example, as to price; a considerable Excess may therefore be looked for under this head.

As

BENGAL *continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling:

10 As to the Charges, under most of the heads a less Ex-
pence is likely to be incurred; although their amount, on
the whole, is expected to be greater than the last year, from
the Increase in the *Military Department*, and in *Buildings*
and *Fortifications*. In the first, CRs. 5,69,328, or £56,933,
from the Increase in the Native Establishments (in great part
for the service of Oude), and from Contingencies. In the
last, CRs. 5,67,160, or £56,716, from the Additions and
Repairs required for the Forts and other Buildings. A
small Addition is expected in the Charges on the Customs;
also is the *Advances* and *Charges* on account of *Opium*; in
the latter instance amounting to CRs. 57,930, or £5,793,
which will be accounted for in the Receipt.

The whole of the other heads of Charge are estimated
at a less amount. The *Mint* at CRs. 1,70,000, or £17,000,
principally from the Losses on Recoinage, in the Actual
Accounts of last year, not reckoned upon in the present.
Benares Residency, CRs. 68,098, or £6,810, the Establish-
ment of the Adawlts at Ghazepore being abolished. The
other *Charges* of the *Civil Department*, CRs. 2,00,443, or
£20,044. The Civil Charges, in general, are stated at a
less amount, by CRs. 4,58,304, or £45,830, from the
causes above-mentioned, and from the effects of Retrench-
ments made by the Government. From the latter circum-
stance, a reduction is looked for in the *Judicial* and *Revenue*
Expences. The *Advances* and *Charges* in the *Salt* Depart-
ment depending on the quantity manufactured, the apparent
Diminution requires no further remark. The *Charges* of
the *Stamp-Office* appear to be taken according to the estab-
lishment; the difference arises from the Purchase of Paper
last year, not stated in this.

The Result of the Comparison is, the Nett Revenue,
estimated to be remaining in the year 1799-1800, exceeds
that in the preceding year by

98,558

9,856

11 Although the War was favourably concluded at the
time of forming the Estimate, I am unwilling to hazard an
opinion with respect to the Charges; but as to the Revenues,
I have sanguine hopes, that the Estimated Accounts will be
exceeded, and consequently no fear need be entertained of
the Nett Revenue being fully realized.

M A D R A S.

The Accounts to be next considered are those of the Presidency of Madras, numbered 4, 5, and 6. In order to ascertain the Average of the Revenues, during the three years 1796-7 to 1798-9, it will be necessary to refer to the three first columns of No. 4. From this it will appear, that excluding the Revenues of Ceylon, as in the last view of this subject, the Average turns out to be - - - - - exceeding that on the Accounts drawn one year back, by - principally from the increased amount of the Subsidy from the Nizam. The Collections of the Land Revenues were more favourable in the last year of the Account than the preceding. The Average was, however, less than that one year back; but it is more than counterbalanced, by the improvement in the produce from the Ceded Countries.

As the fluctuation in the Charges of this Presidency is much greater than at Bengal, the reason for omitting an Average of them applies with greater force; I therefore proceed to the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges, as estimated, and according to the Actual Accounts. This is stated in the Account No. 6.

	Pagodas, at Rs.	Pounds Sterling
The Revenues were estimated to amount to - - - - -	52,96,834	2,118,734
Their Actual Amount was - - - - -	52,73,049	2,109,220
being less than the Estimate by - - - - -	23,785	9,514

12 This difference may be really termed small, when the Accounts of last year are taken into consideration. On that occasion, the Deficiency amounted to nearly ten lacks of Pagodas, or £400,000. Variations nevertheless occur, balancing each other within the amount now stated.

The Surplus beyond the Estimated Receipt was Pagodas 2,11,279, or £84,512, and the Deficiency below Pagodas 2,35,064, or £94,026. On the former, few observations are requisite. The Receipts in the Post-Office, or on the Customs, being necessarily fluctuating, it is difficult to estimate them accurately. The Excess is satisfactory, as in the latter case, particularly, they exhibit an increasing

* For the difference between this and the Estimate in No. 4 of last year's Accounts, vide note (a) to Account No. 6, now referred to.

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at Rs. Pounds Sterling.

increasing Trade. The Payment of the *Subsidy* from the *Nizam* beyond the sum estimated, is a proof of the punctuality of His Highness in the fulfilment of the Stipulations of his Treaty. The greatest Excess is in the *Revenues* from the *Ceded Countries*; it amounted to Pagodas 97,141, or £38,856, and is a signal display of ability and attention in the management of the Collections. It is by far the largest amount ever produced, and exceeds the Average of the three preceding years more than a lack of Pagodas. As the *Revenues* of *Ceylon* continued under the management of the Company only a part of the year, it may not be necessary here to notice the Excess in the Collections.

13

Of the Deficient Receipts one article only calls for particular remark, the Collection of the *Land Revenues*: it fell short of the Estimate Pagodas 1,91,131, or £76,452. When the Estimate was under consideration, the largeness of the amount was adverted to, and great hopes were expressed, from the talents and assiduity of the Collectors. Having examined minutely into the causes of the Defalcation, I have great satisfaction in the discovery, that this branch of the service has, on the present occasion, been conducted in a way highly creditable to most of the persons engaged in it, and that the disappointment has chiefly arisen from circumstances against which no effort of human exertion could provide. A most extraordinary Drought in the *Jaghire* and in the Southern Countries rendered it necessary to issue orders for retaining on hand a quantity of Grain to the Northward, for the use of the Presidency, during the scarcity: the effect has been, the Collections from the *Jaghire* were more than a lack below the Estimate, and those from the *Circars* in nearly the sum remaining to be accounted for.

A very considerable Excess in the Estimated Charges of this Presidency was fully expected when this subject was last under consideration. The situation of affairs, in consequence of the War, was then in view; the sequel has proved the conjecture well founded.

The Charges, estimated to amount to	71,43,797	2,857,519
actually amounted to	88,59,214	3,543,686
being an Increase of	17,15,417	686,167
The		

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

The Gross Excess was Pagodas 17,66,422, or £706,569. Of this, Pagodas 16,24,785, or £649,914, were in the Expences of the *Military Department*, for which the only explanation to be expected is, the necessity of the most extensive and energetic exertions, in proportion to the object contended for: of course, all practicable addition to the Force was essentially requisite, as well as the provision of adequate Supplies in every Department. The success has fully justified the propriety of the measures adopted, and will eventually compensate for the Extraordinary Disbursement.

The *Civil Charges* exceeded the Estimate Pagodas 1,07,022, or £42,809, principally from the Losses incurred by Exchange, and on the Coinage of Specie.

The only article to be attended to, in which the Charges have fallen short of the Estimate, is in the *Revenue Department*; the amount is Pagodas 34,404, or £13,762. This is not from a reduction of the Expence attending the Collections, but in the Balance of Advances for Cultivation, on which, although a larger sum was advanced than estimated, the repayment was so considerable as to make the difference now stated.

Adding the Deficiency of Revenues,	23,785	9,514
to the Excess of the Charges,	17,15,417	686,167
the Excess of Charge beyond the amount estimated, is	17,39,202	695,681
And the Surplus in the Actual Charges of the year 1798-9 is	35,86,165	1,434,466
which is more than the surplus Charge of the preceding year, by	21,44,106	857,642
almost exclusively, in consequence of the expences of the War.		

ESTIMATES, 1799-1800.

The prospects of this Presidency, in the year 1799-1800, although the great ratio of Expence was necessarily carried some months forward, will, by the happy termination of the War, be found to exhibit a much more favorable appearance in every respect.

The

MADRAS continued.

	Pagodas at Rs.	Pounds Sterling.
The Revenues, by the Account No. 4, are estimated to amount to - - - - -	62,68,986	2,507,594
and the Charges, by No. 5, to - - - - -	68,48,077	2,739,230
being a Nett Charge of - - - - -	5,79,091	231,636

15 The accession of Revenue is considerable; nearly ten lacks of Pagodas, or £400,000. The gross additional Resource, estimated for this year, amounts to Pagodas 13,42,053, or £536,821. Of this, Pagodas 10,25,810, or £410,324, is that derivable from the *Conquered Countries*, and from the *Subsidy* from *Mysore* for part of the year; and upwards of two lacks of Pagodas from the *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, this being taken for the whole year. The additional Receipt from the *Nabob of Arcot* arises from an expected recovery of Balances from the *Poligar Countries*. The Receipts from the *Land Revenues* are estimated at Pagodas 31,709, or £1,684; and from *Farms* and *Licences* Pagodas 17,887, or £1,155, more. Of the Resources which are expected to be less than in the last year, the greatest amount is in the *Revenues of Ceylon*, Pagodas 1,75,081, or £70,032, the cause of which has already been explained. The Receipt from *Tanjore* is expected to be less, by Pagodas 60,791, or £24,316, a smaller sum being estimated for the Revenues of the Country. The *Revenues* from the *Ceded Countries* are stated at a less amount by Pagodas 90,385, or £36,154, partly from a caution in calculating on so large a Receipt as last year.

The reduction of Expenditure is double the amount stated as the expected accession of Revenue, notwithstanding the field and other establishments, consequent to the War, were of necessity continued some months after hostilities had ended. The Charges, in general, are taken at a less amount than those incurred the last year, by Pagodas 20,11,137, or £804,455. The Gross Diminution of Charge is Pagodas 22,75,219, or £910,088. The principal part of this sum is in the *Military Department*, the difference being Pagodas 21,66,331, or £866,532. The *Civil Charges*, are estimated less by Pagodas 61,714, or £24,686, and the *Revenue* by Pagodas 17,038, or £6,815, from contingencies in the last year, not looked for in the present. No remark on the smaller Expenditures on account of *Ceylon* is necessary, nor on the few heads on which an Excess of Expenditure is reckoned upon, to

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s.

Pounds Sterling.

a small amount. The sum estimated for *Charges and Stipends* in *Mysore*, Pagodas 2,40,490, or £96,196, will be more particularly explained, when the Actual Accounts of the year are brought forward.

16 On the whole, the Nett Charge of this Presidency is estimated to be less in the year 1799-1800 than in the preceding year, by - - - - - 30,07,074 respecting which it may be observed, that as some disappointment may be expected in the Circar Revenues, and as it is impossible to calculate with precision on Expences at the end, or winding up of a War, it is not safe to hazard an opinion of the complete realization of the Estimate; although there is, at present, no ground for apprehending any considerable difference.

30,07,074

1,202,830

B O M B A Y.

The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Rupees, at 2s. 3d Pounds Sterling.
Bombay are stated in the Accounts Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

The Average amount of the Revenues, calculated on the three years 1796-7 to 1798-9, is - - - - -	30,48,038	342,904
which exceeds the Average on the three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8 - - - - -	2,87,376	32,330

As a great part of this Increase is to be attributed to the realization of a Subsidy payable from Travencore, which appears only in the two last years, it may perhaps afford a more correct view of the proper Resource of the Presidency, if an Average is shewn, excluding that article. On this principle it is found, that the Average of the last three years exceeds that of the Accounts one year back by Rupees 1,60,224; or £18,025, which arises from the increased produce of the Customs, Farms, and Licences.

To pursue the plan adopted with the Accounts of the other Presidencies, the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges in the year 1798-9, as estimated, and according to the Actual Accounts, will be next for examination. For this purpose it is necessary to refer to the Account No. 9.

The

<i>BOMBAY continued.</i>	Rupees, at 2s. 3d.	Pounds Sterling.
The Revenues were estimated to amount to	*31,32,723	352,431
their Actual Amount was	33,29,657	374,586
being more than estimated	1,96,934	22,155

17 The only Deficient Receipt in this year is from the *Land Revenues*, to the amount of Rupees 37,410, or £4,208. The Estimate was probably rated too high, from the expectation of the success of the plans for the improvement of the Island of Salsette, as it appears the principal part of the difference is in the Collections of that Island.

The Collection of *Customs* has again, in this year, been very productive. The Estimate was, with proper caution, calculated at an amount rather below the actual produce of the preceding year, which was rapidly increased. The Excess amounts to Rupees 46,821, or £3,267. The Excess on the *Farms* and *Licences*, amounting to Rupees 77,249, or £8,690, may be partly attributed to their having been disposed of on more advantageous terms, but mostly to the recovery of Arrears, in consequence of a decree of the Mayor's Court.

In the *Revenues* of the *Ceded Countries* the Estimate has been exceeded in the sum of Rupees 1,10,274, or £12,403. When the Accounts of last year were under consideration, it was remarked, that the small Receipt, compared with the Estimate, arose from the Disturbances in the Malabar Province, and other causes, and that the difference might be rather considered a Delay of Payment, than a Loss of Revenue: a larger sum was therefore reckoned upon in the Estimate of the present year as a Recovery of Balances. On a near inspection of the Accounts it appears, that more than double the amount so estimated has been realized, while the Collections on the current Jumma have fallen short one lack and a-half of Rupees, or £16,875. This may, in part, be attributed to the greater payment above noticed, and in part to the last Kist of the year of account falling due at the close of that year: but one lack may be considered as sacrificed or lost, in consequence of the irregularity of the Zamorin in his Payments, which induced the Government to take the management of the Collections under their own immediate superintendance. This loss will be more than compensated by the system

now

* See Note to the Account No. 9, for reason of difference between this sum and that stated in No. 7, last year.

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 3d Pounds Sterling.

now introduced, which has proved uncommonly successful in the realization of the Revenue.

The Charges, estimated to amount to	89,13,970	1,002,821
actually amounted to	1,12,94,425	1,270,622
being more than estimated	23,80,455	267,801

From the remarks made when the Estimate was under examination, a considerable Increase was to be expected. It appears, that nearly the whole of the additional Actual Expenditure has arisen from the circumstance then alluded to. The Gross Excess of Charge amounted to Rupees 25,59,118, or £287,900; while the amount in which the Actual Charges fell short of the Estimate was only Rupees 1,78,663, or £20,099, in *Buildings and Fortifications*, which were deferred, from the extensive demand of funds for other purposes.

Of the sum in which the Estimate was exceeded, Rupees 21,13,923, or £237,816, were in the *Military Charges*, arising entirely from the War Expenses not included in the Estimate.

The additional amount of *Civil Charges*, was Rupees 2,76,485, or £31,104, and was principally occasioned by several extraordinary Deputations, &c. in connection with the War. The increased *Marine Expenses* may be attributed to the same cause as the *Military*. The Excess in the Expenditure of the *Collections of the Revenues and Customs* is chiefly in the new arrangement in the Island of Salsette; and the *Charges Collections* in the *Ceded Countries*, from an Increase in Pensions, and from the Charges attending the Customs, in those districts being inserted in the Actual accounts, but not in the Estimate.

Deducting the Surplus in the Revenues, amounting to	1,96,934	22,155
from the Excess of the Charges, which is	23,80,455	267,801
the Nett Surplus Charge is	21,83,521	245,646
and the Surplus of the Actual Charge of this Presidency is	79,64,768	896,036
which exceeds the Surplus Charge of the year 1797-8, by	26,16,042	294,304

ESTIMATES,

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 3d. Pounds Sterling.

ESTIMATES, 1799-1800.

The Revenues and Charges of this Presidency, as estimated for the year 1799-1800, are stated in the last columns of the Accounts Nos. 7 and 8.

The Revenues are estimated to produce	32,74,366	368,366
and the Charges are	1,28,93,125	1,450,476
being an Excess of Charge, by	96,18,759	1,082,110

The Revenues are expected to be less than in the last year by Rupees 55,291, or £6,220. A smaller amount is stated under the *Revenues and Customs*; but a greater under the *Revenues from the Ceded Countries*, partly in the current Jumma, and partly in the Arrears, from the prospect of more punctual Payment of the Rents, in consequence of many of the districts being under the immediate management of the Company's Servants.

The immense amount at which the Charges are estimated, arises from the calculation of the *Military Expences* being made on the supposition that the Army might continue in the field during the whole of the year. The Increase on this account is Rupees 14,32,077, or £161,108. The *Marine Expences* are likewise stated at a greater amount, on the expectation of a larger consumption of Stores, and that the Charge incurred by the War would continue: the *Buildings and Fortifications*, also, from the prospect of carrying into effect what was deferred last year.

20 The *Revenue Charges*, and the *Charges in the Ceded Countries*, are both expected to be less. On the whole, the Excess of the Charge is estimated at Rupees 15,98,700, or £179,854, and the Nett Charge now estimated is expected to be more than the Nett Charge of the year 1798-9 in the sum of

16,53,991	186,074
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From the expected great Reduction of the Madras Expences, in consequence of the Discontinuance of the War Establishments, it may be hoped, that as the Military Expences of this Presidency are calculated on a War Establishment for the whole year, the Charges will not equal the Estimate; and that, as there is every prospect of the realization of the Receipts, the Surplus Charge will ultimately fall below the amount here stated.

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

The further demand upon the Revenues of India for the Expences of the Residency at Fort Marlbro', and Settlements subordinate, also of the Establishment at Pinang and St. Helena, will next be stated. As more immediate Dependencies upon Bengal, the Gross Supply is usually taken as the Charge. The Revenues and Expences at Marlbro' will, however, as formerly, be first shewn, as stated in the Account No. 10 (a).

	Dollars, at 5s.	Pounds Sterling.
On the Average of three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, inclusive, the Revenues amounted to	22,156	5,599
and the Charges to	452,857	113,214
being a Nett Charge of	430,701	107,615

The Nett Charge, according to this Average is rather under the Estimate for the year 1798-9, but it exceeds the Average last drawn.

21 The Expences of the Residency in 1798-9, although below the Estimate, exceeded that of the year preceding. The Increase of the Expences from year to year was gradual till the year 1797-8. The occasion was explained to the Committee: and it was hoped, that the additional Charge of that year might, in part, have been casual. A further Increase, however, appears in 1798-9. As it is far from the intention of the Company to maintain the Settlement at so great a Charge, measures have been taken to restrain it, if possible, within due bounds. The Nett Expence for the next year is estimated at £84,187.

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	
The Supply from Bengal to the several Settlements, as above adverted to, was estimated to amount in the year 1798-9, to	11,71,600	117,160
the Actual Amount was, by No. 18,	12,06,681	120,668
being more than the Estimate	35,081	3,508

When the estimated Supply was brought to the view of the Committee, the idea was held out of its being too low. This small Excess scarce requires notice; and it only remains to be added, that whatever further assistance the Residency

<i>BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c. continued.</i>		Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
Residency of Marlbro' needed for the provision of the Investment, was obtained by Supplies from Europe.			
The Supplies estimated for the year 1799-1800, by			
No. 12, amount to	- - - - -	10,09,200	100,920
The part intended for Marlbro' is less than in former years, probably from the prospect of a Reduction of the Expences.			

GENERAL VIEW.

22 The General Result of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1798-9, is as follows, viz.—

R E V E N U E S.			
Of Bengal, by No. 3, - - - -	CRs. 6,15,86,152	£6,153,615	
Madras, by No. 6, - - - -	Pags. 52,73,049	2,109,220	
Bombay, by No. 9, - - - -	Rups. 33,29,657	574,586	
Total Revenues - - - - -			£8,637,421
C H A R G E S.			
Of Bengal, by No. 3, - - - -	CRs. 4,12,42,912	£4,124,291	
Madras, by No. 6, - - - -	Pags. 88,59,214	3,543,686	
Bombay, by No. 9, - - - -	Rups. 1,12,94,425	1,270,622	
Total Charges - - - - -			8,938,599
Nett Charge of the three Presidencies - - - - -			£301,178
Add,—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. as before stated, by No. 18, - - - -	CRs. 12,06,681		120,668
Total - - - - -			£421,846
Add further—The Interest paid on the Debts			
At Bengal, by No. 18, - - - -	CRs. 50,98,998	£509,900	
Madras, by No. 19, - - - -	Pags. 4,01,219	160,488	
Bombay, by No. 20, - - - -	Rups. 5,07,623	57,107	
Total Interest paid on Debts - - - - -			727,495
The Total - - - - -			£1,149,341

GENERAL VIEW, continued.

			Brought forward - -	£1,149,341
is the Deficiency from the Territorial Revenues. From which is to be deducted—The amount produced from the Sales of the Imports from Europe as by the Account, No. 15, - - - - -			CRs. 54,29,406	542,941
The Difference, - - - - -				<u>£606,400</u>
is the amount in which the Charges incurred at the several Presidencies, and the Interest paid on the Debts, have exceeded the Resources from the Territorial and other Revenues, and from the Sales of Imports.				
23	To supply this Deficiency, and to provide Funds for the payment of the Commercial Charges, and for the Provision of Investments to Europe, was a subject of no small embarrassment to the Governments in India. I will here state the amount advanced on these Accounts.			
	The Advances made for the Indian Investment, and in aid of that at Canton, with the Charges on Commerce at the several Presidencies, in the year 1798-9, were as follow, viz.—			
	In Bengal, by No. 18.			
Charges of the Board of Trade at the Presidency and Factories, - - -	SRs. 8,10,672	CRs. 9,40,379		£94,039
Advances for the Investment, with Commission, - - - - -	54,62,478	63,36,474		633,647
	<u>62,73,150</u>	<u>72,76,853</u>		<u>£727,685</u>
Add,—Supplies to Canton,	12,93,099	14,99,995		149,999
	<u>SRs. 75,66,249</u>	<u>CRs. 87,76,848</u>		<u>£877,684</u>
	At Madras, by No. 19.			
Charges, Allowances, &c. in the Commercial Department - - -	Pags. 1,51,799	£60,720		
Advances for the Investment, with Charges - - - - -	5,92,850	237,140		
	<u>7,44,649</u>	<u>297,860</u>		
Add—Supply to Canton - - - - -	2,65,242	106,097		
	<u>Pags. 10,09,891</u>			403,957
	At Bombay, by No. 20.			
Salaries, &c. in the Commercial Department - - - - -	Rups. 3,95,196	44,459		
			Carried forward	<u>£1,281,641</u>

GENERAL VIEW, continued.

Advances and Charges for Investment, &c. brought forward	-	£1,281,641
Salaries, &c. at Bombay, brought forward Rups. 3,95,196	44,459	
Advances for the Investment - - - -	12,68,565	142,713
	<hr/>	
	16,63,761	187,172
Add—Supply to Canton - - - -	17,474	1,966
	<hr/>	
Rups. 16,81,235 - - - -		189,138
24 At Bencoolen, by No. 22.		
Cargoes - - - - - CRs. 3,63,455		36,345
Total Advances for the Commerce and Charges, - - - -		<hr/>
		£1,507,124

The Advances are £350,000 less than what were estimated. The uncertainty, in this regard, was mentioned when I last addressed the Committee. Indeed it was then doubtful, whether so large a sum as that now stated would be applied; but it is evident, that nothing but extensive relief from Europe, or great assistance from Loans, could supply the Deficiency in the Current Demands of the Year, and enable the Governments to continue their attention to the Provision of Investments. By far the greatest aid has been derived from Loans, which will appear in the Increase of Debts, to be hereafter noticed. The assistance from Europe has likewise been considerable.

The Cargoes actually shipped, including the Charges not added to the Invoices, by No. 22, amounted to - - - - - CRs. 1,22,45,043 £1,224,504
 which, excluding the Supply to China, differs but in a small sum from the Advances.

The General Result of the Estimates for the year 1799-1800 is as follows, viz.—

REVENUES.

Of Bengal, by No. 1, - - - - CRs.	6,19,67,332	£6,196,733
Madras, by No. 4, - - - - Pags.	62,68,986	2,507,594
Bombay, by No. 7, - - - - Rups.	32,74,366	368,366
	<hr/>	
Total Revenues - - - -		£9,072,693

GENERAL VIEW continued.

		Total Revenues, brought forward	9,072,693
CHARGES.			
Of Bengal, by No. 2,	CRs.	4,15,75,534	£4,157,553
Madras, by No. 5,	Pags.	68,48,077	2,739,230
Bombay, by No. 8,	Rups.	1,28,93,125	1,450,478
		Total Charges	8,347,259
25		Nett Estimated Revenue of the three Presidencies	725,434
		Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, by No. 11,	100,920
		CRs.	10,09,200
		The Remainder	£624,514
		is to be deducted from the Interest payable on the Debts, by No. 16,	915,687
		CRs.	91,56,876
		The estimated Deficiency from the Territorial Revenues will then appear to amount to	£291,173
		and deducted from the Amount to be received from the Sale of Imports, by No. 15,	624,727
		CRs.	62,47,266
		The Difference	£333,554

is the sum expected, in this view, to be applicable to the Purposes of Commerce, in the year 1799-1800. The Investments, in the last year, were much reduced, in consequence of the War. In the present year, it appears, that the Governments have considerably extended them; and the Advances, including a Supply to Canton of £224,378, are estimated to amount to £2,330,000.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

26 The accumulated Demands upon the several Treasuries in India for the vigorous prosecution of the War, and the attention which it was thought necessary, at the same time, to pay to the Provision of Investments, rendered it necessary to have recourse to Loans in an extensive degree. The effect, on a Comparison with the Accounts of the last year, is as follows, viz.—

	Current Rupees, at 2s	Pounds Sterling.
In April 1798 the amount of the Debts was	11,03,26,452	11,032,645
In April 1799, by No. 16, it was	12,99,55,259	12,995,526
being an Increase of	1,96,28,807	1,962,881

The

GENERAL VIEW continued.

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
The amount subscribed to the Remittance, under the orders of June 1793, was, by the Account No. 17, -	27,45,158	274,516
which is still less than the Subscriptions in the last year, from the causes which were then stated to obstruct the operation of the Plan laid down for the Liquidation of the Indian Debt. The institution of a Sinking Fund by the Bengal Government may likewise be supposed to have interfered with this arrangement.		
In April 1798 the Debt bearing Interest amounted to	8,93,36,486	8,933,648
In April 1799, by No. 16, the Amount was -	10,19,05,285	10,190,528
making an Increase of	1,25,68,799	1,256,880
The Annual Interest payable on the Debt last year, was	75,81,353	758,135
The Annual Interest on the present Debt, by No. 16, is	91,56,876	915,687
Increase of Interest	15,75,523	157,552

The same Rate of Exchange is used as on former occasions.

ASSETS IN INDIA.

27

The Value of the Assets in India, consisting of Cash, Goods, Stores, &c. and of Debts owing to the Company, calculated at the like rate of Exchange as the Debts, amounted, on the 30th April 1798, to - - - - -	9,92,29,034	9,922,903
On the 30th April 1799, by No. 21, it amounted to - - - - -	10,25,91,069	10,259,107
shewing, in the Value of Assets, an Increase of - - - - -	33,62,035	336,204

In this year an Increase appears in every item, with the exception of that of the Stores, which is less by seventeen lacks and a-half of Rupees, or £175,000, which may be accounted for by the extensive demands for the Armies in motion at all the Presidencies. The small addition to the amount of Debts due the Company does not require notice; but it will afford satisfaction to discover that the larger value of all the remaining Assets is an actual Increase of effective Property.

Deducting the increased Value of the Assets, as above, from the Increase of Debts, which has been shewn to be - - - - -	1,96,28,807	1,962,881
the general state of the Affairs in India is, on a Comparison with the last year, worse by - - - - -	1,62,66,772	1,626,677

HOME

HOME ACCOUNTS.

28 Having completed the examination of the whole of the Accounts relating to the Affairs Abroad, the attention of the Committee is now requested to those relating to the Affairs at Home. From the observations on the former, and the General Results which have been drawn from them, it will, of course, have been discovered, that, in a financial point of view, the Governments must have been engaged in serious difficulties, in as much as the Consignment of Investments to Europe could only be accomplished by means of Loans, at unfavourable rates of Interest. The effect upon the Indian Debt, and upon the Resources, has been shewn. It now remains to state the subject in a more favourable view, by pointing out the advantages derived from the attention which, under every pressure, has been paid to the Commercial Interests of the Company. This will be shewn, in the pursuit of the plan now laid down, as to the Comparison of the Actual Accounts with the Estimates, to which I shall proceed, after stating the extent of the Trade in general, according to the Produce, or Sale Amount, of the Goods, as exhibited in the Account No.25.

The aggregate Amount of the Sales of Goods from India and China, in the year 1799-1800, was	£10,160,610
which is less than the Sales of the last year in the sum of	154,646

The Goods sold on account of the Company were to a less amount by	£969,339
Those on account of Private-Traders exceeded the last year in	£707,021
and those termed Neutral Property by	107,672
being together an Excess of	814,693
making a Nett Diminution in the amount of Sales, as above stated, of	£154,646

29 From which it appears, that although the Sales of the Company's Goods in this year fell so far short of their amount in the last, the Trade, in general, from the East, has, in this point of view, experienced a Diminution scarcely requiring notice, when the surprizing rapid Increase in the last year is taken into consideration. But, in fact, this is not to be termed a Diminution altogether, because the present Account is stated upon different principles. The Sales of the last year included the whole of the Customs, usually chargeable on a great part of the Goods; whereas, in consequence of an Act passed in the last session, commonly called the "Warehousing Act," the operation of which commenced in September, a large portion of the Goods was sold, subject to the pay-
ment

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

ment of the Customs by the Purchasers on the clearing of them; so that, whatever sum might be ascertained to be payable on this account; would, on the former principle, be an addition to the Sales, which would thereby be increased to an amount beyond that now stated.

The Difference on the Company's Goods is considerable; but so large a Sale as that in the last year was not calculated upon.

The Sales in the present year were estimated to produce - - - - -	£7,863,000
their actual amount was - - - - -	7,367,727
being less than the Estimate - - - - -	<u>£495,273</u>

As the Estimate was framed on the principle formerly in practice with regard to the Customs, this difference might, in a general way, be accounted for, by the alteration above adverted to; but as, on a closer inspection of the several species of Goods disposed of, it appears that some were sold to an amount exceeding the Estimate, and some to an amount much farther below it, it may not be unacceptable to the Committee to be furnished with more precise information.

30 The advantage to the Revenue of the Country, and the profit to the Company, from the Tea Trade, are well known. It is satisfactory to find, that though the Sale of this article was estimated little short of the unexampld produce of the last year, the Actual disposal of it was near £500,000 more than the Estimate, in consequence of an Increase both in demand and price. From the same causes, the Sale of Saltpetre was double the sum estimated; although that was considerably more than what was sold in any former year, except the one immediately preceding. In most of the other articles disappointment has been experienced, arising, in some instances, from the want of them: but a great part of the difference in the Sale Amount may be attributed to the alteration in the Customs. The greatest Defalcation, on the Comparison, is in the Sugar, and arises almost entirely from the fall in price, when the sudden interruption to the demand occurred, from the immense influx into the foreign markets. It was seriously apprehended, that the interruption experienced in the foreign trade in general would have been more severely felt by the Company; but the Committee will be gratified by the information, that with the above exception, the only inconvenience worthy of notice was the necessity of deferring the Sales for a short time; from which the periods of Payment were extended, and the Payments within the year of course lessened.

The more direct consideration of this part of the subject will bring to the view of the Committee the Account No. 23, in which the Cash

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

Concerns of the Company in this year are exhibited, likewise the Estimate of them for the next. The most prominent article on the Receipt side is that of the Sale of Goods.

It was estimated to amount to	£7,840,528
and actually amounted to	7,209,849
which was less than the Estimate by	<u>£630,679</u>

The Deficiency of the Sales certainly affected the Receipt in some degree; but the deferring of the Sales, as above noticed, likewise contributed to produce the difference; for the sum left due at the close of the year was much more than was expected.

The Charges and Profit on Private-Trade were estimated to amount to	£120,000
the Actual Amount was	202,969

being more than estimated by	<u>£82,969</u>
partly from the large Sale, and partly from the settlement of some particular accounts in this year.	

- 31 Excluding every other article relating to the Private-Trade, as not directly connected with the Actual Property of the Company, the Nett Actual Receipts below the estimated were £548,290. The Deficiencies were occasioned by the short Receipt on the Sales, as already shewn, and by the deferred disposal of the Loyalty Loan. In a few instances an Excess has occurred: the Private-Trade Profits, as above stated, and the Payment for Saltpetre by the Ordnance. The sum derived from the Issue of Bonds, to the amount of £218,500, was not reckoned upon in the Estimate.

On the review of the Receipt Side, including the Balance of Cash at the commencement of the year, it appears, that the sum of £8,718,159 was at the disposal of the Company. It now remains to investigate its Appropriation, as shewn on the Payment side of the Account.

The Payments in the course of the year, excluding the Private-Trade, were estimated to amount to £9,797,207; the sum actually paid under the same exclusion, was £8,142,729, making a difference of £1,654,478. This it is to be observed, is the nett difference between the estimated and actual Payments. The examination of the detail shews, as usual, that although, on the whole, the Expenditure was so considerably below the Estimate, on some articles it has been above. Of these, the Supply to India and China is first to be noticed: the Exports, to the amount of £242,268; the Payment of Bills of Exchange £122,463; but as the Liquidation of the Indian Debt was £72,408, and the Export of

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

of Bullion £149,817 less than estimated, it will appear, that the whole Payment in aid of India and China exceeded the Estimate in only the sum of £152,506. The Charges of Merchandize exceeded the Estimate £116,712; principally from a larger payment on the Commission due the China Supra-cargoes, and from the expence of Buildings; likewise from a considerable issue of money for the redemption of the Land Tax on the Company's House and Warehouses; but their property will be benefited in the amount so applied. The small Excess on the Interest on Stock and Bonds does not require notice. That occasioned by the Payment of Bonds at the Sales was in this year, only £18,425, which fully confirms the propriety of the remark on the Accounts of the last year: nothing was inserted in the Estimate on this account, as then explained. The smallness of the sum, compared with several former years, is in consequence of the improved state of the Company's credit, from which their Bonds bear a premium. Of the Payments below the Estimate, those still requiring notice are, the Customs, and Freight and Demorage, after allowing for what has been received on the Private-Trade: the former was less by £463,447, chiefly in consequence of the change repeatedly referred to, and the latter by £554,499, from the Estimate being calculated on the supposition that more ships would arrive, or that more would be engaged than in the event proved to be the case. The postponement of the Liquidation of the Debt to the Bank, to the amount of £800,000, is the largest sum by far of the deficient or short Payments.

On the whole, the actual Payments above the estimated amounted to £528,916, and those below to £2,183,394: the difference is as before stated. Adjusting this difference with that of the Actual Receipts below the Estimated, the Result would appear to be more favourable at the close of the year by £1,106,188; but as the Payments on account of the Private-Trade were in this year more than the Receipts, a further adjustment is necessary. The Actual Balance of the Account will then be better than estimated by £969,310. The General Result of the Receipt and Expenditure in the year 1799-1800, on the Comparison between the Estimate and the Actual Account may be stated as follows, viz.—

The Balance at the close of the year was estimated to be against the Company in the sum of - - - - -
 but notwithstanding the deficient Receipts from the Sales of Goods, and notwithstanding the aid afforded to India and China, exceeded the Estimate, a small Issue of Bonds, a less Payment for Customs and Freight, and the protraction of the intended Payments to the Bank, have so operated, that the actual Balance proved to be in favour, to the amount of
 making, as above stated, a Balance better than estimated by - - - - -
 ESTIMATE,

£565,988

403,322

£969,310

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

ESTIMATE, 1800-1801.

The Estimate of the Receipt and Expenditure in the year 1800-1801, contained in the Account last referred to, does not seem to demand many remarks. On the Receipt Side, the amount expected from the Sales appears to be the only article requiring particular notice. The Receipt from Government for sundry Claims, and that on the Disposal of the Loyalty Loan, will operate to the Reduction of the Assets in their respective amounts.

The Sales in this year, are estimated to produce	£6,675,000
of which may be received, after the close of the year,	1,390,000
The Remainder	£5,285,000
with the sum to be received from the Sales made previous to the 1st March 1800, amounting to	916,000
will exhibit a Total of	£6,201,000

as the amount expected to be received in the course of the year, on account of the Sales of the Company's Goods.

The whole Sale is taken at 692,000 less than the Actual Sale of last year, and the sum estimated to be received at a million less than the Actual Receipt of the last year; but it is not to be inferred from thence, that the Diminution of the Trade will be to the amount first stated, because the full effect of the Warehousing Act, before referred to, will be found in the amount of the Sales of this year; and if the Sales are less from the Customs being to be paid by the Purchasers, those paid by the Company will likewise be diminished, in whatever sum they may amount to. The greater difference in the Receipt arises from the large sum that will not fall in course of Payment within the year. From the caution with which, on an examination of the particulars, the Estimate appears to be calculated, and from the general appearance of the Trade, a hope may be indulged, that unless any thing unforeseen should occur, the Actual Out-turn will be more favourable.

34

As to the estimated Payments, those on account of the Charges immediately attaching to the Goods, or to the concern in general, appear to be calculated on principles prescribed by each respectively. The Customs, of course, at a very small amount compared with former years. The Supply to India and China, including the Payment of Indian Debt, rather exceeds the Average of the last three years. The Liquidation of the Debt to the Bank, postponed the last year, is again estimated to take place in the present.

The

HOME ACCOUNTS *continued.*

The General Result of the Estimate is, that in consequence of the large Payments on account of India and China, and of the intention of liquidating the whole of the Debt to the Bank; reckoning only on the produce of the Sales, on a Receipt from Government on sundry claims, and on the disposal of the Loyalty Loan. The Balance on the 1st March 1801, is expected to be against the Company, to the amount of - -

£368,013

DEBTS AT HOME.

The state of the Affairs at Home, as to the Debts and Assets, contrasted with the last year, is next to be considered. First the Debts.

On the 1st March 1799, they amounted to - - - - -	£7,103,762
on the 1st March 1800, their amount, by No. 23, was - - - - -	5,830,222
being a Decrease of - - - - -	£1,273,540

35 In a few instances the Debts have increased: the Bond Debt nearly £200,000, as noticed in the Receipts of the year. A larger sum is due on Bills of Exchange from India, and more is due to the Proprietors of Private-Trade. The Decrease proceeds from less sums being owing on Bills from China and on the Indian Debt. The amount due on Freight and Demorage is much smaller than in the last year: but the greatest Decrease is in the Customs, to the amount of £972,147. This arises from the circumstance repeatedly adverted to, and the computed Value of Goods will be found to have experienced a considerable reduction in consequence.

ASSETS AT HOME.

The value of the Assets at Home amounted, on the 1st March 1799, to - - - - -	£17,119,628
On the 1st March 1800, by No. 23, it was - - - - -	16,185,950
being a Decrease of - - - - -	£933,678

On the comparison of the several articles in the detail of this Account with those of the preceding year, many and great variations are discovered, which will require more minute explanation than has been generally heretofore thought requisite in this branch of the Company's

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

Affairs. The Decrease, in general, has amounted to upwards of three millions and a half, and the Increase to more than £2,600,000. Of the former, the smaller Balance of Cash and Bullion, to the amount of £870,000, being sufficiently accounted for by the remarks on the Expenditure, it will only remain to state, that the Decrease above exhibited has arisen principally from the less value of Goods in the Warehouse: the difference in this respect is £2,693,000. The quantity of Goods on Hand at the conclusion of the last year was far beyond the usual proportion, in consequence of the numerous arrivals. The Value, in that instance, was, as usual, the computed Value, including the Customs: in the present, it is calculated exclusive of the Customs; to which circumstance a material part of the difference may be attributed, of which the Committee must be aware, from the remarks made on the Debts: but by far the greatest part may be accounted for from the disposal of the Goods. The present Remains are still more than the general Average.

As to the articles on which the Increase appears, the amount due on the Sales has been adverted to. The large Payments for Exports will account for their increased value, which, comprizing those actually shipped and those not shipped, was £1,111,000: but some adjustment will be made on this head in the sequel. The addition to the Value of the Buildings may readily be accounted for by their extension, also by the Redemption of the Land-Tax, as before noticed. The Debt stated by the Company to be due to them from Government, for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, is more than in the last year by £764,300; but as this account is subject to further examination, an alteration may probably be hereafter made, as to the ultimate Balance.

Taking the Debts and Assets, as shewn in the Account now referred to, the Result of the examination of the Home Concern, in this regard, is—

A Decrease in the Debts, to the amount of - - - - -	£1,273,540
From which deduct the Decrease of the Assets, as above - - - - -	933,678
An Improvement will then be exhibited, amounting to - - - - -	<u>£339,862</u>

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

37 From the observations on the Statements of the last year, the Committee are prepared for the satisfactory information respecting the amelioration of the state of the affairs in China.

By

<i>CHINA and St. HELENA continued.</i>	
By those Statements, the Balance against the Company at China was	£1,073,607
By No. 24 of the present Accounts it is	202,022
being an Improvement of	£853,585
<p>The view of the Affairs at St. Helena cannot be brought down to the latest date, for want of the Books : as the variations are seldom to a considerable amount, it may not perhaps be reckoned material. The present Statement is one year in arrear.</p>	
The Balance stated last year was to the 30th September 1797; it was in favour, if the sum of	£54,248
The Balance in favour on 30th September 1798, was	62,235
showing an Increase of	7,987
The Total Improvement at China and St. Helena amounted to	£861,572

38 GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF

THE COMPANY'S DEBTS AND ASSETS,

In the last and present Year's Accounts.

Having stated the Results of my Examination of the Concerns of the Company, as to the Property, or as to the Debts Abroad and at Home, respectively, I proceed finally to offer a Combined View of the whole; from which the Committee will be enabled to ascertain the Actual Situation of the Affairs in general, in these respects, compared with the last year.

The Debts in India have appeared to increase in the sum of	£1,962,881
those at Home have decreased	1,273,540
so that the Net Increase of Debts is	£639,341
The Assets in India exhibit an Increase of	£336,204
those at Home have decreased	933,678
The Decrease of Assets	£597,474
when	

GENERAL VIEW continued.

	£689,341
Nett Increase of Debts, brought forward	
Decrease of Assets, brought forward	£597,474
when deducted from the improved situation	
of China, amounting to - - - - -	£853,585
and of St. Helena, to - - - - -	7,987
together - - - - -	861,572
will shew the Nett Increase of Assets to be - - - - -	264,098
The difference between this sum and the Increase of Debts, as above, is - - - - -	£425,243
which is the amount in which the state of the Concern, in this view, appears to be worse than at the conclusion of the last year.	
39 But the same kind of further investigation has been found necessary in this year as in the last. The Indian Stock Accounts were closed on the 30th April 1799, and appear to have included a part of the Consignments, for which credit is taken in the Home Assets, as their arrival could not possibly be known at the time of making up the Accounts in the latter instance.	
From this circumstance there will still remain to be added - - - - -	202,450
The Total - - - - -	£627,693
is the amount in which the state of the whole Concern appears in a worse point of view than at the conclusion of the last year.	

Having accomplished the Investigation of the numerous Accounts, and, I trust, arranged the whole subject to which they relate in as clear and intelligible a point of view as its extensive nature would admit, the completion of the plan originally proposed for the consideration of it will only require a few further observations, in the way of Recapitulation, in order to lead the attention of the Committee to correct inferences on the general view of this great Concern. In so doing, the Foreign Concern and the Home will be placed in two distinct branches; the propriety of which will probably seem obvious, from their different aspect in a financial view. On this principle, the Affairs of India will be first attended to. When this subject was last before the House, the distance of the period from the dates of the Actual Accounts, and the knowledge of events which had occurred since the formation of the Estimates for the year 1798-9, enabled me to draw tolerable accurate conjectures, that the Charges would much exceed the sum estimated; and my suspicions to that effect were accordingly stated. The Result has been as expected; and it appears, that the Expences have not only considerably exceeded the Estimate, but have likewise been far beyond the ability of the ordinary Resources, notwithstanding they were great, and productive beyond all former precedent. The distinct explanation of every additional Charge will have afforded an idea of the cause of the Increase; and the remarks on the Military Charges, particularly, where

GENERAL VIEW continued.

where it has mostly fallen, will have shewn, that the enormous Expences have been occasioned by the critical situation in which the Governments were placed, which led to the necessity of having recourse to hostilities. The Increase of the Military Expences, for several past years, has often been remarked to the Committee, and the causes have been explained, whether permanent or otherwise. The many important advantages derived from the successful operations of the British Arms were likewise detailed. A reasonable hope was entertained, from the expulsion of European Rivals, that the Company's power was established upon a basis not soon likely to be disturbed; especially, as no means were left untried to convince the Native Powers of our fixed determination faithfully to adhere to the stipulations of Treaties, and to act upon principles directed by moderation and justice. But as it is not my intention, at this time, to enter at large upon the political relations of the Company, I shall only observe, that the great drain upon the Resources of the year in question has been occasioned by the War with the late Nabob, Tippoo Sultan. As the House have already received most ample information with regard to the origin, progress, and conclusion of this War, and have also signified their unanimous approbation of the conduct of those concerned in the direction of it, any further explanation of its grounds is needless; and it will suffice for me to confine my remarks to the past and future effects upon the Finances.

The indispensable necessity of every measure to insure success is completely obvious. Although a lavish expenditure, in any event, is always to be guarded against, parsimony, or an ill-judged economy, on an occasion in which it has fully appeared that the British interests in the East were at stake, would have been impolitic in the extreme. Every practicable addition to the effective force was essentially requisite, as well as the most extensive supplies in every department. That the means were proportioned to the end has been fully proved in the issue. The effect upon the Indian Treasuries was such as might naturally be expected. The Resources, including the assistance from Europe, were not equal to the demands; and no other mode presented itself, to supply the deficiency in this regard, or provide Funds, that the Trade might not be totally relinquished, but that of Loans to a large amount. Having formerly illustrated the prudence and propriety of continuing the Investments, under circumstances of such extreme difficulty in raising Funds, I shall only now refer to those observations, and to the decided opinion I gave, a short time back, as to the expediency of pursuing the same system at all times: but this part of the subject will more properly remain to be considered in connection with the Affairs at Home.

From the remarks hitherto made, the conclusions, in so far as the Finances are concerned, appear truly inauspicious, exhibiting only exhausted Treasuries and accumulated Debts. I have no small satisfaction in being enabled to observe, that a much more favourable side of the question remains to be stated.

The circumstance of the administration of the whole of the Revenues experiencing little further interruption than might have been expected in the time of the most profound peace, and their realization, with but small exception, might, in the first place,

GENERAL VIEW continued.

41 be mentioned; likewise, the punctual discharge of the several Subsidies by the Prince, in alliance with the Company, as affording, particularly in the former instance, a proof of the permanence and stability of the Resources: but having more immediately in view the signal benefits obtained from the late events, I shall direct my observations to them. The Governments in India are relieved from the anxieties to which they were perpetually exposed from a powerful and enterprising enemy, whose principles of ambition and inveteracy led him, even during times of apparent peace, and under the most specious declarations of adherence to Treaties, to every perfidious attempt to undermine the interests of the Company, with their Allies, to seduce their own immediate dependants from their allegiance, and to raise formidable combinations for their destruction. The Expences incurred from the necessity of being always prepared to resist the attempts of this dangerous neighbour, have been immense. Those incurred by the demolition of his power, and conquest of his dominions, cannot be regretted; especially when, in addition to the security derived from the removal of a most formidable enemy, other extensive advantages are adverted to. The alarms which have been entertained for the safety of the Possessions on the Peninsula of India for many years, from this Power, indirect and avowed connection with our Natural Enemies, being removed, and the turbulence of our own immediate Tributaries being thereby effectually checked, it is to be expected, that the Military Expences may be much reduced; from which, with the additional Resources obtained from the accession of Territory, there is every prospect that, at no distant period, the Treasuries will be replenished, the Debts diminished, and every effect exhibited in the Accounts before the Committee, fully repaired.

The facility procured for Trade over a great additional tract, will tend to promote the Commercial Interests of the Company, and will open a more extensive market for the manufactures of this Country. As from the general view of the whole situation of the Affairs in the East, either as it respects the internal state of the Provinces, or the connexion with other Powers, there is every reason to conclude, that the influence and prosperity of the Company are established upon a permanent basis; the inferences suggested from the mere inspection of the present statements will be materially changed, and the attention will be directed to the advantages which, I hope, the Committee will admit are most evidently presented.

42 The Home Affairs offer a very favorable view, whether their state be considered as directly shewn by the Accounts now before the Committee, or by the general complexion of the Trade. The continuance of the demand for the produce of India fully demonstrates the advantages resulting from the measures adopted for the Consignment of Investments. The Sales for the immediate account of the Company, notwithstanding they fell short of the amount in the preceding year, have been very productive. The Debts are below their ordinary level; and the Value of the Assets being in a far greater proportion above, are proofs of the amended situation of the Home Concerns. From the produce of the Sales the Company have been enabled to make advances in Repayment of the Consignments from Abroad to a great amount. Of these, a considerable part has been applied in the Export of Goods from this Country.

GENERAL VIEW continued.

Country. The Reduction of the Debts to the Chinese Merchants shews, that this valuable branch (the China Trade) is again restored to a flourishing state; and the immense Sale of the Teas furnishes a proof of the propriety of the remarks offered on the subject, on the examination of the Accounts of last year.

The final Result of the whole is, the financial Departments in India have experienced material deterioration from the united pressure of War Expences and Provision of Investments, but not in a degree to afford ground of alarm. A large proportion of the Increase of the Debt has been the occasion of adding to the Assets; from whence the Home Concern has been considerably enriched. It certainly is of the first importance to devise a method, by which the present burthens on India may be relieved; and I am happy in being enabled to remark, that the means for accomplishing this desirable object are to be found in various ways:—in principles of economy as to the future Expenditure, and in a proper application of the increased Resources abroad. An examination must likewise be made, by what mode the Home Treasury can contribute to the diminution of the Foreign Debt.

From the circumstances of the War, the Establishments have been considerably extended. It will be a point of my diligent and close attention, that every practicable reduction shall be carried into effect; from which, with the favorable prospect to be indulged from the stability and permanence of the Resources, and the unexampled prosperity of the Commerce, no apprehensions need be entertained on account of the magnitude of the present Debt: I am prepared, indeed, to meet it at fourteen millions. My confidence in the means of retrieving the state of the Finances Abroad is further strengthened by reference to the experience of former times. The situation of the Company on the first establishment of the present system is well known to have been such, that the full extent of their difficulties could not be ascertained till the year 1786. In the year 1797, I took occasion to offer to the Committee a most flattering view of the surprising improvement brought about in the course of ten years. The Reduction of the Debts, and the Increase of the Assets, were to an amount exceeding £11,100,000 sterling. It is true, that within that period money had been raised on additional Capital, to the amount of £3,740,000; but it must likewise be taken into consideration, that the remainder may be termed a Nett Improvement, under the events of an Indian War, at one time threatening serious disasters, though finally concluded highly to the advantage of the Company; under the events likewise of the present European War, during four years of the period which caused enormous additions to the expence of Freights, and of the Provision of every article of Equipment; and occasioned also great Expences by several Expeditions, from which our Rivals were deprived of their Possessions in the East. But I have carried the Comparison three years further, which will take in a great part of the immense Expenditure of the late War with Mysore, and find, that the Improvement, during these thirteen years, on the same principle, is £11,880,000. If it be enquired, what is the state of the Concern between 1796-7 and the date of the present Accounts, in which period the extraordinary pressure has been mostly felt, it is satisfactory to discover, that without any aid from Increase of Capital, the improvement has still been £747,000.

It

GENERAL VIEW continued.

It is fair then to infer, that so far from apprehensions, the most sanguine hopes may be indulged from the present general aspect of the Company's Affairs, whether considered politically or commercially; that unless any thing unforeseen should occur, the Debts may, in a few years, be reduced to the amount at which it may be prudent to limit them; and that the Surplus Produce of the Revenues may be applied to the purposes intended, when the last arrangement took place.

I beg leave to conclude, by submitting, as usual, the Resolutions suggested from the Accounts upon the Table.

APPENDIX

TO

MR. DUNDAS'S INDIA BUDGET,

1800.

(10 T)

A P P E N D I X, No. 1.
B E N G A L.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-1800.
Mint Duties - - - - - CRs.	51,529	74,867	67,131	58,000
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	1,63,215	1,62,861	2,01,926	2,32,000
Benares Revenue - - - - -	46,90,511	43,51,693	39,85,43	45,56,480
Oude Subsidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expences of the Company's Troops, employed in his Dominions, &c. &c. -	47,66,980	67,49,270	98,50,689	97,19,772
Land and Sayer Revenues, Collection thereof, including former Years' Balances - - -	3,11,85,559	3,09,74,430	3,07,27,431	3,15,82,160
Police Taxes, Judicial Fees, and Fines, &c. - -	10,17,064	5,59,207	4,35,414	4,37,320
Customs - - - - -	8,78,660	9,22,204	9,57,103	9,39,600
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,24,86,038	1,15,45,245	1,29,67,227	1,21,80,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	17,99,504	23,80,435	21,03,043	20,30,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	—	1,07,201	2,40,758	2,32,000
Total Revenues - - - CRs.	5,70,39,060	5,78,27,413	6,15,36,152	6,19,67,332
Deduct Charges - - - - -	3,77,43,199	3,90,19,775	3,91,58,031	4,15,75,534
Nett Revenues - Current Rupees	1,92,95,861	1,88,07,638	2,23,78,121	2,03,91,798

East India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

BENGAL.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of Collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp-Office, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-1800.
Civil.—Mint Charges - - - - - CRs.	2,45,640	1,84,184	3,06,303	1,46,160
Post-Office Charges - - - - -	2,33,481	2,38,612	2,09,200	2,03,000
Charges of the Residency of Benares - - -	6,77,190	6,81,971	6,96,818	6,76,280
D ^o of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow - - - - -	3,01,421	3,98,180	2,15,590	2,14,234
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - -	28,39,633	28,01,682	27,23,675	28,71,232
Total Civil Charges - - - CRs.	42,97,365	43,04,629	41,51,586	41,10,906
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - -	4,85,707	4,43,231	6,97,850	6,10,268
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zilla Adawlut, also of the Police Establishments, and Courts of Appeal - - -	42,24,915	39,10,983	39,62,595	42,27,968
Total Judicial Charges - - - CRs.	47,10,622	43,54,214	46,60,445	48,38,236
Military.—Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops - - - - -	1,27,24,104	1,36,33,213	1,11,87,621	1,23,96,423
D ^o on the Nabob Vizier's Account - - - - -	42,82,557	60,29,218	90,28,561	90,76,337
Total Military Charges - - - CRs.	1,70,06,661	1,96,64,431	2,02,16,182	2,14,72,760
Marine - - - - -	6,98,079	5,31,860	5,49,998	5,49,840
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	5,92,602	3,08,153	6,62,440	12,29,600
Revenue—Charges, including Stipends - - -	55,96,593	50,38,968	46,10,664	52,31,832
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	93,176	85,862	84,481	87,000
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	33,45,560	29,07,859	31,77,904	29,90,480
Opium, d ^o - - - d ^o - - - - -	14,02,541	17,36,649	9,77,950	10,35,880
Stamp-Office Charges - - - - -	—	87,450	66,331	29,000
Total Charges - - - Current Rupees	3,77,43,199	3,90,19,795	3,91,58,031	4,15,75,534

APPENDIX BENAR

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Taxes, Customs, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and the Company in the said Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; distinguishing and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Charges of the Stamp-Office, for the same Year.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount, 1798-9.	Actual Amount 1798-9.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Re- ceipts.
Mint Duties - - - - - CRs.	58,000	67,131	9,131	—
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	2,34,320	2,01,926	—	32,394
Benares Revenue, including Customs - - -	43,30,167	39,83,430	—	3,44,737
Oude Subsidy - - - - -	96,19,969	98,50,689	2,30,720	—
Land Revenues - - - - -	3,15,17,312	3,07,27,431	—	7,89,881
Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. - - -	5,38,240	4,35,414	—	1,02,826
Customs - - - - -	9,28,000	9,57,103	29,103	—
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,21,80,000	1,29,67,227	7,87,227	—
Sale of Opium - - - - -	18,56,000	21,03,043	2,47,043	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,90,000	2,40,758	—	49,242
Total Revenues (a) - CRs.	6,15,52,008	6,15,36,152	13,03,224	13,19,080
Deduct Charges - - -	3,95,28,473	4,12,42,912	Net Deficiency in Actual Receipts }	15,856
			Net Surplus in Actual Charges }	17,14,439
Nett Revenues - Current Rupees	2,20,23,535	2,02,93,240	Deficiency in Nett Revenues }	17,30,295

(a) The Estimate for 1798-9 included CRs. 10,44,000 for Additional Subsidy from the Nizam; but as the Receipts were made at Fort St. George, it is inserted in the Accounts of that Presidency.—See N^o 6.

DIX, No. 3.

G A L.

the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Stamp Duties, for the Year 1798-9; and of the Charges defrayed by the said the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, Customs, the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1798-9.	Actual Amount paid and due, 1798-9.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil.—Mint Charges - - - - - CRs.	1,85,600	3,16,420	1,30,820	—
Post-Office Charges - - - - -	2,08,800	2,16,137	7,337	—
Charges of the Residency of Benares - -	7,22,680	7,44,378	21,698	—
D ^o of the Resident's Office at Lucknow - -	3,24,800	2,20,600	—	1,04,200
Other Charges of the Civil Department - -	29,72,152	30,71,675	99,523	—
Total Civil Charges - CRs.	44,14,032	45,69,210	2,59,378	1,04,200
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges	5,91,681	6,34,050	42,369	—
Charges of Adawlut and Police - - - -	41,57,208	42,72,458	1,15,250	—
Total Judicial Charges - CRs.	47,48,889	49,06,508	1,57,619	—
Military.—Charges on the Company's Account - -	1,10,28,467	1,18,74,871	8,46,404	—
D ^o - on the Vizier's Account - - - -	83,42,373	90,28,561	6,86,188	—
Total Military Charges - CRs.	1,93,70,840	2,09,03,432	15,32,592	—
Marine Charges - - - - -	5,62,600	5,63,385	785	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	9,51,200	6,62,440	—	2,88,760
Revenue Charges - - - - -	52,36,472	53,29,226	92,754	—
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	85,840	86,476	636	—
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	31,90,000	31,77,904	—	12,096
Opium, d ^o - - - - d ^o - - - - -	9,28,000	9,77,950	49,950	—
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	40,600	66,381	25,781	—
Total Charges - Current Rupees	3,95,28,473	4,12,42,912	21,19,495	4,05,056
Nett Surplus of Actual Charges - Current Rupees				17,14,439

(Errors excepted)

W. M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and at the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, from the Rajah of Tanjore, &c. and Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-800.
Post-Office Collections - - - - - Pags.	38,710	38,785	47,055	64,000
Land and Sea Customs (Mint and Coinage Duties included) - - - - -	1,38,309	1,26,049	1,44,124	1,24,265
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot - - - - -	8,85,500	9,48,127	8,80,427	9,22,949
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries - - - - -	4,30,487	5,16,170	5,37,436	4,76,645
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues from the Conquered Countries - - - - -	—	—	—	10,25,810
Subsidy from the Nizam - - - - -	1,61,308	57,220	(a)4,33,420	6,90,600
Land Revenues - - - - -	22,51,336	18,32,458	21,41,664	21,73,373
Land Revenues and Customs collected in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	6,68,643	6,41,620	7,38,417	6,48,032
Farms and Licences - - - - -	96,050	1,19,119	1,13,460	1,31,367
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - - - -	3,20,478	5,67,829	(b)1,87,026	11,945
Total Revenues - - - - - Pagodas.	49,90,321	48,47,377	52,73,029	62,68,986

(a) Part of the Subsidy from the Nizam was estimated to be received at Bengal, but the whole is brought to Credit in the Madras Accounts.—Vide No. 3 and No. 6.

(b) This includes the Rents, &c. to 31st October 1798 only, when Ceylon was placed under a different Government; from that time the Revenues and Charges are not brought to Account at Fort St. George.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-800.
Post-Office Charges - - - Pags.	31,352	31,165	32,048	34,600
Civil Charges - - - - -	2,77,378	3,02,767	4,01,178	3,55,300
Military Charges, (including King's Troops) - - - - -	44,90,942	46,71,246	(a) 70,78,697	49,63,087
Buildings and Fortifications - - - -	87,070	80,825	70,000	73,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	7,91,365	8,10,320	9,37,555	7,81,709
Do on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	1,26,941	1,43,425	1,78,361	1,85,037
Do on the assumed Revenues of Tanjore	44,908	44,036	98,026	1,09,390
Do collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - - -	1,79,945	2,10,652	(b) 1,35,600	1,05,464
Charges and Stipends in Mysore - - -	—	—	—	2,40,490
Total Charges - - - Pags.	60,29,899	62,94,436	89,31,465	68,48,077
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	49,90,821	48,47,377	52,73,029	62,68,986
Nett Charges - - - Pagodas	10,39,078	14,47,059	36,58,436	5,79,091

(a) This includes the Advances made for Military Purposes in the course of the year, the Army Accounts, detailing the Expences, were not received at Fort St. George when the Statement was formed.

(b) Includes the Charges to 31st October 1798 only.—Vide Note (d). The Amount Estimated for 1799-800, is principally for Bills to be drawn by the Government of Ceylon, and Remittances to that Settlement.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts,

APPEN-
FORT ST.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, Year 1798-9; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year by the said and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same respectively under the heading the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount to be received for 1798-9.	Actual Amount received in 1798-9.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Post-Office Collections - - - - - Pags.	37,911	47,055	9,144	—
Land and Sea Customs - - - - -	1,15,622	1,44,124	28,502	—
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot - - - - -	9,14,747	8,80,427	—	34,320
D ^o from the Rajah of Tanjore and Revenues collected from his Countries - - - - -	5,41,410	5,37,436	—	3,974
D ^o from the Nizam - - - - -	(a)4,60,351	4,83,420	23,069	—
Land Revenues - - - - -	23,32,795	21,41,664	—	1,91,131
Land Revenues and Customs in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	6,41,276	7,38,417	97,141	—
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,19,119	1,13,480	—	5,639
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements -	1,33,603	(b)1,87,026	53,423	—
Total Revenues - Pagodas	52,96,834	52,73,049	2,11,279	2,35,064
Nett Deficiency in Actual Receipts -				23,785

(a) Part of this was included in the Bengal Estimate. Vide Note to N^o 3. As the Receipts are brought to Account at Madras, the full Amount of the Estimate is here taken.

(b) Vide Note (b) N^o 4.

- D I X, No. 6.

GEORGE.

nues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, then Circars, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Rajah of Tanjore, &c. Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for the pany in the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic several Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and Col-

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1798-9.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1798-9.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Post-Office Charges - Pags.	32,566	32,048	—	518
Civil d ^o	3,09,992	4,17,014	1,07,022	—
Military d ^o including King's Troops	55,04,633	71,29,418	16,24,785	—
Buildings and Fortifications	70,000	70,000	—	—
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	8,33,151	7,98,747	—	34,404
D ^o - - d ^o - - Ceded Countries	1,75,385	1,78,361	2,976	—
D ^o - - the Assigned Revenues, Tanjore	66,387	98,026	31,639	—
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners	1,51,683	(a) 1,35,600	—	16,083
Total Charges - Pags.	71,43,797	88,59,214	17,66,422	51,005
			Net Excess of Actual Charges.	17,15,417
Deduct Revenues -	52,96,834	52,73,049	Net Deficiency in Actual Receipts.	23,785
Nett Charges - Pagodas	18,46,963	35,86,165	Excess of Nett Charges.	17,39,202

(a) Vide Note (b) to N^o 5.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

BOMBAY.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c. for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-1800.
Land Revenues - - - - - Rs.	3,53,094	3,45,527	3,28,950	3,05,430
Customs and Duties - - - - -	4,71,061	5,64,377	5,74,277	5,03,480
Farms and Licences - - - - -	2,37,460	2,82,051	3,80,199	3,71,000
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencote -	—	4,72,798	3,81,457	3,81,456
Revenues from the Ceded Countries, including Customs, &c. - - - - -	17,46,715	13,41,376	16,64,774	17,13,000
Total Revenues - Rupees	28,08,330	30,06,129	33,29,657	32,74,366

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

B O M B A Y.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9	Per Estimate, 1799-1800.
Civil Charges - - - - - Rs.	9,55,478	10,30,912	12,75,817	13,06,050
Marine d ^o - - - - -	5,84,417	5,83,148	5,09,261	6,96,600
Military d ^o including King's Troops - - -	54,22,347	57,01,953	80,17,670	97,00,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,54,534	3,23,226	3,26,037	3,68,700
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,51,227	1,74,599	1,52,206	1,35,775
d ^o collecting the Revenues and Customs, &c. of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	5,86,785	6,35,159	6,91,971	6,86,000
Total Charges - - - - - Rs.	79,54,788	84,44,997	1,08,72,952	1,28,93,125
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	28,08,330	30,06,129	33,29,657	32,74,366
Nett Charges - - - - - Rupees	51,46,458	54,42,868	75,43,305	96,18,759

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

B O M-

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the State thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the Revenues of Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount to be received, 1798-9.	Actual Amount received, 1798-9.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Land Revenues - - - - - Rupees	3,66,860	3,28,950	—	37,410
Customs - - - - -	5,27,456	5,74,277	46,821	—
Farms and Licences - - - - -	3,02,950	3,80,199	77,249	—
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	15,54,500	16,64,774	1,10,274	—
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore -	3,81,457	3,81,457	—	—
Total Revenues Rupees	(a) 31,32,723	33,29,657	2,34,344	37,410
Nett Surplus in Actual Revenues - Rupees				1,96,934

(a) In the former Estimate the Revenues of Cochin were omitted.

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

-D I X, No. 9.

-B A Y.

East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinances, &c. for the Year 1798-9; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year by same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, in 1798-9.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1798-9.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil Charges - - - - - Rups.	10,37,200	13,13,685	2,76,485	—
Marine d ^o - - - - -	5,34,600	5,90,718	56,118	—
Military d ^o , including King's Troops - -	61,54,000	82,67,923	21,13,923	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	4,04,700	2,26,037	—	1,78,663
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,23,570	1,59,193	30,623	—
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	6,54,900	7,36,869	81,969	—
Total Charges - - - - - Rups.	(c) 89,13,970	1,12,94,425	25,59,118	1,78,663
			Nett Surplus in Actual Charges. }	23,80,455
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	31,32,723	33,29,657	Nett Surplus in Actual Revenues. }	1,96,934
Nett Charges - - - - - Rupees	57,81,247	79,64,768	Surplus Actual Nett Charges. }	21,83,521

(c) Cochin omitted in former Estimate.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(10 Y)

APPENDIX, No. 10.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, so far as the same can be distinguished from the Civil or other Charges respectively, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-800.
BENGAL.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates CRs.	17,76,332	18,09,907	13,59,327	18,24,248
MADRAS.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Pags.	2,31,926	2,59,900	2,00,000	2,48,000
BOMBAY.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Rups.	1,97,554	3,02,212	2,73,531	3,84,000

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

W.M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10. (a.)

An ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH and its Dependencies, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-800.
Civil Charges - - - - Dollars	126,114	181,241	160,411	130,000
Military Charges - - - - -	183,179	220,217	237,910	192,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - -	105,969	57,521	86,011	50,000
Total Charges - Dollars	415,262	458,979	484,332	372,000
Deduct, Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences - - - - -	18,583	23,376	24,510	35,250
Nett Charges, Dollars	396,679	435,603	459,822	336,750

East-India House,
30th June, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

W.M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10. (b)

AMOUNT of the Expences of the Island of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.
ST. HELENA.			
Civil Charges - - - - - £	12,944	10,032	10,039
Military Charges - - - - -	35,586	31,641	38,488
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,108	1,326	8,514
Total Charges - £	50,638	42,999	57,041
Deduct, Revenues arising from Rents, Farms, and Customs - - - - -	1,291	1,049	408
Nett Charges - - £	49,347	41,950	56,633

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.
CANTON.			
Factory Charges - - - - - Tales	1,40,265	1,21,999	1,06,652
At 6s. 8d. per Tale - £. sterl.	46,755	40,666	35,550

East India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

		Sicca Rupees.	
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1799.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General - - - - -	7,98,253		
Judicial - - - - -	1,31,274		
Revenue - - - - -	14,15,147		
Commercial - - - - -	10,47,775		
Marine - - - - -	63,506		
		34,55,935	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -		2,56,129	
			37,12,064
RESOURCES.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Mint Duties - - - - -	50,000		
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	2,00,000		
Account Presents - - - - -	20,000		
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,00,000		
		4,70,000	
Judicial.			
Licences for Sale of Spirits, and Fees and Fines - - - - -		4,26,000	
Revenue.			
Land Revenues: expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares - - - - -	2,65,00,000		
Balances of former Years - - - - -	34,50,000		
Collections, Account Syer - - - - -	8,04,000		
		3,07,54,000	
Commercial.			
Salt: expected Receipt from Sale of - - - - -	1,05,00,000		
Opium - - - - -	21,00,000		
Customs: expected Collection at Calcutta, Manglee, and Benares - - - - -	12,10,000		
		1,38,10,000	
Marine.			
Pension Fund - - - - -	14,000		
Moorings at Diamond Harbour - - - - -	1,000		
		15,000	
			4,54,75,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Army Subsidy from the Vizier - - - - -	70,54,429		
D ^o from the Nizam - - - - -	25,67,000		
			96,21,429
			5,50,96,429
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Notes expected to be issued on Transfers from Madras and Bombay, and Supplies to Bencoolen - - - - -		7,00,000	
Probable Amount of Bills outstanding on 30th April 1800, on Account of the other Presidencies - - - - -		33,00,000	
Loans at 10 per Cent. for Ten Years - - - - -	1,24,00,000		
D ^o at 8 per Cent. - - - - -	50,00,000		
Further Loans to be negotiated - - - - -	1,10,00,000		
		2,84,00,000	
Carried forward - - - - -	3,24,00,000		
		Carried forward -	5,88,08,493

- DIX, No. II.

the BENGAL Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, Embassies to Native Courts, &c.	11,00,000	
Nizamut Stipends	18,59,200	
Stipend to the Nabob Saudit Ally	3,61,352	
Mint and Assay Offices	1,26,000	
Post-Office Charges	1,75,000	
Salaries, Establishments, &c.	16,80,200	
		53,01,752
Judicial.		
Supreme Court and Law Charges	4,66,064	
Adawlut, Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including Provincial Courts of Appeal	9,76,000	
Adawlut, City and Zillah	20,33,800	
Calcutta Police, Coroner, and Court of Requests	1,40,000	
Diet of Prisoners, &c.	2,75,000	
Provincial Police	6,64,000	
		45,54,864
Revenue.		
Established Charges in the Provinces	17,53,000	
Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	4,14,000	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	6,22,000	
		27,89,000
Commercial.		
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	4,76,800	
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,76,000	
Salt: Advances and Charges	25,78,000	
Opium: " " d ^e	8,93,000	
Customs: Charges of Collection	1,35,000	
		44,58,800
Marine.		
Established and Contingent Charges		5,60,000
		2,76,64,416
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay and Allowances to the several Corps, including King's Troops	1,71,10,000	
Oil-Reckonings	4,50,000	
Stores	3,50,000	
Extraordinaries	1,20,000	
Buildings and Repairs	6,00,000	
		1,86,30,000
		3,62,94,416
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Principal of Bond or Notes to be paid off	1,20,000	
Notes and Bonds to be subscribed to the Remittance	2,00,000	
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	52,00,000	
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	16,60,000	
Loan: at 12 per Cent. to be liquidated in the Year	60,00,000	
Bills payable on Account other Presidencies	50,00,000	
Arrears of Establishments	34,00,000	
	2,15,80,000	
Carried forward	2,15,80,000	
		3,62,94,416

(10 Z)

APPEN-

D' ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Sicca Rupees.
Brought forward -		5,88,08,493
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General	Brought forward	3,24,00,000
Sale of Grain		1,00,000
D ^e of Imports		25,00,000
Bills to be drawn for the Purposes of the Sinking Fund, including		
Remittances to be made on Account of the Voluntary Contributions		12,71,540
Subscriptions to Transfer Remittance		2,10,000
Probable Produce of Bullion from England		34,80,000
Bombay.—Postage of Letters over-land		12,000
Prince of Wales' Island.—Advances to the Bengal Troops serving there		90,000
Nabob Saudit Ally Khawn for Stipends, and improving Fort Allahabad		17,61,352
Commission for Management of the Sinking Fund		1,52,800
French War.—Rent at Chaudersagore		28,000
Dutch d ^e d ^e Chusurah		13,000
Sibundy Off-Reckonings		36,700
		4,20,55,392
Revenue.		
Tuckavy Advances		25,000
Moshaira of Ranny Bowanny		50,000
		75,000
Commercial.		
Sale of Exports		1,50,000
		4,22,80,392
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Stoppages.—Account Off-Reckonings		4,50,000
D ^e from Sick in Hospital		50,000
Collections.—Account Buzar Fund		1,00,000
Securities of Messrs. Holt and Grant		50,000
		6,50,000
		4,29,30,392
Sicca Rupees -		10,17,38,885

-D I X, No, 11—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			3,02,94,416
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	2,15,80,000	
Purchase of Grain		2,00,000	
French War.—Subsistence to Inhabitants and Prisoners at Chandernagore		1,90,000	
Dutch War.—D ^o at Chinsurah		85,000	
Standy Off-Reckonings		36,700	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock		2,00,000	
Advances to Commandors of Europe Ships	4,00,000		
D ^o for Service of His Majesty's Ships	2,00,000		
		6,00,000	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George—Supplies to, including Molucca Islands	1,40,00,000		
Transfer of Debt expected	2,00,000		
		1,42,00,000	
Bombay—Ordinary Supply	85,00,000		
Bills to be drawn	15,00,000		
Transfer of Debt	4,00,000		
		1,04,00,000	
Fort Marlbro—Supplies	6,00,000		
Transfer of Debt	1,00,000		
		7,00,000	
Ceylon—Supplies		12,00,000	
Canton—D ^o		15,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Island—Supplies		2,00,000	
St. Helena D ^o		60,000	
Judicial.			5,11,51,700
Compensation ordered Sir R. Chambers		43,103	
Balance due the Judges		6,925	
Revenue.			50,028
Tuckavy Advances		32,000	
Moshaira of Rowanny Bowanny		48,000	
Loan from the Rajah of Benares		2,94,000	
Bills payable Account Remittance		4,95,000	
			8,69,000
Commercial.			
Advances for the Investment, including Charges			91,21,724
Marine.			
Advances for Building Schooner			70,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-Reckonings, including Advances to Contractors		2,50,000	
Purchase of Horses for the Cavalry		2,00,000	
Board of Superintendance for Breed of Cattle		56,000	
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Vizier's Dominions		2,60,000	
			7,66,000
BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments on the 30th April 1800			6,20,28,452
			34,16,017
			10,17,38,885
			Sicca Rupees

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

		Pagodas.	
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1799.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General	7,99,755		
Revenue	6,08,619		
Commercial	82,056		
		14,90,430	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT			
		4,94,540	19,84,970
RESOURCES.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Post-Office Collections			64,000
Revenue.			
Land Revenues - Current Year	18,65,435		
D° Balances	3,84,640		
	22,50,075		
Customs and Duties	1,73,837		
	24,23,912		
Ceded Countries.			
Land Revenues - Current Year	5,56,681		
D° Balances	54,674		
	6,11,355		
Conquered Countries in Mysore			
Salt: Expected Receipts from Sale of	5,39,700		
	41,375		
		36,16,342	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	6,35,295		
Peishcush from the Poligars	2,87,654		
	9,22,949		
Rajah of Tanjore, Subsidy and Peishcush	1,04,419		
Expected to be received in the Revenue Department	3,52,226		
	4,56,645		
Subsidy from the Nizam	6,95,600		
D° from the New Rajah of Mysore	4,86,110		
		25,56,304	
			62,36,646
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Bonds expected to be issued	7,42,499		
Certificates D° on Account Decennial Loan	10,23,430		
D° private Creditors of Nabob	6,74,857		
Temporary Loan by Individuals	5,55,000		
Expected to be received Account Voluntary Contributions	10,260		
Account Deposits	4,250		
Sales of Imports, including Stores	3,23,592		
Stores expected to be received	41,000		
Bills on the Court of Directors	5,57,114		
Received from Capt. Madden, amount paid in England	2,500		
	39,34,502		
Carried forward		39,34,502	82,21,616

-DIX, No. 12.

the Madras Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800.

		Pagodas.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
<i>General.</i>		
Governor's Office, Durbar Charges, &c.	59,329	
Allowances, Buildings, and Establishment of Tippoo's Family for 10 Months	2,20,490	
D ^o to the Resident at Mysore	20,000	
Salaries of the Governor and Council	83,027	
D ^o and Allowances to the several Offices	2,29,946	6,12,792
<i>Judicial.</i>		
Recorder's Court	34,720	
Justices of the Coroner, Court of Requests, &c.	13,104	47,824
<i>Revenue.</i>		
Salaries and Allowances	48,662	
Charges collecting Revenues and Customs, Pensions, &c.	5,71,136	
Ceded Countries—Charges Collection	6,19,798	
Peishcush to the Nizam	1,85,037	
	2,00,000	10,04,835
<i>Commercial.</i>		
Charges, Allowances, &c.	—	99,150
<i>Marine.</i>		
Master Attendant's Establishment	—	5,188
		17,69,789
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Established Allowances and Charges	38,50,000	
Out-Reckonings	35,000	
Buildings and Repairs	73,000	
Stores	1,22,000	40,80,000
		58,49,789
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
<i>General.</i>		
Bonds and Notes expected to be paid off	24,56,088	
D ^o and Certificates to be paid by Bills on England	4,88,000	
D ^o - d ^o by Sale of Copper and Broad Cloth	1,00,000	
Remittance Loan by Bills on England	39,892	
Subscription and temporary Loans	8,56,711	
Voluntary Contributions, &c.	33,477	
Interest on Bonded and other Debts	4,00,000	
Sinking Fund, probable Amount to be paid	72,000	
Account Deposits	8,500	
Purchase of Grain	1,78,000	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	17,932	
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	36,000	
Buildings and Dead Stock, sundry Payments, &c.	17,932	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.		
Bengal Presidency—Specie expected from Europe, via Bombay, and sent to Bengal	5,13,728	
Salt Contract	69,640	
To be paid Bengal Troops, &c.	1,50,320	
	7,33,688	
Carried forward	54,32,270	
	Carried forward	58,49,789

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

		Brought forward	Pagodas.
		- -	82,21,616
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General:	Brought forward	39,34,502	
Supplies from other Presidencies.			
Bengal—Bills of Exchange	25,62,621		
Treasure expected to be sent to Amboyna and Banda	71,000		
Certificates in Discharge of 8 and 6 per Cent.	4,89,000		
		31,22,621	
Bombay—Specie received from Europe		8,97,457	
Columbo—Received for Bills		37,018	
Amboyna—D ^o		312	
Canton—D ^o		6,750	
Nabob of Arcot: on Account his Private Creditors		6,21,105	
Rajah of Tanjore, d ^o	60,000		
Expences of Family of late Rajah	20,000		
		80,000	
Grain—Sale of, expected		28,300	
			87,28,065
Judicial.			
Deposits, for which 8 per Cent. Bonds are to be issued			20,000
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances, Fines and Forfeitures, &c.		84,627	
French Possessions, Revenues from		38,159	
Dutch d ^o		11,945	
			1,34,731
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports			1,000
			88,83,796
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Sale of Military Stores			42,300
			89,26,096
			Pagodas - 1,71,47,116

- D I X, No. 12—continued.

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Pagodas.
Brought forward		58,49,789
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General:	Brought forward	54,32,270
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements—continued.		
Bombay—To be paid account Company's Cruizers, &c.	16,747	
Columbo—Bills to be drawn from Ceylon	1,00,000	
Copper Coin to be sent	30,000	
	1,30,700	
Canton—Bills of Exchange drawn	69,695	
Amboyna and Banda—Treasure and Stores to be sent	1,37,000	
Bills drawn, &c.	1,11,082	
	2,48,082	
Nabob of Arcot, to be paid his Private Creditors, and Certificates to be issued	12,45,280	
Rajah of Tanjore—to be paid his private Creditors	3,920	
French, Families and Prisoners, Allowances to	40,939	
Dutch Families and Prisoners, Allowances to	5,400	
Loss by Exchange, Premium on Certificates, and sundry Balances	99,224	
	72,91,557	
Judicial.		
Deposits to be repaid		27,213
Revenue.		
Tuckavy Advances recoverable	82,000	
French Possessions, Charges collecting Revenues	5,238	
Customs to be refunded	11,227	
Advances for and Charges on Salt	10,676	
Sundry other Charges	13,730	
	1,22,871	
Commercial.		
Advances for the Investment	13,20,137	
Purchase of Stores	5,000	
Boat Department	11,764	
	13,45,901	
	87,87,542	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Extraordinary Expenses for the Troops in the Field	4,00,000	
Off-Reckoning Fund	1,12,408	
Advances for Cloathing	63,400	
Bills outstanding of Mr. G. Hoare to be paid	5,008	
Advances for Purchase of Horses, Provisions, and Stores	97,100	
	6,77,916	
By BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments, on 30th April 1800		94,65,458
		18,32,463
	Pagodas	1,71,47,712

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

		Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1799.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	5,87,751	
Revenue	6,02,251	
Commercial	1,16,365	
Marine	21,106	
	13,27,473	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		6,51,908
		19,79,375
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office Collections, and Wheel Tax		82,000
Judicial		
Provincial Courts, Police Tax, &c.		9,500
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, at the Presidency	2,78,000	
Do at the Subordinates	3,77,430	
Do in the Ceded Countries	15,73,000	
	22,28,430	
Customs and Duties at the Presidency	2,50,000	
Do Subordinates	1,20,500	
Do in the Ceded Countries	1,07,000	
	4,77,500	
		27,05,930
Commercial.		
Hire of Luggage Boats		12,000
Marine.		
Hire of Dry Docks, Light-House Duty, &c.		31,600
		28,47,030
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Subsidy expected from the Rajah of Travencore		3,81,456
		32,22,486
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
12 per Cent. Loan		3,20,000
10 per Cent. Decennial Loan		12,70,000
Other Loans that may be opened, including the One at Seringapatam		12,00,000
Bills of Exchange		1,00,000
Sale of Stores		12,000
Do of Imports		12,00,000
Stores from Europe, and Consignments of Treasure expected		14,00,000
Thomas Keating, on Account of his Debt		2,300
Bills on the Court of Directors		3,00,000
Commissioners at Cochin—Revenue expected		63,880
Sale of Grain		35,000
		59,03,180
Carried forward		52,01,866

- D I X, No. 13.

the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800.

		Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,50,000	
D ^o to the Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency	3,77,100	
House Repairs, Pensions, repairing Roads, &c.	96,300	
Post-Office at the Presidency and Subordinates	39,000	
Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies at Subordinates	5,12,400	
D ^o " " " " in Malabar	4,53,400	
		10,000
		12,25,800
Judicial.		
Establishment of Recorder's Court	77,000	
D ^o Court of Requests, Police Establishment, and Law Charges, &c.	50,800	
Provincial Courts in Malabar	1,24,000	
		2,51,800
Revenue.		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	13,400	
D ^o " " the Subordinates	68,000	
D ^o " " in Malabar	5,08,000	
Buildings and Pensions	23,000	
	5,31,000	
		6,12,400
Commercial.		
Charges not put on the Goods at the Presidency	70,000	
D ^o " " the Subordinates	26,000	
D ^o " " Malabar	60,000	
	1,56,000	
Charges collecting the Customs at the Presidency and Subordinates	41,500	
D ^o " " in Malabar	17,000	
	58,500	
		2,14,500
Marine.		
Bombay Marine Vessels	2,46,000	
Other Charges of this Department	4,44,100	
		6,90,100
		29,94,600
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Established Allowances and Charges, including King's Troops	75,00,000	
Extraordinaries	10,00,000	
Stores and Contractors	12,00,000	
Buildings and Repairs	3,00,000	
		1,00,00,000
		1,29,94,600
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Bond Debt advertised for Payment, but not demanded	40,000	
Interest on Notes, &c.	7,50,000	
Notes expected to be paid off	1,20,000	
Subscribed for Bills on England	10,000	
To be exchanged for Bengal Notes	4,00,000	
Bills of Exchange payable	2,26,007	
Carried forward (11 B)	15,46,007	
		Carried forward - 1,29,94,600

APPEN-

D ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the BOMBAY

		Rupees.
Brought forward -		52,01,861
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General:	Brought forward	59,03,180
Bengal Presidency.		
Certificates for Bills on Court of Directors	10,000	
D ^r transferred to Bengal Register	4,00,000	
Bills of Exchange	85,00,000	89,10,000
Fort St. George Presidency.		
Bills that may be drawn	—	1,50,000
Revenue.		
Tuckavy, and Advances to Tobacco Farmers	—	28,000
Marine		
Sale of Stores	—	6,23,700
Commercial.		
Sale of Country Goods	—	50,000
		1,56,64,880
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Sale of Stores	1,00,000	
Advances to Contractors, &c. made in former Years	2,00,000	
		3,00,000
		1,59,64,880
	Rupees -	2,11,66,741

DIX, No. 13—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Brought forward	Rupees.
			1,29,94,600
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	15,46,007	
	Due to Sheriffs	1,21,826	
	Money borrowed	60,000	
	Remittance Loan	1,97,350	
	Sundry Balances	7,192	
		<u>19,32,375</u>	
	Charter-Party Payments, and Disbursements Account Europe		
	Supplies	55,000	
	Supplies to other Settlements.		
	Bengal—Supplies to	1,00,000	
	Coir from Malabar	18,000	
		<u>1,18,000</u>	
	Fort St. George—Disbursements, on Account of	50,000	
	Bills of Exchange that may be drawn	1,50,000	
	Loan at Serangapatam	2,00,000	
		<u>4,00,000</u>	
	Ceylon—Disbursements on Account of	5,000	
	Bills of Exchange	50,000	
		<u>55,000</u>	
	Canton—Cotton and Sandal Wood	2,00,000	
	Cochin—Allowances and Charges	54,525	
		<u>28,14,900</u>	
Revenue	Advances to Tobacco Farmers, Payments to Malabar Rajahs, &c		1,90,000
Commercial.	Balances due	55,378	
	Charges on Merchandize	2,23,000	
	Advances for Investment	30,50,000	
		<u>33,28,378</u>	
	Purchase of Gram	50,000	
Marine.	Purchase of Stores and Timber	3,07,000	
	Table Allowances to His Majesty's Squadron	12,000	
		<u>3,19,000</u>	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
	Balances due to Sundries	67,02,278	
		<u>6,111</u>	
			67,08,389
BALANCE expected and necessary to retain in the different Departments, on 30th April 1800			1,97,02,989
			<u>14,63,752</u>
			2,11,66,741
			Rupees -

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

A General ABSTRACT of the Estimates of the Revenues and Charges of the
1st May 1799 to

	Fort WILLIAM.	Fort St. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rupiah	CRs.	CRs.
Mint Duties - - - -	58,000	Included in Customs.		—	—	58,000
Post-Office Collections - -	2,32,000	64,000	2,72,000	—	—	5,04,000
Benares Revenue - - - -	45,56,480	—	—	—	—	45,56,480
Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude - - - - -	97,19,772	—	—	—	—	97,19,772
D ^o - Nabob of Arcot - - -	—	9,22,949	39,22,534	—	—	39,22,534
D ^o - Rajah of Tanjore - -	—	4,76,645	20,25,742	—	—	20,25,742
D ^o - Nizam - - - - -	—	6,90,600	29,35,050	—	—	29,35,050
D ^o - Rajah of Travencore -	—	—	—	3,81,456	4,42,469	4,42,489
Land Revenues - - - - -	3,15,82,160	21,73,373	92,36,835	3,05,430	3,54,299	4,11,73,294
Police Taxes, &c. - - - -	4,37,320	—	—	—	—	4,37,320
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,32,000	—	—	—	—	2,32,000
Customs - - - - -	9,39,600	1,24,265	5,28,126	5,03,480	5,84,036	20,51,762
Farms and Licences - - - -	—	1,31,367	5,58,309	3,71,000	4,30,360	9,88,669
Salt, Sale of - - - - -	1,21,80,000	—	—	—	—	1,21,80,000
Opium, d ^o - - - - -	20,30,000	—	—	—	—	20,30,000
Revenues collected in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	—	6,48,032	27,54,136	17,13,000	19,87,080	47,41,216
D ^o - of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - - - -	—	11,945	50,766	—	—	50,766
Subsidy from the Rajah of My- sore, and Revenues from the Conquered Countries - - -	—	10,25,810	43,59,692	—	—	43,59,692
Total Revenues - - - - -	6,19,67,332	62,68,986	2,66,43,190	32,74,366	37,98,264	9,24,08,786
Deduct Charges - - - - -	4,15,75,534	Deduct Total Charges -				8,56,35,886
Nett Revenues - CRs.	2,03,91,798	Total Nett Revenues - CRs.				67,72,900

- D I X, No. 14.

Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from the the 30th April 1800.

	FORT WILLIAM.		FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.	
Civil.							
Mint Charges - - - -	1,46,160	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,160
Post-Office Charges - -	2,03,000	34,600	1,47,050	—	—	—	3,50,050
Charges of Residency at Benares - - - -	6,76,280	—	—	—	—	—	6,76,280
D ^o of the Resident's Office at Lucknow - - - -	2,14,234	—	—	—	—	—	2,14,234
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - -	28,71,232	3,55,300	15,10,025	13,06,050	15,15,018	—	58,96,275
Total Civil Charges - -	41,10,906	3,89,900	16,57,075	13,06,050	15,15,018	—	72,82,999
Judicial.							
Supreme Court and Law Charges - - - -	6,10,268	—	—	—	—	—	6,10,268
Charges of the new Establishments for the Administration of Justice - -	42,27,968	—	—	—	—	—	42,27,968
Total Judicial Charges - -	48,38,236	—	—	—	—	—	48,38,236
Military Charges - - - -	2,14,72,760	49,63,087	2,10,93,120	97,00,000	1,12,52,000	—	5,38,17,880
Marine d ^o - - - -	5,49,840	—	—	6,96,600	8,08,056	—	13,57,896
Buildings and Fortifications - -	12,29,600	73,000	3,10,250	3,68,700	4,27,692	—	19,67,542
Revenue Charges - - - -	52,31,832	7,81,709	33,22,263	1,35,775	1,57,499	—	87,11,594
D ^o of the Ceded Countries - -	—	1,85,037	7,86,407	6,86,000	7,95,760	—	15,82,167
D ^o of the Assumed Revenues - -	—	1,09,390	4,64,907	—	—	—	4,64,907
Customs, Charges Collection - -	87,000	Included in Revenue Charges.				—	87,000
Stamp Duties - d ^o - - - -	29,000	—	—	—	—	—	29,000
Salt, Advances and Charges - -	29,90,480	—	—	—	—	—	29,90,480
Opium, d ^o - d ^o - - - -	10,35,880	—	—	—	—	—	10,35,880
Charges collecting Ceylon, &c. Revenues - - - -	—	1,05,464	4,48,222	—	—	—	4,48,222
Charges and Stipends in Mysore - -	—	2,40,490	10,22,083	—	—	—	10,22,083
Total Charges - - - -	4,15,75,534	68,48,077	2,91,04,327	1,28,93,125	1,49,56,025	—	8,56,35,886
Deduct Revenues - - - -	—	—	2,66,43,190	—	57,98,264	—	—
Nett Charges - Current Rupees	—	—	24,61,137	—	1,11,57,761	—	—

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.
(11 C)

APPENDIX, No. 15.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of **FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY**, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the last Three Years, respectively, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES.		1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-1800,
Bengal	- - - - - CRs.	17,89,407	16,41,841	21,75,010	29,00,000
Madras	= = = = =	8,87,731	16,81,618	13,31,431	13,75,266
Bombay	= = = = =	9,73,330	25,04,877	19,22,965	19,72,000
Current Rupees		36,50,968	58,28,336	54,29,406	62,47,266
Average of three Years - CRs.		49,69,570			

CERTIFICATES.		1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-1800,
Bengal	- - - - -	9,164	—	—	—
Madras	- - - - -	1,59,248	—	—	—
Current Rupees		1,68,412	—	—	—

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

{Errors excepted}

W. M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the 30th April 1799; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

		Current Rupees.
BENGAL.		
REGISTER DEBT.		
Amount of Bonds and Notes bearing Interest at 8 per cent. Sa Rs.	3,41,93,380	Current Rupees.
D ^o of d ^o d ^o - 6 d ^o -	51,99,644	
	3,93,93,024	4,56,95,908
Batta, 16 per cent.	63,02,884	
Loans taken up at 12 per cent. - - - - - Sa. Rs.	1,04,75,815	2,37,07,812
Remittance Loan at d ^o - - - - -	33,72,812	
Decennial Loan - - - - -	65,89,142	40,60,000
	2,04,37,769	
Batta, 16 per cent.	32,70,043	2,07,068
Interest accruing on the above to 30th April, 1799, - - - Sa. Rs.	35,00,000	
Batta, 16 per cent.	5,60,000	7,36,70,788
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment not demanded - - -	1,78,507	
Batta, 16 per cent.	28,561	1,85,15,829
Due on Account Deposits - - - - - Sa. Rs.	14,44,047	
on Account Rohilla Donations - - - - -	1,74,245	9,21,86,617
on Account Bills drawn from other Presidencies, &c. - - -	48,50,039	
Commissioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund, Balance in their Favour - - - - -	3,61,182	9,21,86,617
Loan from the Rajah of Benares - - - - -	5,29,840	
ARREARS AND DEBTS.		
Civil Department—General - - - - - Sa. Rs.	15,36,693	1,85,15,829
Judicial - - - - -	11,24,048	
Revenue - - - - -	12,50,224	
Commercial - - - - -	7,49,385	
Marine - - - - -	2,62,427	
	49,23,777	
Military Department - - - - -	36,79,772	1,85,15,829
	1,59,61,922	
Sicca Rupees	25,53,907	9,21,86,617
Batta, 16 per cent.	25,53,907	
Total Bengal - - - - - CRs.		9,21,86,617
Carried forward - - - - - CRs.		9,21,86,617

APPENDIX No. 16—continued.

MADRAS.		Brought forward -	Current Rupees.
BONDS, NOTES, &c.			9,21,86,617
Amount of Bonds bearing Interest at 12 per Cent	- Pags.	13,86,322	
Remittance Loan - d ^o - - - d ^o - - -	- - -	1,59,570	
Subscription Loan - d ^o (re-payable in May 1799)	- - -	2,99,859	
			18,45,751
Bonds bearing Interest at 10 per Cent.	- - -	7,42c	
Decennial Loan - - - d ^o - - -	- - -	7,57,344	
			7,64,772
Bonds bearing Interest at 8 per Cent.	- - -	-	
D ^o - - - at 6 per Cent.	- - -	-	
			13,39,296
Acknowledgements granted to Private Creditors of the Nabob	- - -	6,24,175	
Add 2 per Cent. to be allowed thereon, not included	- - -	12,483	
			7,50,580
Bonds granted to the Private Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore, payable in India	- - -	-	
			6,36,658
			40,035
			53,77,092
Interest accruing on the above, to 1st May 1799, estimated	- - -	-	
Bonds ordered for Payment not demanded	- - -	-	
Voluntary Contributions for Support of the War	- - -	-	
Due on Account Deposits	- - -	-	
			1,50,000
			23,418
			18,218
			1,13,177
ARREARS AND DEBTS.			
Civil Department—General	- - -	42,956	
Revenue	- - -	51,283	
Commercial	- - -	1,03,697	
			1,97,936
Military Department	- - -	1,17,555	
			3,15,491
Total Madras - Pags.		59,97,396	
At 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas - CRs.			2,54,88,933
BOMBAY.			
Amount of Notes, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	- Rupees	39,19,180	
D ^o of Loan and Certificates at 9 per Cent.	- - -	7,65,985	
D ^o of Loan - - - at 12 per Cent.	- 20,43,620		
D ^o of Remittance - - - at 12 per Cent.	- 7,89,400		
D ^o of Debts - - - at 12 per Cent.	- 1,81,825		
		30,14,845	
D ^o of Loan - - - at 10 per Cent.	- - -	4,78,300	
Interest due on the above, estimated	- - -	3,25,143	
			85,03,453
Bonds ordered for Payment not yet demanded, Interest included	- - -	-	
Due on Account Deposits	- - -	-	
D ^o for Bills of Exchange	- - -	-	
			1,29,943
			2,31,871
			2,78,624
ARREARS AND DEBTS.			
Civil Department—General and Judicial	- - -	64,883	
Revenue	- - -	70,335	
Commercial	- - -	71,506	
Marine	- - -	2,22,943	
			4,29,667
Military Department	- - -	5,26,673	
			9,56,340
Total Bombay - Rupees		1,01,00,231	
At 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees - CRs.			1,17,16,268
			Carried forward - CRs.
			12,93,91,818

APPENDIX, No. 16—*continued.*

		Current Rupees.
Brought forward - -		12,93,91,818
FORT MARLBOROUGH.		
Paper Currency outstanding	Dollars	122,051
Bonds - do		66,702
Deposits and other Debts		43,116
Total Fort Marlborough - - Dollars		231,869
At 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars - CRs.		5,63,441
Total Debts in India - CRs.		12,99,55,259

APPENDIX, No. 16—continued.

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rate per cent.	Annual Interest.	
BENGAL.				
On Register Debts - - - - - SRs.	3,41,93,380	at 8 per cent.	27,35,470	Current Rupees.
On d ^o - - - - -	51,99,644	6 d ^o	3,11,978	
On Loans, - - - - -	1,38,48,627	12 d ^o	16,61,835	
On d ^o - - - - -	65,89,142	10 d ^o	6,58,914	
	SRs. 5,98,30,793	" - SRs.	53,68,197	
Batta, 16 per-Cent.	95,72,926	" - - -	8,58,911	
	CRs. 6,94,03,719	" - - -	- - -	62,27,180
MADRAS.				
On Bonds &c. - - - - - Pags.	18,45,751	at 12 per cent.	2,21,490	
On d ^o - - - - -	7,64,772	10 d ^o	76,477	
On d ^o - - - - -	13,39,296	8 d ^o	1,07,143	
On Notes, Certificates, and Deposits - - - - -	14,27,273	6 d ^o	85,636	
	Pags. 53,77,092	" - Pags.	4,90,746	
At 42½ CRs. per 100 Pags. - CRs.	2,28,52,641	" - - -	- - -	20,85,670
BOMBAY.				
On Notes - - - - - Rups.	39,19,180	at 6 per cent.	2,35,150	
On Loans and Certificates - - - - -	7,65,985	9 d ^o	68,938	
On d ^o - - - - -	4,78,300	10 d ^o	47,830	
On d ^o - - - - -	30,14,845	12 d ^o	3,61,781	
	Rups. 81,78,310	" - Rups	7,13,699	
At 116 CRs. per 100 Rupees. CRs.	94,86,839	" - - -	- - -	8,27,890
FORT MARLBOROUGH.				
On Bonds - - - - - Dollars	66,702	at 10 per cent.	6,670	
At 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars - CRs.	1,62,086	" - - -	- - -	16,208
Total Amount bearing Interest, CRs.	10,19,05,285			
Total Annual Interest - CRs.				91,56,876

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DEBTS subscribed in INDIA, between the
.30th of April 1798 and the 1st of May 1799, agreeable to the Court's
Orders of 25th June 1793.

	Current Rupees.
BENGAL.	
Sicca Rs. 8,15,516 at 16 per Cent. - - - - -	9,45,998
MADRAS.	
Pagodas 4,16,734 at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas - - - - -	17,71,120
BOMBAY.	
Rupees 10,766 at 16 per Cent. - - - - -	12,488
FORT MARLBRO'.	
Dollars 6,400 at 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars - - - - -	15,552
Total	27,45,158

East India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BEN-
D'

		Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1798.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General - - - - -	29,25,841	
Judicial - - - - -	1,48,618	
Revenue - - - - -	19,05,831	
Commercial - - - - -	11,98,098	
Marine - - - - -	43,390	
		62,21,778
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -		2,77,415
		64,99,193
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Mint Duties - - - - -	57,661	
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	1,74,074	
Account Presents - - - - -	5,002	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,07,550	
		4,44,287
Judicial.		
Licences for Sale of Spirituous Liquors - - - - -	50,144	
Fees and Fines - - - - -	6,509	
Provincial Police Tax - - - - -	3,71,629	
		4,28,282
Revenue.		
Land Revenues for current Year - - - - -	2,57,78,982	
D° - - - of former Years - - - - -	25,35,325	
Collections not included in Jumma - - - - -	2,02,452	
Syer Collections - - - - -	8,01,338	
		2,93,18,097
Commercial.		
Salt, Sale of - - - - -	1,07,36,633	
Opium, d° - - - - -	14,62,493	
Customs, Collection of - - - - -	12,39,417	
		1,34,38,153
Marine.		
Pension Fund and Hire of Mooring Chains at Diamond Harbour - - - - -		14,485
		4,36,43,694
MILITARY DEPARTMENT..		
Army Subsidy from the Vizier - - - - -		70,54,429
		5,06,98,123
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes issued at 6 per Cent. - - - - -	9,30,800	
Loans at 12 per Cent. - - - - -	65,28,631	
D° at 10 per Cent. for Ten Years - - - - -	65,89,142	
		1,40,48,573
Sundry Receipts on Balances, Deposits, &c. - - - - -		3,28,120
Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Amboyna, Canton, and Prince of Wales' Island, Bills outstanding - - - - -		46,84,206
Carried forward -	1,90,60,899	
		5,71,97,316

- D I X, No. 18.

General Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799.

		Seca Rupees.	
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Durbar Charges, Secret Services, Embassies to Native Courts, &c.	10,12,720		
Nizamut Stipends	15,53,683		
Mint and Assay Offices	1,44,867		
Post-Office Charges	1,80,345		
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the different Offices	16,81,961		
		45,73,576	
Judicial.			
Supreme Court, and Law Charges	4,74,873		
Adawlut, Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut, including Courts of Appeal and Circuits	9,37,903		
Adawlut, City and Zillah	19,42,069		
Calcutta Police, Coroner, Court of Requests, Licence Offices, &c.	1,31,082		
Provincial Police	5,98,988		
Diet of Prisoners, Commission in the Sunderbunds, &c.	2,89,811		
		43,74,726	
Revenue.			
Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	3,77,904		
Established Charges in the Provinces	15,45,582		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	5,76,308		
Madrassa Lands	19,843		
		25,19,637	
Commercial.			
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	4,50,366		
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,60,306		
Salt: Advances to Manufacturers, and for Purchase of Salt and Charges	24,29,938		
Opium: Advances and Charges	8,38,853		
Customs: Charges of Collection	1,28,775		
		42,08,238	
Marine.			
Established and Contingent Charges	4,01,367		
Armed Ship cruising for Protection of the Trade	1,76,905		
		5,78,272	
			1,62,54,449
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Pay and Allowances of the several Corps, including King's Troops -	1,50,06,607		
Off-Reckonings	4,64,824		
Stores	7,13,770		
Buildings and Repairs	2,93,990		
Extraordinaries	1,26,069		
		1,66,05,260	
			3,28,59,709
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Notes and Bonds paid off	46,983		
Loans at 12 per Cent d ^o	61,00,623		
Notes and Bonds subscribed to the Remittance	5,82,922		
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	43,95,688		
Bills drawn 1797-8 paid off this Year	17,83,505		
		1,29,09,721	
Carried forward			3,28,59,709

(11 E)

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL

D

		Sicca Rupees.
Brought forward - - -		5,71,97,316
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General		
	Brought forward -	1,90,60,899
Sale of Grain - - - - -		71,874
D° of Imports - - - - -		18,75,009
Remittance Loan - - - - -		1,91,128
Subscribed to Transfer Remittance - - - - -		8,15,516
Bills drawn on Account the Sinking Fund - - - - -		8,41,414
Voluntary Contribution Bills to be drawn on this Account - - - - -		7,82,242
Received on Account His Majesty's Commissions - - - - -		26,518
Sundry Receipts for Advances made, &c. - - - - -		68,555
Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund - - - - -		51,250
French War, received for Rent at Chandernagore - - - - -		31,855
Dutch War, - - - - - d° - - - - - Chansurah - - - - -		13,221
Sebundy Off-Reckonings, &c. - - - - -		37,022
Nabob Saudit Ally Khan, received for Arrears of Subsidy, &c. - - - - -		18,51,787
Supplies and Advances by other Presidencies and Settlements.		
Fort St. George.—Advances to Bengal Detachment - - - - -	15,03,034	
Bombay.—Postage of Letters, &c. - - - - -	14,290	
Fort Marlbro'—Received for an Advance made - - - - -	95	
Prince of Wales' Island.—Advance to Troops serving there - - - - -	85,794	
	16,03,213	2,73,21,501
Judicial.		
On Deposits - - - - -	2,94,135	
On Balances - - - - -	7,924	3,02,059
Revenue.		
Tuckavy Advances re-paid - - - - -	36,320	
Bills payable in the Mofussil - - - - -	4,90,517	
Deposits - - - - -	8,99,196	
Fees, Fines, Sale of Dead Stock, &c. - - - - -	99,655	15,25,688
Commercial.		
Sale of Exports - - - - -	2,08,134	
Balances recovered, &c. - - - - -	1,55,814	
Borrowed by the Residents at Santipore and Gauzepore - - - - -	46,507	
Salt : Sale of confiscated - - - - -	61,924	
Royannah Fees, Balances, Calary Rents, &c. - - - - -	34,920	96,844
Opium—Sale of confiscated - - - - -	3,605	
Balances due - - - - -	123,434	27,039
Customs - - - - -	83,288	6,17,626
Marine.		
Fines, Forfeitures, Sale of old Vessels, &c. - - - - -		10,424
Carried forward -		2,97,77,298
Carried forward -		5,71,97,316

-D I X, No. 18—*continued.*Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—*continued.*

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees
			3,28,59,709
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>			
General	Brought forward	1,29,09,721	
Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund		13,48,715	
Deposits		1,55,331	
Arrears of Salary, Bills outstanding, and Balances due		3,52,299	
Purchase of Grain		1,04,488	
Advances to His Majesty's Ships		1,17,374	
Do - to Chartered and Extra Ships		3,94,550	
Sundry Advances for Freight, Passage Money, &c.		91,347	
French War—Establishment at Chandernagore, Subsistence to Inhabitants, Prisoners, &c.	1,61,590		
Do of 1793—Expences of fitting out Ships, Passage and Subsistence of Officers, &c.	2,00,860		
		3,62,450	
Dutch War—Establishment at Chinsurah, Subsistence to Inhabitants, Prisoners, &c.		1,30,705	
Sebondy Off-Reckonings		34,940	
Purchase of Dead Stock, Advances for Buildings, &c.		2,30,454	
Expedition against the Bimabs, &c.		63,599	
Loss on Remittances by Exchange, &c.		1,04,871	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George—Treasure sent	40,06,483		
Bills drawn	73,88,563		
Do from Poonah and Hyderabad	9,72,194		
Freight, Passage of Troops, and sundry Payments	7,46,786		
Subsidy received from the Nizam, per Contra	15,03,034		
Deduct—Advances to Bengal Troops serving at Hyderabad	7,67,108		
	7,35,926		
		1,38,49,952	
Bombay—Bills drawn	59,65,014		
Notes transferred	4,20,333		
Cost, and Freight of Grain and Rum	3,45,937		
Sundry Advances and Charges	2,41,967		
		69,73,251	
Fort Marlbro—Bills drawn	6,18,223		
Transfer of Debt	3,16,032		
Sundry Advances	35,012		
		9,69,267	
Malacca—Supplies to	85,463		
Ceylon—Bills drawn	8,18,237		
Supplies	1,07,525		
	9,25,762		
Amboyna and Banda—Bills drawn	5,45,616		
Notes transferred	3,87,928		
Supplies	6,750		
	9,40,294		
		19,51,519	
Canton Residency—Bills drawn	12,93,099		
Prince of Wales' Island—Supplies	1,04,442		
St. Helena—Stores sent	52,422		
Cape of Good Hope—Bills and Stores	35,473		
Nubob Saudit Ally Khan, paid on his Account	3,38,927		
		4,20,29,196	
Judicial.			
Deposits, Fees, &c.	3,41,430		
Building and repairing Jails	21,550		
		3,62,980	
Carried forward	4,23,92,176		
		Carried forward	3,28,59,709

A P P E N D I X

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Sicca Rupees
Brought forward -		5,71,97,316
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT - - - - -	Brought forward - - - - -	2,97,77,298
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Off-Reckoning Fund - - - - -	4,64,824	
Bazar Fund - - - - -	98,247	
Hospital Stoppages - - - - -	50,086	
Securities of Messrs. Holt and Hall - - - - -	53,999	
Sale of Wine, Horses, Stores, &c. - - - - -	65,295	
	7,32,451	3,05,09,749
Sicca Rupees -		8,77,07,065

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

D I X, No. 18—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—continued.

		Brought forward -	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			3,48,59,709
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		Brought forward -	
		4,23,92,176	
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances	25,180		
Account Deposits	6,26,938		
Loan from Rajah of Benares	1,89,011		
Surplus Revenue refunded, Aumilnama Fees, Moshaira, &c.	85,581		
Bills drawn on the Moffusil Treasuries in 1797-8, paid off	2,34,515		
		11,71,625	
Commercial.			
Advances for the Investment, including Commission	58,26,426		
D ^e and Charges at the Mirzapore Distillery	98,776		
Buildings and Dead Stock, due to Sandries, &c.	57,915		
Salt Advances and Balances due	57,832		
Opium—d ^e	18,972		
Customs: Commission due	57,083		
		61,17,004	
Marine.			
Advances for building Pilot Schooner	71,063		
Expence of armed Vessels for the Protection of Trade	95,825		
		1,66,888	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-Reckonings, &c.		4,86,802	
Purchase of Horses, &c.		2,12,457	
Advances for Repairs of Fortifications		76,551	
D ^e for Stores, Provisions, &c.		5,11,793	
		12,87,603	
By BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, 30th April 1799			5,11,35,296
			37,12,060
		Sicca Rupees -	8,77,07,065

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

Dr.

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1798.		Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	4,34,304	
Revenue	4,57,279	
Commercial	49,961	
		9,41,544
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		4,34,695
		13,74,239
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office Collections		47,055
Revenue.		
Presidency and Subordinates.		
Land Revenues	Current Year 16,41,039 Balances 5,35,618	
Customs and Duties		21,76,657 1,72,682
		23,49,339
Ceded Countries.		
Land Revenues	Current Year 7,04,551 Balances 5,320	
Customs and Duties		7,09,872 29,071
		7,38,942
Salt, Receipts from Sale of		32,811
		32,68,147
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Subsidy from the Nabob	6,35,295	
Peishcush from the Polgars	2,45,131	
		8,80,426
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore	1,48,877	
Amount received from the Tanjore Countries by the Revenue Department	3,68,009	
		5,16,886
Received from the Nizam for Troops serving in his Country		4,83,420
		18,80,732
		50,48,879
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
For Bonds at 12 per Cent.		13,86,959
Do at 10 per Cent.		7,26,844
Do at 8 per Cent.		2,23,945
For Certificates to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot		7,52,372
Received on Account Voluntary Contribution		1,83,550
Sale of Imports, including Stores		3,13,278
Bills drawn on Court of Directors		2,83,975
Specie received from England, and Gain on Coinage		4,39,659
Deposits on Account of Native Servants		500
		43,11,082
Carried forward		Carried forward
		64,23,11

- D I X, No. 19.

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1798 to 30th April 1799.

		Pagodas.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, including Allowance to the late Rajah of Tanjore,	21,042	
Allowance to Vakeels, &c.	66,084	
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council		
D ^o and Allowances to the different Offices at the Presidency and Subordinates	1,98,483	2,85,609
Judicial.		
Salaries and Allowances of the Recorder's Court, Justices of the Peace, &c. at the Presidency and Subordinates		38,934
Revenue.		
Salaries and Allowances	50,147	
Charges Collection, and Pensions	5,08,641	
Ceded Countries d ^o d ^o	5,58,788	
Charges collecting Peishcush, including Arrears paid the Nizam	1,78,361	
D ^o d ^o the Revenues in the Tanjore District	3,58,304	
	70,383	11,65,836
Commercial.		
Salaries, Allowances, and Expences	1,03,312	
Stores expended, and Stationary	1,149	1,04,461
Marine.		
Salaries and Allowances, and Contingencies		5,859
		16,00,699
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Amount of Advances, exclusive of the Issue of Military Stores		67,66,923
		83,67,622
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Interest on Bonds and other Debts	4,01,219	
Bonds and Notes subscribed to the Remittances, &c.	4,93,243	
D ^o discharged by Voluntary Contribution	1,36,340	
D ^o d ^o Decennial Loan	6,79,337	
D ^o d ^o Tanjore Creditors	1,20,075	
Subscription Loan discharged by Bills on Bengal	4,11,755	
Voluntary Contribution by Bills on the Court	1,65,332	
Bonds and Notes paid off	63,313	
Secret Service Money	18,526	
Sir Paul Joddrel, paid him on Account of the Nabob	1,200	
Deposits, Account Native Servants	625	
D ^o General Joseph Smith	8,260	
Advances to the Commanders of Europe Ships	17,933	
Paid to Naval Storekeeper on Account of His Majesty's Squadron	30,261	
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	30,589	
Amount of Cinnamon sent to Europe per Commercial Resident at Ceylon	16,372	
Carried forward	25,93,380	
	Carried forward	83,67,622

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS

		Brought forward -	Pagodas 64,23,118
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	43,11,082	
Bengal.—Certificates on Discharge of Bonds and Notes	4,89,425		
Bills drawn	20,58,239		
Do Nizam's Peishcush	3,29,380		
Specie received	12,99,931		
Receipts for Expenses of Nizam's Detachment	16,574		
		41,93,549	
Bombay.—Bills drawn	25,596		
Pepper received from thence	14,844		
Received for Postage on Letters	2,500		
		42,940	
Presidency of Columbo, for Amount received from Pearl Fishery		2,745	
Nahob of Arcot—Account his private Creditors		6,24,872	
Bills payable		2,695	
Fees on Grants of Ground		400	
		91,78,283	
Judicial.			
Deposits received from the late Mayor's, Recorder's, and Cutcherry Courts			5,102
Revenue.			
Deposits also Revenue received in Advance		2,32,001	
French War—Collections of Revenue		27,660	
Dutch War do	7,452		
Ceylon.—Collected, Account Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, Customs, Pearl Fishery	1,78,459		
		1,85,911	
		4,45,572	
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		44,845	
Received for Balances of Contractors, &c.		1,38,734	
Do for Loan on Account the Investment		41,029	
Do from the Boatmaster Sum advanced		1,277	
Do by Commercial Resident at Ceylon		28,140	
Suspense Account advance the Resident at Cuddalore		1,415	
Amount refunded by sundry Persons on Account Salary, &c.		8,411	
Received for Sale of Bullocks, &c.		52	
		2,63,903	
	Carried forward	98,92,860	
	Carried forward		64,23,118

-D I X, No. 19—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—continued.

		Brought forward -	Pagodas.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			83,67,622
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General :	Brought forward -	25,93,380	
	Paid Bill drawn in favor of Reverend Mr. Genicke -	2,203	
	D ^o Captain Ramsden of the Princess Amelia -	600	
	D ^o Mr. Douglas late Purser of the Raymond -	1,100	
	D ^o on Account Sick Seamen of Europe Ships -	423	
Supplies to other Presidencies.			
Bengal.			
	Salt Contract -	69,641	
	Loss on Coinage of Specie received from thence -	70,031	
	Coffee, Pepper, and Coir sent -	1,903	
	Paid for Sick Seamen of the Bombay Frigate -	370	
	Paid for the Use of the Brisk Tender -	500	
	Paid Mr. C. Smith, Botanist -	121	
	Salt and Marine Stores sent there -	2,514	
	Paid from the Revenue Department -	2,228	
		1,47,308	
Bombay—Paid for the Use of the Bombay Frigate and Cruizers -			
	D ^o Bills drawn in Favor of sundry Persons -	16,388	
	D ^o Captain Galloway, for Rice sent to Cananore -	16,807	
	D ^o to Mutseddies -	16,284	
		360	
		49,839	
Columbo—Paid for sundry Bills drawn by the Governor of Ceylon -			
	Paid Passage Money for Malay Prisoners, &c. -	18,077	
	Copper, Copper Coin, Tutenague, and Civil Stores sent -	2,286	
		37,550	
		57,913	
Canton—Paid for Sundry Bills remitted -			
	Nabob of Arcot—Paid on Account his Creditors -	6,18,765	
	Certificates issued to -	6,61,845	
		12,80,610	
	Rajah of Tanjore paid his Creditors -	3,921	
	French Prisoners—Allowances and Pensions -	20,138	
	Dutch d ^o -	7,430	
	French Possessions—Charges and Pensions -	4,377	
	Dutch Settlements—Ceylon: Charges the several Departments -	16,769	
	Amboyna and Banda: Amount of Bills drawn, and other Charges -	2,65,379	
		2,82,148	
	Purchase of Furniture -	5,396	
	Loss on Re-coinage -	21,669	
	Paid Premium on Bills, Freight and Charges of Treasure, sundry Bills drawn -	74,240	
		48,18,937	
Judicial,	Deposits repaid -		5,344
Revenue,			
	Advances for Cultivation, Duties refunded, &c. -	2,36,637	
	Ceylon: Salaries and Charges collecting the Revenues -	41,153	
Commercial,			
	Advances on Account the Investment -	7,60,057	
	Repaid Loan on Account of d ^o -	10,850	
	Purchase of Stores and sundry Charges -	25,323	
	Commercial Resident of Ceylon, his Office Establishment -	3,934	
	Charges on Cinnamon, &c. -	20,492	
		30,426	
		8,26,656	
	Carried forward -	59,28,727	
		Carried forward -	83,67,622

A P P E N -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS

D^o

		Brought forward -	Pagodas. 64,23,118
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT		Brought forward -	98,92,860
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Received from the Paymaster to the King's Troops		12,572	
D ^o from the Nabob, on Account Extra Expences of the Detachments at Amboor, &c.		6,552	
		19,124	
			99,11,984
			Pagodas - 1,63,35,102

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

- D I X, No. 19—*continued.*

Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—*continued.*

		Brought forward -	Pagodas -
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i>			83,67,622
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued</i>	Brought forward -	59,28,727	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Advanced Clothing Contractor	33,619		
Stores issued	30,406		
		64,025	
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments :			59,92,752
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			1,43,60,374
General	7,99,754		
Revenue	6,08,619		
Commercial	81,930		
Marine	127		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		14,90,430	
		4,84,298	
			19,74,728
		Pagodas -	1,63,35,102

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

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To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 1st May 1798.		Rupces.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	2,37,628	
Revenue	2,39,301	
Commercial	1,41,333	
Marine	524	
	6,18,786	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	5,76,162	11,94,948
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office Collections and Wheel Tax		83,307
Judicial.		
Provincial Courts, Police Tax, &c.		9,683
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, at the Presidency	3,57,012	
D° d° d° - at the Subordinates	3,35,213	
D° d° d° - in the Ceded Countries	15,25,351	
	22,17,576	
Customs and Duties at the Presidency	2,82,050	
D° - at the Subordinates	1,37,346	
D° - in the Ceded Countries	1,06,253	
	5,25,649	
Commercial.		27,43,225
Hire of Luggage Boats		12,848
Marine.		
Hire of Dry-docks, Light-house Duty, &c.		33,852
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		28,82,915
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore		3,81,457
		32,64,372
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Nine and Twelve per Cent. Notes issued		12,88,774
Ten per Cent. Decennial Loan		4,78,300
Six per Cent. General Register		83,902
Remittance Loan		1,73,000
Bills drawn, not due		2,26,007
Money borrowed		1,81,826
Loan to Bombay repaid		30,443
Gain by Exchange, Sale of Cambay Factory House, &c.		19,618
Sale of Stores		15,490
D° of Imports		11,75,172
Stores from Europe		4,82,557
Thomas Keating, on Account his Debt		3,336
Carried forward	41,58,425	
	Carried forward	44,9,31

-D I X, No. 20.

BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Rs.	Pees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,73,555		
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	6,01,549		
D ^o - - d ^o - - Subordinates	2,55,347		
D ^o - - d ^o - - in Malabar	6,357		
	11,36,808		
Judicial.			
Establishment of Mayor's Court, and Law Charges	78,459		
Provincial Court in Malabar	1,10,051		
		1,88,510	
Revenue.			
Charges Collection at the Presidency	42,451		
D ^o - - d ^o - - Subordinates	94,663		
D ^o - - d ^o - - in Malabar	5,64,804		
		7,01,918	
Commercial.			
Establishment at the Presidency and Subordinates	1,84,179		
D ^o - - in Malabar	30,775		
		2,14,954	
Marine.			
Expence thereof			5,94,025
			28,36,215
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Pay, Allowances, &c. including King's Troops	56,65,755		
Extraordinaries, including former Advances to Contractors	14,28,072		
Advances to Contractors	3,54,098		
Stores	2,77,868		
Off-reckonings	1,97,456		
Buildings and Repairs	1,75,165		
		80,98,414	
			1,09,34,629
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
General.			
Bonds advertised for Payment, not demanded	14,866		
Interest on Notes, &c.	5,07,623		
Notes subscribed for Bengal Notes and for Bills on			
England	4,30,997		
D ^o to be paid off, and Bills of Exchange payable	1,91,948		
Merchants' Loan	65,095		
Account Deposits	5,502		
Sundry Balances	42,926		
Charter-party Payments to Europe Ships, and Bills of Exchange drawn	56,706		
	13,15,663		
Supplies to other Settlements.			
Bengal—Disbursed on Account of	30,376		
Fort St. George d ^o	1,60,447		
Canton—Cotton purchased	17,474		
Commissioners at Cochim, Expence of Establishment	74,710		
Ceylon—Bills of Exchange	35,316		
	3,18,323		
		16,33,986	
Carried forward		16,33,986	
			1,09,34,629

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

		Brought forward -	Rupees.
			44,59,340
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General - - - - -	Brought forward -	41,58,425	
Bills on Court of Directors		22,164	
Deposits for Voluntary Contributions, Subscriptions for Marine Society, &c.		11,445	
Sale of Grain - - - - -		57,618	
		42,49,652	
Supplies from other Presidencies.			
Bengal.—Certificates for Bills on Court of Directors - - - - -	10,766		
Transfer of Debt - - - - -	4,20,333		
Bills of Exchange drawn - - - - -	61,11,480		
Cost of Bullocks purchased by Resident at Poonah - - - - -	1,28,040		
Advanced Lieutenant Morland - - - - -	765		
		66,71,384	
Fort St. George.—Military Charges at Columbo - - - - -	90,230		
Bills drawn - - - - -	60,000		
		1,50,230	
Cochin.—Land Revenues, and Customs collected - - - - -		78,129	
		1,11,49,395	
Revenue.			
Receipts from Tobacco Farmers for Advances made, Account Deposits, &c. - - - - -		53,086	
Marine.			
Sale of Stores, &c. - - - - -		6,11,395	
Commercial.			
Sale of Country Goods, &c. - - - - -	70,819		
Debt to Rajah of Travencore increased - - - - -	1,28,749		
		99,568	
		1,19,13,444	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Balances from Contractors, &c. - - - - -	2,23,360		
Sale of Stores - - - - -	1,13,017		
		3,36,377	
		1,22,49,821	
		Rupees - -	1,67,09,141

D I X, No. 20—*continued.*

BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1798 to the 30th April 1799—*continued.*

		Rupees.
Brought forward		1,09,34,629
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i>		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>		
General	Brought forward	16,33,986
Revenue.		
Sandry Payments and Advances		1,28,991
Commercial.		
Advances for Investment	13,39,384	
Charges Merchandize, &c.	1,80,242	
Purchase of Grain	59,311	
		15,78,937
Marine.		
Charges on Account of His Majesty's Squadron	14,864	
Purchase of Stores, &c.	4,57,092	
		4,71,956
		38,13,870
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Balances paid	2,377	
Charges Expedition under General Matthews	42,570	
		44,947
		38,58,817
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the different Departments		19,15,695
		Rupees - 1,67,09,141

(Errors excepted)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

AN ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Debts and Assets, as they stood at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBRO', at the Conclusion of the Year 1798-9.

	Fort William.	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Fort Marlbro'.	TOTAL
Cash - - - - - CRs.	40,95,546	70,35,408	22,94,268	87,312	1,55,12,534
Bills receivable - - - - -	2,23,409	—	—	—	2,23,409
Stores - - - - -	58,42,744	51,32,096	35,33,420	2,48,661	1,47,56,921
Debts outstanding, including Advances for Investment - - - - -	1,72,25,507	3,36,51,746	41,16,968	12,80,608	5,62,74,829
Export Goods - - - - -	46,94,755	31,12,590	13,59,589	2,67,419	94,34,353
Import Goods - - - - -	7,14,992	14,77,589	16,52,478	—	38,45,059
Salt, Opium, Graia, and Cattle - - - - -	22,04,760	22,76,822	52,319	10,065	45,43,966
Total Assets - - - - - CRs.	3,50,01,713	5,26,86,251	1,80,09,042	18,94,063	10,25,91,069
Bond or Register Debts - - - - -	7,34,63,720	2,34,90,140	98,64,005	1,62,086	10,69,79,951
Arrears and Debts, not bearing Interest - - - - -	1,87,22,898	19,98,793	18,52,263	4,01,355	2,29,75,309
Total Debts - - - - - CRs.	9,21,86,618	2,54,88,933	1,17,16,268	5,63,441	12,99,55,260
Excess of Debts - - - - -	5,71,84,905	—	—	—	5,71,84,905
Excess of Assets - - - - -	—	2,71,97,318	12,92,774	13,30,622	2,98,20,714
Nett Excess of Debts - Current Rupees	—	—	—	—	2,73,64,191

N. B.—Pagodas converted into CRs, at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - d* - at 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Dollars - - - d* - at 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars.

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Account

APPENDIX, No. 22.

An ACCOUNT of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased in India, and shipped for Europe, in the Year 1798-9; together with the Commercial Charges at each Presidency, not added to the Invoice.

	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
	Current Rupees.	Current Rupees.
BENGAL	55,90,404	9,16,915
FORT ST. GEORGE. Pagodas 8,08,882, at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas	34,37,748	5,31,016
BOMBAY. Rupees 10,88,111, at 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees	12,62,209	1,43,296
FORT MARLBRO'. Dollars 1,49,570 at 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars	3,63,455	—
Total - Current Rupees	1,06,53,816	15,91,227

East-India House,
30th June 1800.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(11 D)

AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of the Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

From the 1st March 1799 to 1st March 1800

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1799 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	805,938	0 7	Customs	928,303	4 3
Company's Goods sold	7,209,848	17 11	Freight and Demorage	1,585,204	7 10
Honorable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	40,246	17 9	Goods and Stores exported	1,768,196	3 10
Private Trade and Dutch Goods sold	1,268,615	11 11	India Debt	620,991	8 1
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	202,968	19 2	Bills of Exchange drawn from India, D ^e China	353,993	0 10
Customs on d ^o	228,169	16 3	Bonds granted to the registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore	9,458	19 4
Freight on d ^o	61,638	0 7	Bullion exported	750,183	8 4
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to the Act 33d Geo. III. Cap. 47	36,226	15 10	Charges of Merchandize, including Supracargoes' Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c.	745,711	8 6
Persons returned from India	4,430	0 0	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	713,158	0 3
Bonds issued	218,500	0 0	Bonds paid off	200	0 0
Government on Account of Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops,	200,000	0 0	D ^e paid in on Sales	18,425	0 0
Indigo Contractors	13,767	7 3	Proprietors of Private Trade	1,423,267	2 10
			Alms-houses at Poplar	1,890	2 7
			Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo III. Cap. 80	31,224	4 6
			Captains whose Ships are worn out	70,049	4 5
			Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	35,854	15 10
				9,887,028	10 0
			Balance in favour, on 1st March 1800	403,321	17 5
	£	10,290,350 7 5		£	10,290,350 7 5

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st Day of March 1800, containing Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year: and a Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the to the Company in Great Britain, and also.

A P P E N -

- D I X, No. 23.

the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, Statement of their Bond Debts, and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of State of the Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from 1st March 1800 to 1st March 1801.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1800 (Morning) exclusive of Tea	403,322	0	0	Customs	176,639	0	0
Company's Goods sold and to be sold	6,201,000	0	0	Freight and Demorage	1,759,794	0	0
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March 1800	562,000	0	0	Goods and Stores exported	1,375,776	0	0
Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	60,000	0	0	Indian Debt	679,500	0	0
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	100,000	0	0	Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,040,400	0	0
One Year's Interest, at £3 per Cent. per Ann. on £1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226	0	0	Bullion exported	500,000	0	0
Persons returned from India	1,400	0	0	Charges of Merchandize, including Supercargoes' Commission, Interest on Loans, &c.	733,000	0	0
Government, for sundry Claims	500,000	0	0	Indigo Contractors and Commercial Residents	20,000	0	0
Loyalty Loan	308,136	0	0	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	705,000	0	0
				Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067	0	0
				Proprietors of Private Trade	555,000	0	0
	£	8,172,084	0	Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34th of Geo. III. Cap. 80	1,000	0	0
Balance against, on 1st March 1801		368,013	0	Captains whose Ships are worn out	88,500	0	0
				Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough, &c.	50,000	0	0
				Warrants passed the Court unpaid	38,450	0	0
				Buyers of Tea returned	971	0	0
				Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities	700,000	0	0
				Bank for a Loan on Bonds	100,000	0	0
	£	8,540,097	0		£	8,540,097	0

APPEND -

A STATEMENT of the Company's Bond Debts and Simple Contract Amount of such Interest; and the State of the Cash remaining in Great Britain and afloat, on the 1st Day of March 1800.

To Bonds bearing Interest at £5 per Cent. per Annum	£1,515,712	0	0
Do not bearing Interest	16,067	0	0
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	641,900	0	0
Do do do India, &c.	370,500	0	0
Indian Debt	725,900	0	0
Customs on Goods sold and unsold	182,915	0	0
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities at £4 per Cent. per Annum	700,000	0	0
The Bank for a Loan on Bonds at £5 per Cent. per Annum	100,000	0	0
Do for Interest on the above Loans	10,666	0	0
Freight and Demorage	247,000	0	0
Supra-cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unsold	78,000	0	0
Proprietors of Private-Trade on all Goods sold	555,000	0	0
What owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo. III, Cap. 80	1,000	0	0
Alms-houses at Poplar	76,188	0	0
Interest on Military Fund more than applied	21,139	0	0
Do on Contingent do do	4,909	0	0
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	38,450	0	0
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	84,463	0	0
Do for Exports of former Seasons	98,017	0	0
Do for Bonds issued to several Commanders whose Ships are worn out	236,200	0	0
Do for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971	0	0
Do to Contractors of Indigo, and Commercial Residents in India	6,370	0	0
Interest on Bonds	69,775	0	0
Dividends on Stock	49,080	0	0
	£ 5,830,222	0	0
Balance in favour	10,355,728	0	0
	£ 16,185,950	0	0

East-India House,
21st April 1800.

-D I X, No. 23—*continued.*

Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in

By what due from Government to the Company	£1,207,560	0	0
Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1800 (Morning) including separate Fund	£387,255	403,322	0 0
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067		
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for		1,478,000	0 0
The Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered		60,000	0 0
The Value of Goods in England unsold		5,788,571	0 0
Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks		2,884,138	0 0
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion		818,462	0 0
Silver exported, this season, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for		242,005	0 0
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		208,340	0 0
The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses		869,750	0 0
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad		58,900	0 0
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c. &c.		1,792,831	0 0
What owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		70,935	0 0
Loyalty Loan, estimated to produce		308,136	0 0
	£	16,185,950	0 0

An ACCOUNT of new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between 1st March 1799 and the 1st March 1800.

£	
300	Pension to Mrs. Hay, Widow of Edward Hay, late Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
150	Do. to T. P. Kingsley, late Clerk at Botolph Wharf.
50	Do. to W. Winbolt, late Clerk in the Transfer Office.
20	Do. to Mrs. Davidson, Wife of A. Davidson, late Clerk in the Examiner's Office.
190	Increased Salaries to several Clerks in the House and Warehouses.
£710	

(Errors excepted)

CHA^s. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

A P P E N -

An ACCOUNT of the Stock, per Computation, of the East-India Company

To Bonds bearing Interest - - - - -	£1,515,712	
D ^e not bearing Interest - - - - -	16,067	
		£1,531,779
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China - - - - -	641,900	
D ^e from India - - - - -	370,500	
		1,012,400
D ^e from India, on Account of the Indian Debt - - - - -		725,900
Customs on Goods sold and unsold - - - - -		182,915
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities, that may be sold per Act passed in 1788 - - - - -		700,000
D ^e for a Loan on Bonds - - - - -		100,000
D ^e for Interest on the above Loan - - - - -		10,666
Freight and Demorage - - - - -		247,000
Supra-cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unsold - - - - -		78,000
Proprietors of Private-Trade, on all Goods sold - - - - -		555,000
What owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act of 34th George III. Cap. 80 - - - - -		1,000
Alms-houses at Poplar - - - - -		76,188
Interest on Military Fund, more than applied - - - - -		21,139
D ^e on Contingent d ^e - - - - -		4,909
What owing in Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports - - - - -		84,463
What owing for Exports of former Seasons - - - - -		98,017
What owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out - - - - -		236,200
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -		38,450
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-sold - - - - -		971
What owing to Contractors for Indigo, and Commission to Commercial Residents in India - - - - -		6,370
Interest on Bonds - - - - -		69,775
Dividends on Stock - - - - -		49,080
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, dated 2d February 1799, - - - - -		
Tales 601,235 at 7s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ each - - - - -	£229,647	
Deduct Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock - - - - -	9,625	
		220,022
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up 31st October 1798 - - - - -	CRs. 4,34,87,487	
Add, the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund - - - - -	5,80,000	
The Sum given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to d ^e - - - - -	3,48,000	
		CRs. 9,28,000
Interest on the above Sums from 29th September 1766 to 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund - - - - -	2,22,720	
		11,50,720
Specie received at Madras, which had been sent from Bengal since closing the above Quick Stocks - - - - -	23,20,000	
Cargoes arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock - - - - -	37,74,816	
Current Rupees 5,07,33,023, at 2s. 3d. - - - - -	£5,707,465	
Deduct Bills drawn on Account of the Indian Debt, since closing the Quick Stock - - - - -	429,356	
		5,278,109
		£11,328,353
Balance in favour - - - - -		7,746,026
		£19,074,379

-D I X, No. 24.

(exclusive of the Capital Stock) from the 1st March 1799 to 1st March 1800.

By what due from Government to the Company				£1,207,560
Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1800, including Cash belonging to the Separate Fund	£387,235			
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067			
				403,322
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for				1,478,000
The Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered				60,000
The Value of Goods in England unsold				5,788,571
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, 30th April 1799	Pags. 64,11,852			
Deduct estimated Amount of Stores in the Aisenals and Magazines, properly belonging to Dead Stock	Pags. 2,50,000			
Cargoes arrived in England, since closing the Quick Stock	6,23,099			
	8,73,099			
Add Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	Pags. 55,38,753	at 8s.	£2,215,501	
			106,050	
				2,321,551
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bombay, 30th April 1799	B. Rups. 11,14,461	at 2s. 6d.	£139,307	
Add Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock			33,549	
			£172,856	
Deduct Cargoes arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock			154,366	
				18,490
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Ben-oolen, 30th April 1798	Spanish Dollars 463,159			
Deduct Cargoes arrived in England since closing the Quick Stock	149,570			
	Spanish Dollars 313,589	at 5s.	£78,397	
Add, Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock			7,756	
				86,153
By Balance of last Books at St. Helena, made up end September 1798				62,235
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China, at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks				2,884,138
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion				818,462
Silver exported this Season, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for				242,005
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England				203,340
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad				58,900
The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses				869,750
What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India				400,000
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c.				1,792,831
What owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England				70,935
Loyalty Loan, unsold, estimated to produce				308,136
				£19,074,379

(Errors excepted)

CHA. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX, No. 25.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods sold at the East-India Company's Sales, from the 1st of March 1799 to the 1st of March 1800.

COMPANY'S GOODS.			
Teas	- - - - -	£3,665,921	
Bengal Piece Goods	- - - - -	1,056,840	
Coast and Surat Piece Goods	- - - - -	871,097	
Raw Silk	- - - - -	446,268	
Organzine Silk	- - - - -	14,985	
Nankeens	- - - - -	58,557	
Pepper	- - - - -	260,299	
Saltpetre	- - - - -	407,911	
Spices	- - - - -	370,635	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	- - - - -	189,184	
Coffee	- - - - -	26,630	
			£7,367,727
PRIVATE-TRADE GOODS.			
Teas	- - - - -	165,048	
Piece Goods	- - - - -	340,567	
Raw Silk	- - - - -	1,084	
China Ware	- - - - -	2,796	
Nankeens	- - - - -	14,546	
Pepper	- - - - -	26,106	
Saltpetre	- - - - -	3,060	
Spices	- - - - -	5,105	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	- - - - -	1,769,776	
Coffee	- - - - -	8,942	
			2,336,980
NEUTRAL PROPERTY.			
Tea	- - - - -	6,733	
Piece Goods	- - - - -	4,888	
Pepper	- - - - -	1,581	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	- - - - -	151,675	
Coffee	- - - - -	291,026	
			435,903
			£10,160,610

East India House,
10th July 1800.

(Errors excepted)

CHA^s. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

H E A D S
OF
MR. DUNDAS'S SPEECH
ON THE
FINANCES
OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,
12th JUNE, 1801.

The Figures in the Margin refer to the Folios of the first printed Edition of this Budget.

1 A PERIOD of seventeen years has nearly elapsed, since the Control over the Affairs of the East-India Company was placed in a Board of Commissioners. During the first eight years, the Financial System relating to India only was the immediate object of annual investigation before Parliament. On the renewal of the Charter, in the year 1793, it was specially enacted, that the Accounts, both Foreign and Home, should be brought under the same review. From the earliest period it has been my direct line of duty to attend particularly to the state of the Finances, and to bring it forward, from time to time, for the consideration of the House: of course, it has constantly been an object of my greatest solicitude, that every possible information should be regularly furnished on so important a branch of the British interests. I cannot, therefore, more satisfactorily wind up this part of my official duty, than by the opportunity which now presents itself, of submitting a comprehensive and distinct view of the Financial Affairs, and fulfilling a promise made in the last year, to give some more extensive information, as to the situation of the Company in other essential relations. It is not my intention, in this place, to enter upon a recapitulation of past events, farther than as relating to a compliance with the directions of Parliament, with regard to the production of Accounts. On this head I must beg leave to observe, that on the part of the Court of Directors, the most uniform attention has been implicitly paid to the prescriptions of the Act. When omissions have occurred, it has been in consequence of disappointments in the receipt of the Accounts from Abroad; but whether those disappointments were occasioned by accident or other causes, measures were constantly adopted to prevent their recurrence, if possible. The success of those measures has been repeatedly manifested, but particularly in the last and in the present year. In the last year, the lapse of a few weeks only happened, and the Accounts, in due order of date, were presented within the Session. On the present occasion, the orders from Home have met

with the most prompt obedience by the several Governments in India, whose energy and attention ensured the diligence of the subordinate Departments; so that, with very small exception, the whole mass of documents, requisite to the customary investigation of this vast concern, has been received; and but for the accidental detention of the
 2 ships, the Statements would have been laid before the House precisely at the prescribed time. That period has, however, only been exceeded a few days.

The Accounts upon the Table comprize recent information of the Financial Transactions of the Company during the following periods. Those which may be termed Foreign, for the year 1799-1800, with Estimates for the year 1800-1801: the Home for the year 1800-1801, with an Estimate for the following year. Having closely looked into the detail of them, respectively, I have great pleasure in repeating the observation often formerly made, that they remarkably exhibit the precision and accuracy, which has always been conspicuous in the Departments where they are prepared. The arrangement which I now propose, will be exactly in the order practised for several years, as it appears best calculated to give the most distinct and clear idea of the whole concern in every point of view. It is as follows: as to India—the Average of the Revenues of each Presidency, compared with the Average last drawn;—the Actual Accounts of the Revenues and Charges in the year, contrasted with the Estimates;—the Estimates for the next year; and, in both instances, a General Result of the whole, in order to shew the Surplus or the Deficiency of the Receipts. The Produce of the Sale of Imports from Europe will then be stated, when the amount forthcoming, as applicable to the Purposes of Commerce, will be ascertained. The sum actually applied to those purposes will next be shewn; and the Value of the Cargoes actually shipped, with the Charges incidental thereto. A Comparison will then be made between the Amount of the Debts and Assets, as stated in these Accounts, and as stated in those of the last year.

As to the Home Accounts:—The State of the Trade, as shewn by the Account of Sales, will be considered;—the Actual Receipt and Expenditure of the year will be compared with the Estimate, and the Estimate of the following year noticed; and lastly, the Debts and Assets, in like manner with those of India.

The principal object intended by this investigation, in a financial view, is to discover the real state of the whole concern at the conclusion of the year, or the effect produced upon it by the complicated transactions of Government and Commerce, during the course of the year. This will be obtained under the order above proposed, by stating a Combined View of the Increase or Decrease of the Debts and Assets, both Abroad and at Home.

It will be my endeavour, in the pursuit of the plan thus laid down, to afford such explanations as may appear requisite to the complete elucidation of the whole of the Accounts, and to the removal of every appearance of intricacy; and having accomplished this detail, I shall finally request the attention of the Committee to some further observations, partly suggested from the investigation of the Statements, but chiefly designed to afford that species of information, which I have given reason to expect, as to the general situation of the Affairs of the Company, in their most important relations.

BENGAL.

B E N G A L.

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
3 The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bengal first claim the attention of the Committee. They are stated in the Accounts Nos. 1, 2, and 3.* That numbered 1, shews the Annual Receipts during the years 1797-8, 1798-9, and 1799-1800, which, on an Average, is found to amount to - - - - -	6,14,70,315	6,147,031
exceeding the Average on the three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, in the Sum of - - - - -	26,69,440	266,944

Great satisfaction is derived from this circumstance. The Average last adverted to exceeded that immediately preceding, principally from an increased Receipt on the Subsidy of Oude, in the year 1798-9. The large sum realized on this account may, in some degree, affect the Average now drawn; but the difference is likewise to be attributed to the increased produce of the Company's own immediate Resources in the last year of the account.

Omitting an Average of the Charges actually disbursed, as stated in No. 2, for reasons repeatedly assigned to the House, I proceed to the examination of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1799-1800, compared with the Estimate, as they appear in the Account No. 3. This mode of statement, with respect to the Charges, seems, in every view, best calculated to afford the most correct information; because the Charge immediately appertaining to the year is adjusted as nearly as possible; and it must appear evident, that in no other way can the Comparison with the Estimate be made with propriety, as the Charges of the year only are therein reckoned upon.

The Revenues are estimated to amount to - - - - -	6,19,67,332	6,196,733
Their actual amount was - - - - -	6,50,47,380	6,504,738
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of - - - - -	30,80,048	308,005

4 When the Estimate was under the consideration of the Committee last year, I was very sanguine in my hopes, that every expectation on the Revenue side would be more than realized. From the present Statement it will appear, that my prospects were not visionary. In every item of the Company's direct Resources the Estimate has been exceeded, while the only disappointment has been in the Subsidy

* For the Accounts see Appendix.

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

Subsidy from Oude, which cannot properly be termed a Defalcation, the stipulations of the Treaty having been strictly adhered to. But at the time of forming the Estimate it was expected that the whole of the additional Subsidiary Force would arrive at the appointed stations in the Vizier's Dominions at an earlier period of the year than was actually the case: the sum receivable was therefore less. As more was paid for strengthening and repairing the Forts than estimated, the nett difference amounted only to CRs. 4,42,735, or £44,275.

The aggregate amount of the Excess upon the whole of the other items of Revenue is CRs. 95,22,783, or £352,278, as follows, viz.—

Mint Duties, CRs. 72,283, or £7,228, from the quantity of Bullion sent for Coinage by private Individuals.

Post-Office Collections, CRs. 17,527, or £1,753, from the effect of new Regulations in the Department.

Benares Revenue, CRs. 2,90,753, or £29,075. The prosperity of this district is remarkable. This is evidently proved, both by the Realization of the permanent Land Rents, and by the Increase of Customs.

Land Revenues, CRs. 5,50,136, or £55,014. The Excess under this head cannot fail of affording real satisfaction to the Committee. The gradual diminution in this most important branch of the Resources, from the year 1794-5 to the year 1798-9, was observed by me with real concern. My anxiety on that head has repeatedly been expressed. I nevertheless did entertain hopes, from the continued attention of the Government of Bengal, the Company could not fail of reaping ultimately the benefits they had every reason to expect from the singular advantages conferred on the Landholders by the permanent system. The necessity of some further interior regulations was discovered, as formerly noticed. They have been made, and the happy effects have very soon become apparent. The estimated Receipt has been exceeded in the demand for the current Jumma, and for the Balances; and with the exception of the year 1794-5, when the amount recovered on Balances was considerable, the amount

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

amount of the Collection of the present year is unprecedented.

Fees, &c. in the *Judicial Department*, CRs. 7,945, or £794.

Customs, CRs. 3,94,440, or £39,444. The extent of this Increase cannot be properly appreciated, without adverting to the amount estimated under this head, CRs. 9,39,600, or £93,960. Part of it may certainly be attributed to the increased Trade of the Port of Calcutta ; but it is chiefly owing to the improvements introduced in the Administration of the Department, and the talents and assiduity of the present Collector.

Salt, CRs. 4,67,667, or £46,768, from the sale of a greater quantity at a more advantageous rate.

Opium, CRs. 16,90,248, or £169,025. The restoration of this Resource has been anticipated, and was particularly noticed last year. The Estimate was calculated on a very moderate scale. Although no doubt could be entertained of its being exceeded to a considerable amount, I was not sufficiently sanguine, to expect so productive a Sale. The advantages of the system under which this article is now provided have been completely manifested : the improvement of the quality occasioned an increased demand, and an advanced price in the Eastern Markets. Some arrangements have likewise been made by the Government, tending to give facility to the Trade.

6 *Stamp Duties*, CRs. 31,784, or £3,178. Although the produce under this head does not yet amount to the expectations entertained when the Duty was instituted, the progressive increase affords the hope of still further improvement, and confirms the propriety of the measures adopted to give effect to the regulations.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the Expences, I must recal the attention of the Committee to my remarks when the Estimate was under consideration. I had then some fear, that the estimated Charges would be exceeded : I am concerned to find that those fears proved too well-founded.

(11 M)

The

<i>BENGAL continued.</i>	Current Receipts, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
The Charges, estimated to amount to	4,15,75,534	4,157,553
actually amounted to - - - - -	4,33,29,909	4,332,991
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of - - - - -	17,54,375	175,438

The amount of the Increase now stated is not very material, when that of the whole Expenditure is taken into consideration; at least, it is not such as to impeach the accuracy of the Estimate. In some instances it has arisen from circumstances connected with the addition to the Receipts; in others from contingencies, of which it is impracticable to make a correct Estimate. In a few instances, the Charges have fallen short of the Estimate. In both cases I shall submit explanations, confining myself to such items only, where the variations have appeared to an amount requiring notice.

Of those connected with the Improvement of the Resources, where an Excess has taken place, are,—

The *Mint Charges*, CRs. 1,53,344, or £15,334. The Expence of this Department is in proportion to the quantity of Bullion coined, whether on account of the Company or of private Individuals. As, in the latter case, particularly, a larger quantity was sent for coinage, as explained in the Receipts, the additional Charge may, in part, be attributed to that circumstance.

7 The Excess in the Charges of the *Customs* is also of this description, but bears no proportion to the increased Receipt, and must be attributed to the Estimate having been taken too low.

The *Advances and Charges of the Salt Department*, likewise, to the amount of CRs. 4,52,989, or £45,299, from an Increase of Advances, in consequence of the greater quantity sold, and from an addition to the Aurung Charges.

Those Heads in which the Estimate has been exceeded, from contingent or other circumstances are,—

The general *Charges of the Civil Department*, CRs. 5,46,339, or £54,634, almost exclusively from the state of political affairs, and the great extension of those relations;
from

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees, * Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

from which the Durbar Charges, and the Expence of the Embassies to Native Courts, have been considerably enhanced.

Charges of the Adawlut, and Police, CRs. 77,151, or £7,715, principally from Contingencies.

Military Charges on the Company's account, CRs. 17,98,254, or £179,825, from raising additional Corps, and from Contingencies in consequence of the War.

Marine Charges, CRs. 60,900, or £6,090. A part of this Excess is in the Contingencies; also the addition of a Pilot Vessel to the Establishment. The gross amount of the Excess beyond the Estimate was CRs. 20,85,282, or £208,528.

The amount in which the Expence has fallen short of the Estimate is CRs. 3,30,907, or £33,091, under the following heads:—

In the *Judicial Department*, the *Charges of the Supreme Court*, CRs. 46,155, or £4,615, from Reductions.

Buildings and Fortifications, CRs. 46,763, or £4,676, it being impossible to calculate with precision the disbursements under this head.

Revenue Charges, CRs. 2,06,479, or £20,648, from a Decrease of Expence in most of the Districts.

The Decrease in the *Opium Advances and Charges*, CRs. 57,198, or £5,720, and of the *Stamp-Office Charges*, CRs. 10,637, or £1,064, do not require notice.

The Surplus of the Actual Receipts has been stated to amount to - - - - - 30,80,048
and the Nett Surplus of the Actual Charges to - - - - - 17,54,375

308,005
175,438

The Excess of Nett Revenue, on a comparison with the Estimate, will therefore be - - - - - 13,25,673

132,567

And the Actual Nett Revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1799-1800, is - - - - - 2,17,17,471
which exceeds the Nett Revenue of the preceding year in the sum of - - - - - 14,24,231

2,171,747
142,423

ESTIMATES.

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

ESTIMATES, 1800-1801.

On looking over these Estimates I have the satisfaction to remark, that the calculations appear to be made with caution. Notwithstanding the Revenues immediately belonging to the Company were so uncommonly productive in the last year, and from their general appearance there was no reason to expect defalcation in any material amount, the expectations are stated on very moderate principles. In most of these instances, indeed, they are taken much below the Receipt of the last year, and the Charges are rated on a scale prescribed by the Actual Expence, of that year, varying only from circumstances, appearing fully to justify the grounds of the calculation. Hence a material difference may be expected between the Result of the Estimates and that of the Actual Accounts of the past year.

The Revenues are estimated in the last column of the Account No. 1. to amount to - - - - -

6,33,92,037

6,339,204

and the Charges, in the last column of the Account No. 2.

4,42,20,476

4,422,048

making a Nett Estimated Revenue of - - - - -

1,91,71,561

1,917,156

9 On a comparison with the Actual Accounts of the last year, the Receipt in general is estimated at a less amount, by CRs. 16,55,343, or £165,534; and the Charge at a greater, by CRs. 8,90,567, or £89,057, but looking over the particular items in both instances, I find the variations very considerable. On the Revenue side, a less Receipt is stated under most of the heads, amounting in the whole to CRs. 39,43,411, or £394,341, and a greater on some, amounting to CRs. 22,88,068, or £228,807. The same appears in the Charges, although the Excess is only to the amount above stated. A Decrease, in some instances, is expected, amounting to CRs. 21,24,041, or £212,404, and an Increase in others, amounting to CRs. 30,14,608, or £301,461: an explanation is therefore requisite.

As to the Revenues, the articles in which a Decrease is expected are numerous.

The *Mint*, CRs. 60,683, or £6,068, the great Receipt of the last year having been partly contingent.

Benares Revenue. A less sum is expected by CRs. 5,08,833, or £50,883, the Collection of the last year having

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

having been much larger, not only from the realization of the whole of the current Revenue, but from the recovery of the Balance of the year preceding. The fluctuating part of this Resource is likewise stated with caution.

The *Land Revenues* are taken at a less amount by CRs. 8,81,896, or £88,190, the Estimate being calculated in reference to the actual Collection of the past year, without reckoning on so large a sum on the recovery of Balances, the Balance left due being less than in the year before.

Although the *Customs* are estimated less by CRs. 34,840, or £3,484, the amount is large, compared with former years. The Collections of the first four months appear to warrant the calculation here stated, and from the improvements already noticed, warrant also the expectation of the realization of the whole. The small difference from the last year may therefore be only ascribed to a care not to over-rate the prospects in this instance.

- 10 By far the greatest Defalcation is looked for in the Receipt from the *Sales of Salt*: it amounts to CRs. 24,39,667, or £243,967. The produce of the Sales of Salt is estimated on the selling prices: those prices having fallen unusually low at the beginning of the year, the calculation was made accordingly. As the subsequent Sales were made on more favorable terms, it may reasonably be hoped that the Estimate will be realized, if not exceeded.

The articles on which a greater Receipt is expected are—

The *Subsidy from Oude*, CRs. 19,22,100, or £192,210. The larger Receipt on this account is in consequence of further arrangements with the *Vizier*, for the employment of a greater Subsidiary Force for the protection of his Dominions. As this subject will be entered upon more at large hereafter, I shall only now state, that the Receipt in this year does not comprise the whole sum which may ultimately be expected under the arrangement. The Military Charges, of course, will be found to incur a proportionate Increase.

The expectation from the *Sales of Opium* is stated at CRs. 3,39,752, or £33,975, more than realized last year,

(11.N)

in

*BENGAL, continued.*Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling
at 2s.

in consequence of the favorable accounts received from the Eastern Markets, of the increasing confidence of the purchasers and consumers in the quality of the article, under the present improved state of its manufacture. The demand is likewise expected to increase, from the arrangements of the Government already noticed; but I am fearful that these expectations are rather over-rated.

The *Stamp Duties* are taken at CRs. 26,216, or £2,622 more. The expected effect of the new regulations passed in the year might perhaps have justified a higher Estimate; but as the operation does not fully take place till the month of October, it may probably have been thought prudent to calculate the receipt at a moderate amount.

11

Previous to entering upon a minute examination of the Charges it is to be remarked, that if the two Accounts are referred to, it will appear, notwithstanding the apparent Increase, that those falling immediately to be defrayed from the Company's Revenues are in general expected to be less, and the great addition is occasioned by the force required under the engagements with the Vizier.

A smaller expence is estimated under the following heads:—

The *Mint*, CRs. 1,25,504, or £12,550, principally in the Contingencies.

Post-Office and *Benares*, in a small amount. The *Charges of the Supreme Court*, CRs. 87,353, or £8,735, in consequence of Retrenchments.

The *Revenue Charges*, CRs. 1,17,161, or £11,716, some Reductions having taken place, and others being expected.

The *Charges on the Customs*, CRs. 14,188, or £1,419, from the Estimate being taken the same as in the last year.

Salt Advances and Charges, CRs. 3,34,669, or £33,470. The Diminution of the Sales will, of course, affect the Charges as far as regards the Commission.

The

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

The Charges expected to be more than in the last year are—

Those at *Lucknow*, and of the *Civil Department*, generally, amounting to CRs. 2,07,533, or £20,753, occasioned, principally, by the enlarged political relations of the Government.

The *Military Charges*, CRs. 12,07,086, or £120,709, The Force to be employed in the Vizier's Dominions is the sole cause of this Increase. Indeed, the Charges to be defrayed by the Company are estimated at near fourteen lacks, or £140,000, below the amount of the last year, in consequence of a less Demand for Stores and Contingencies, and the Transfer of a part of the Forces into Oude, so that the whole addition chargeable to the Vizier is CRs. 26,02,820, or £260,282. This exceeds the additional Receipt; but nothing is reckoned upon in this year for the Repairs of Fortifications. The Expense of *Buildings* is stated higher by CRs. 64,163, or £6,416. These Expenses very commonly arise from contingent circumstances. The great Charge of the last year was occasioned principally by the extensive Repairs and Additions to Allahabad, &c.: in the present year, by Buildings at Calcutta, the Council-House, &c.; and by the Erection of Cavalry Cantonments.

The additional *Advance* for the *Opium* must be attributed to the more extensive Manufacture and Sale.

The Result of this Comparison is, that in consequence of a smaller amount being reckoned upon on the Revenue side of the Account, and of the prospect of an Increase in the Charges, the Nett Revenue of the Presidency of Bengal; in the year 1800-1801, is estimated to be less than that of the preceding year, by

25,45,910

254,591

From the above observations it may be inferred, that I entertain little doubt of the realization of the Revenues. My hope that the Charges will not be exceeded, is founded, on the knowledge, that the Bengal Government must be fully sensible of the absolute necessity of attention to economy in every practicable instance; so that there exists a reasonable prospect, that the Surplus Revenue will not fall below the Estimate.

The

M A D R A S

13 The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Madras will next come under consideration: they are stated in the Accounts numbered 4, 5, and 6. To pursue the examination of them on the same principle as those of Bengal, I shall first state the Average of the Revenues, calculated on the years 1797-8, 1798-9, and 1799-1800, and as was done last year exclude the Revenues of Ceylon, and of the Dutch Settlements. The Receipt of the year 1799-1800 is considerably swelled by the Acquisitions in Mysore. That article will likewise be excluded, as I do not deem it correct to add to the Average by so large a Receipt in one year only. On these principles, the Average of the years above stated will be found to amount to - - - - - 49,22,037 Pagodas, at 8s. 1,968,815 Pounds Sterling. which is more than the Average last drawn by - - - - - 2,43,406 97,363

The Increase now stated is chiefly occasioned by the Additional Receipts from Tanjore and from the Nizam; it is, however, satisfactory to observe, that the realization of the Company's Revenues have likewise contributed to the production of it.

As it has not been usual to state an Average of the Charges, I shall proceed to the examination of the Actual Accounts of the year 1799-1800, compared with the Estimates as shewn in the Account No. 6.

The Revenues were estimated to amount to - - - - -	62,68,986	2,507,594
their actual amount was - - - - -	79,56,341	2,222,536
exceeding the Estimate by - - - - -	7,87,355	314,942

When the Estimate was under examination it was remarked, that an Accession of Revenue was reckoned upon, amounting nearly to £400,000. I have great satisfaction in finding, that however apparently high those expectations might have been, the issue has proved them underrated; for the productive Receipts of the last year have been still further exceeded, to the amount of near £200,000 beyond that above stated; but as the present object is a comparison with the Estimate, my observations will be directed accordingly.

The

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

The Excess appearing on the *Post-Office Collections*, and the Land and Sea Customs, is occasioned, in the first instance, by the official regulations passed for the Department; and in the latter, by the increase of the Trade.

- 14 The sum received under the head of *Subsidy from Tanjore* was more than estimated by Pagodas 2,44,681, or £97,872. The Estimate was calculated on the supposition of the Receipt being, in part, on the footing of the former Subsidy, and in part, as a Collection of the Revenues of the Assumed Districts. A complete change has since taken place, by a new arrangement made with the present Rajah, whereby the exclusive management of the Revenues of the Country is placed in the Company's Revenue Servants; the effect of which has been, that not only the inhabitants at large have acquired greater protection and advantage, but more has been realized on the Collections. I shall have occasion to notice this subject more particularly in my concluding observations,

The *Subsidy from Mysore*, and the *Revenues from the Conquered Countries*, have exceeded the Estimates, Pagodas 5,79,445, or £231,778. The Subsidy is at a fixed amount; the punctual Payment of it is the whole to be expected. The Excess has been produced by the Revenues of the Districts in the immediate possession of the Company. The Estimate was calculated on the principles prescribed by the schedule of their former Rental; notwithstanding by the report of an intelligent and well-informed officer, every reason existed for the expectation of their being ultimately more productive. At this early period it was, however, prudent to calculate the Receipt at a moderate amount. It is satisfactory to be able, so soon, to realize such signal advantages from the brilliant achievements of the year 1799, as it affords, likewise, an earnest of what may be looked for, when the Country shall have fully recovered from the effects which must have been produced by the operations of the War.

The Excess on the *Land Revenues* is but small, Pagodas 35,474, or £14,190. Under the circumstances of some of the Districts during this year, there is no ground for complaint on this head. The Collection, compared with former years, is handsome, and affords a proof of the abilities and exertions of the Revenue Servants.

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s.

Pounds Sterling.

15 The Revenues of the Dutch Settlements were more, by Pagodas 48,582, or £19,433, the Receipt from some of them not having been inserted in the Estimate.

The Deficiency in the Actual Receipts calls for few remarks. Exclusive of the *Nizam's Subsidy*, amounting to Pagodas 1,58,364, or £63,346, (the realization of which need not be doubted), the whole amounts only to Pagodas 28,285, or £11,314, of which Pagodas 10,956, or £4,382, is in the Revenues of the Ceded Countries; and Pagodas 14,508, or £5,803, in the Farms and Licences.

It is with great concern I find reason to observe, that the satisfactory inferences to be drawn from the inspection of the Revenue side of the Account are considerably affected by that of the Expenditure.

The Charges, estimated to amount to	68,48,077	2,739,230
actually amounted to	78,32,299	3,132,919
being an Excess of	9,84,222	393,689

It being my most anxious desire, that all possible advantage should be derived from every accession of the Revenue, the Expences are the subject of my watchful attention. The Charge of the last year, from its being the height of the War, was necessarily enormous: its successful termination before the formation of the Estimate afforded the well-grounded expectation of a great diminution in this year, and the *Military Expence* alone was calculated at a less amount, by Pagodas 21,66,331, or £866,532. A greater reduction was not, under the then existing circumstances, to be looked for, as the Army could not prudently be placed in cantonments till some months after the active operations had been concluded, and till the quiet of the conquered Territory should be absolutely ascertained. The propriety of this measure was very soon manifested. A desperate Adventurer collected a numerous banditti, partly from the remains of Tippoo's discomfited troops, and succeeded, at first, in his predatory incursions among the peaceable inhabitants of the country. It became necessary to march a considerable force against him, and to keep the Army in readiness, to deter any others from following his example. To this circumstance, principally, and to the Augmentation of the Establishment, may be attributed the

chief

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s.

Pounds Sterling.

chief part of the present Excess; for the Military Charges alone, were Pagodas 7,67,781, or £907,112, more than estimated.

On most of the other heads of Charge an Increase has likewise occurred. In the Post-Office Charges, Pagodas 11,936, or £4,774, from the expense attending the Communication with the Army. In the Civil Charges, Pagodas 22,559, or £9,024, from Contingencies, the Expence of an Entertainment given to the Nizam's Minister, &c. In the Charges on the Revenues, Pagodas 35,382, or £14,153; and in the Charges on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries, Pagodas 24,187, or £9,675, from Tuck-avy Advances, and Contingencies of various descriptions, also on the Assumed Revenues of Tanjore, Pagodas 62,893, or £25,157, in consequence of the new arrangement.

The Increase in the Expence of Ceylon and the Dutch Settlements, and of the maintenance of the Prisoners, is Pagodas 1,15,316, or £46,126, in Supplies, &c.

The only articles in which a Decrease has appeared, are the Buildings and Fortifications, Pagodas 42,985, or £17,194; and the Charges and Stipends in Mysore, Pagodas 12,847, or £5,139: the Expenditure, in either instance, not having been requisite to the amount estimated.

The general effect produced by these numerous variations, is—

The Excess of the Actual Revenues beyond the Estimate was	7,87,355	314,942
This sum, deducted from the Excess of the Actual Charge, amounting to	9,84,222	393,689
shews the Excess of the Nett Charge to be	1,96,867	78,747
17 The Actual Surplus Charge of this Presidency, in the year 1799-1800, was	7,75,958	310,383
which is less than the Surplus Charge of the preceding year by	28,10,207	1,124,083

ESTIMATES, 1800-1801.

It would have afforded me real gratification to have found it in my power to introduce the prospects of the next

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at Rs. Pounds Sterling.

next year in a more favourable view than the Actual Out-turn of the last. The Resources, indeed, wear a most flattering appearance; but from various causes, which I shall explain, the Charges are estimated at a greatly increased amount.

The Revenues, by the Account No. 4, are estimated to produce - - - - -	81,82,678	3,273,071
and the Charges, by No. 5, to amount to - - - - -	95,07,782	3,723,112
showing a Nett Charge of - - - - -	11,25,104	450,041

I have, as usual, attentively examined every item contained in these Estimates. The estimated Revenues are expected to exceed the actual of the last year by Pagodas 11,26,337, or £450,535: this is the Nett Excess. On a few articles a less amount is stated: together, Pagodas 93,176, or £37,270. The Charges are estimated Pagodas 14,75,483, or £590,193, beyond those of the last year. This, also, is the Nett Excess; in some cases, a less expence being expected, amounting to Pagodas 95,431, or £38,172. Previous to entering upon the explanation of the particular grounds on which these Estimates are calculated, it is proper to apprise the Committee of an omission which has occurred in the preparation of the Account transmitted from India. It having been determined to place the whole of the acquisitions from the country of Tippoo under the direct superintendence of the Madras Government, the Province of Malabar, hitherto under the Bombay Government, was transferred accordingly. As both the Revenues and Charges of this Province will be found excluded from the Bombay Accounts, from the time of the transfer, they ought to have been taken in this Estimate; but it is apprehended the circumstance has escaped the notice of the Accountant at Madras. As to the Charge, the fact is not positively ascertained; but with regard to the Revenue, the Auditor at the India House has very properly noticed the omission, by a remark at the foot of the Account: and has likewise stated that the full amount to be received from the Nizam has not been included; this, however, could not be inserted, as the Treaty, from which the additional Receipt is expected, was not ratified at the time of making the Estimate.

Those

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

Those articles in which an Increase is expected in an amount requiring notice, are;—the *Revenues from Tanjore*, Pagodas 2,86,446, or £114,578, which may be considered to arise from the full effect of the new arrangement, adverted to in the remarks on the Actual Accounts. The *Mysore Revenues*, Pagodas 4,70,388, or £188,155. The calculation, in this instance, appears warranted, as the Receipt in the former year was only for ten months. The *Subsidy from the Nizam*, Pagodas 4,13,870, or £165,548, in consequence of an agreement for an additional military force. A new Treaty has since been concluded with His Highness, as already mentioned, making over to the Company extensive Districts, in lieu of the Subsidy hitherto paid; from which it is hoped considerable advantages will be derived, in every point of view. This subject will be illustrated more at large hereafter.

A less Receipt is expected from the *Post-Office Collections*, and from the *Customs*. As, in both instances, these Resources are of a fluctuating nature, it is prudent to state the expectations on a moderate scale.

Of the expected Increase in the *Charges*, Pagodas 10,96,980, or £438,792, are in the *Military*. On a close investigation of the detail of the expected Military Expenditure, I find that, in some respects, it is lessened. The Field Charges in Mysore are much less, and those more immediately chargeable to the War with Tippoo in the last year are done away. The Increase has been occasioned by a variety of circumstances: the addition to the Establishment of one Regiment of Native Cavalry, the increase of the Artillery, two Regiments of Native Infantry, and twelve Companies of Gun-Lascars; by an Increase of Pay to the Native Officers and Privates, from 1st July; from the expence preparatory to an Expedition; and from other Charges of different descriptions, in a smaller amount. The necessity of still more vigorous operations against the Adventurer before noticed has greatly enhanced the Expence; this may be looked upon as a contingent Charge, not likely to be incurred in future, the campaign having speedily ended in the destruction of the offender, and the defeat and dispersion of his adherents.

The Expence attending the Collection of the *Revenues of Tanjore* is taken at a greater amount than the last year,

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 9s.

Pounds Sterling.

year, by Pagodas 2,36,549, or £94,620, from the complete establishment of the new system in that country; and that in *Mysore* by Pagodas 1,18,447, or £47,379 from the further arrangements for the Collections, and from the grant of allowances to persons, for whom justice and policy require a provision to be made.

On the whole, the Nett Charge of this Presidency, in the year 1800-1, is estimated to exceed that by the Actual Accounts of the last year, by - - - - -
 Respecting which I must take leave to observe, that from the immense acquisition of Resources, a more favourable Result might reasonably have been expected; and that, at least, the whole of the Charges would have been defrayed by the Revenue. The hope, however, may be indulged, when every arrangement in contemplation shall be completed, the Finances of this Presidency will assume a much more favourable aspect.

3,49,146

139,658

B O M B A Y.

20 The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay are stated in the Accounts numbered 7, 8, and 9.

Ropees, at 2s. 3d

Pounds Sterling.

The Revenues of the years 1797-8, 1798-9, and 1799-1800, are stated in No. 7. The Average Collection of those three years amounted to - - - - -
 and exceeded the Average last drawn by - - - - -
 principally from the increase in the Customs in the year 1799-1800, and the very productive Collection of the Revenues of the Malabar Province in the two last years; but particularly the last.

33,43,523

376,146

2,95,485

33,242

According to the plan adopted with regard to the Accounts of the other Presidencies, the attention of the Committee is next required to the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1799-1800, as estimated, and as they appeared by the Actual Accounts. A reference to No. 9 will shew, that the Revenues, estimated to amount to - - - - -
 actually amounted to - - - - -
 being an Excess of - - - - -

32,74,367

368,366

36,94,783

415,663

4,20,416

47,297

The

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 3d Pounds Sterling.

The only deficient Receipt is, in this year again, in the *Land Revenues*:—it is below the Estimate, Rupees 26,639, or £2,997. The Defalcation is in the Revenue of the current year; and it is expected, that the Arrear will be realized in the next year's Collections.

21 The *Subsidy* from the *Rajah of Travancore* has been realized, and an Excess has arisen in all the other articles of Revenue. On the *Customs*, to the amount of Rupees 1,17,670, or £13,238, in consequence of an additional one per cent, laid generally to defray the Expence of the Augmentation of the Marine Establishment, for the express purpose of protecting the trade; and of an additional two per cent, on the trade in the Persian and Arabian Gulphs, commuted for a Commission formerly paid the Chief of Surat. A trivial Increase is exhibited under *Farms* and *Licenses*; but the most satisfactory Excess is in the Collection of the *Revenues of the Ceded Countries*: it amounted to Rupees 3,21,423, or £36,160. The Collection of last year was considerable: the Estimate reckoned upon a still greater sum, from the expectation of the good effect of the wise and energetic measures adopted by the Government to ensure the realization of the Revenue. The clauses in the leases, empowering the Government to take possession of the several Districts, when the Renters failed in the fulfilment of their engagements, were enforced in every case where it appeared necessary, and the Districts were placed under the direct management of the Company's Servants, from whose exertions the demands upon them were recovered, and the stipulated allowances were paid to the defaulters. The productive Collection of the year may likewise be attributed to the further progress in the establishment of the Company's authority, and to the successful operations in Mysore, from whence one constant cause of discontent has been effectually removed.

The Charges were estimated to amount to	- - - - -	1,28,93,125	1,450,476
their actual amount was	- - - - -	1,32,91,292	1,495,270
being more than the Estimate	- - - - -	3,98,167	44,794

This, as usual, is the Nett Excess of Charge. In several instances the Charges were less than estimated, to the amount of Rupees 4,51,925, or £50,841. Those occasioning the Excess amounted to Rupees 8,50,092, or £95,635.

Of

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 6d. Pounds Sterling.

22 Of the first, the *Military Charges* formed the greatest part: it was Rupees 3,58,326, or £40,312. When the Estimate was before the Committee it was intimated, that the calculation was made on the supposition that the Army would remain in the field during the year. As that was not the case, the whole Expence was not incurred, although the Expence of Extraordinaries was still very considerable. The Expence of *Buildings* and *Fortifications* was less by Rupees 78,530, or £8,834, the favourable alteration in circumstances having rendered unnecessary so considerable an expenditure. The Increase in the *Revenue Expences*, Rupees 15,069, or £1,695, arises from an additional appointment of Collector at Salsette.

The instances where the Estimate has been exceeded are as follows, viz.—

Civil Charges, Rupees 1,41,620, or £15,932. The Excess, in this instance, arises from various causes; Embassies to Native Courts, particularly to Persia and Mocha; the Establishment of a Press; the Institution of a Court of Adawlut for Salsette and Bombay; and other circumstances, too minute to be here specified.

The greatest Excess, by far, is in the *Marine Charges*. It amounted to Rupees 5,70,855, or £64,221, and is partly occasioned by the Regulations newly ordered by the Court of Directors for this Department, by which a Marine Board is established for the general superintendance, and the Officers of this useful branch of the service are placed on a more respectable footing. These Expences have been likewise much increased, by the Outfit of Vessels for some important services required in the year. The Expenditure of Stores for the Outfit of Cruisers appears very great, although they are stated to have been unavoidable. The Government of Bombay have very laudably paid a proper attention to these circumstances, and taken such measures as may be expected to keep the Charges within due bounds. The last article in the Excess of Charge is, the Expence of the Collection of the *Revenues* in the *Ceded Countries*, to the amount of Rupees 1,37,617, or £15,482, and arises, in part, from the Allowances to the dispossessed Malabar Rajahs, as noticed under the *Revenues*.

Deducting

		Rupees, at 2s 3d.	Pounds Sterling.
	<i>BOMBAY continued.</i>		
	Deducting the Excess of Charge, amounting to - - - - -	3,98,167	44,794
	from the Excess of Revenue, which was - - - - -	4,20,416	47,297
	the Nett Excess of Charge is less than estimated - - - - -	22,249	3,503
23	and the Surplus of the Actual Charge of this Presidency, in the year 1799-1800, was - - - - -	95,96,509	1,079,607
	which exceeds the Surplus Charge of the preceding year in - - - - -	16,31,714	183,571

ESTIMATES, 1800-1801.

The prospects of the Presidency of Bombay, for the year 1800-1801, are stated in the last columns of the Accounts Nos. 7 and 8.

	The Revenues are estimated to amount to - - - - -	26,70,887	300,475
	and the Charges to - - - - -	93,48,384	1,051,693
	making the Excess in the Charges - - - - -	66,77,497	751,218

This Estimate will be found in the Result to differ materially from the Actual Accounts of the last year; the Revenues being stated at a less amount by Rupees 10,23,896, or £115,183, and the Charges by Rupees 39,42,908, or £443,577.

These great alterations are chiefly occasioned by the arrangement, transferring the Malabar Province to the superintendance of the Madras Government, in consequence of which the Revenues, as well as the Military and Revenue Expences of this District, are only calculated for two months. The difference on the Revenue side of the Statement, upon this account alone, is Rupees 16,52,966, or £185,958. It is satisfactory to find, that the cause of the nett difference in the Receipt, being no more than above stated, is from the expectation of an Increase in every other article of Revenue to the amount of upwards of six lacks of Rupees. The Land Revenues in Rupees 1,55,939, or £17,543, partly from the Recovery of Balances, but mostly from an alteration in the internal Government of Surat, by which the entire management is vested in the Company, as will be noticed in the sequel.

This circumstance will likewise greatly contribute to add both to the Customs and to the Farms and Licences. 24 The expected Increase of *Customs* amounts to Rupees 2,03,950, or £22,944; but this is likewise, in part, occasioned by the complete operation of the additional

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 6d. Pounds Sterling.

Duty of one per cent, already mentioned. On the *Farms* and *Licences*, the increased Receipt expected is Rupees 2,67,238, or £30,064, and arises solely at Surat.

Notwithstanding the Reduction of Expences to the amount already stated, on comparing the particulars of the Account it appears, that with the exception of those I have mentioned, every other head exhibits a prospect of Increase. The *Civil*, Rupees 40,530, or £459, from the new arrangement of the Factory at Surat, and the completion of the Judicial Establishments; in some respects, a less Expence is reckoned upon. The *Marine*, Rupees 90,545, or £10,186. In some cases, the Expences of this Department likewise are expected to be less than the last year, but the Building of a new Vessel, and the Equipment and Supply of Ships, in the peculiar circumstances of this year, will probably occasion the additional Expence. Passing over the small additional Expence for *Buildings*, which is principally occasioned by the Erection of a new Jail, the only observation remaining to be made, is on the Increase in the Revenue Expences, amounting to Rupees 2,30,594, or £25,941. This also arises, in most part, from the transactions at Surat; for, at the same time the Company obtained some additional Revenue, it was incumbent that effectual provision should be made, not only for the Nabob, but also that an equivalent should be given to several persons under his Government, who might suffer from the change.

The explanation required on the two heads, where a Decrease of Expence is stated, are few. The Charge of Collections of the *Revenues* of the *Malabar Province* is accounted for in the preceding explanations. The difference of the *Military Charge*, amounting to Rupees 36,86,390, or £414,719, it may be generally explained in the same way; but it is to be remarked, that it would have appeared still to a larger amount, if it had not been found necessary to make an augmentation of the *Military Establishment* at this Presidency.

25 The General Result of the Comparison between the Revenues and Expences of this Presidency, by the Actual Accounts of the year 1799-1800, and as estimated for the year 1800-1801, is—The Surplus Charge is estimated below that in the former year, by

29,19,012

328,389

From

BOMBAY continued

Rupces, at 2s 3d. Pounds Sterling.

From the complicated state, and the intricacy of the materials under which this Estimate was formed, it may not be prudent for me to offer a direct opinion as to the actual out-turn. I am not, however, without my hopes, from the minute attention displayed by the present superior and inferior departments of this Presidency, that the difference will not be to a material amount.

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

The Revenues and Charges of the Settlement of Bencoolen, or Fort Marlbro', are stated in detail in the Account No. 10 (a). No Accounts have been received from that Residency later than those laid before the House last year. This, however, is not of material consequence on the present occasion, it having always been usual to take the actual Supply from India to this place, as well as to the Settlement at Pinang and to the Island of St. Helena, for the Charge. In this year, the whole of the Supply has been furnished from Bengal.

Dollars, at 5s. Pounds Sterling.

It may not be improper here to repeat, that the Average of the Revenues and Charges for three years, 1796-7 to 1798-9, by the Accounts above referred to, is as follows:—

Revenues - - - - -	22,156	5,539
Charges - - - - -	452,857	113,214
being a Nett Charge of - - - - -	430,701	107,675

26 The Nett Charge for the year 1799-1800 is estimated at £84,187.

The Supplies from Bengal to these Settlements were estimated to amount, in the year 1799-1800, to - - -	Current Rupces, at 2s.	100,920	100,920
They actually amounted, by No. 18, to - - - - -		17,13,636	171,363
being more than estimated - - - - -		7,04,436	70,443

The Excess, in this instance, is almost exclusively in the Supply to Bencoolen; that to Pinang was below the Estimate. I have formerly remarked, that the expense of the first was more than intended by the Court, and that measures were

BENCOOLEN PINANG, &c. continued.

were taken to reduce it within due limits. A Gentleman of respectability has been deputed as a Commissioner, with instructions to enter upon a very close investigation of the subject. Advices have been received, detailing circumstantially his first proceedings, and the arrangements proposed; but the effect of them on the Finances cannot as yet be exactly ascertained. Some judgment may, however, be formed, from the Supply estimated to be required from Bengal, in the year 1800-1801, being CRs. 9,79,040, or £97,904, below that of the year preceding.

The Aggregate of the Supplies, estimated for these Settlements in the year 1800-1801, is - - - - - which, on the whole, is less than the Actual Supply in the last year, CRs. 8,90,036, or £89,004.

Currency Rupees, at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

8,23,600 82,360

The view hitherto taken of the Accounts before the Committee merely related to the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies, respectively; my next intention is to state them in General Results, both by the Actual Accounts and the Estimates; when I shall, in each respect, discover the Nett Revenue, and afterwards shew the further demand for Interest on the Debts; and by bringing to notice the amount of the Produce of the Sale of the Imports from Europe, ascertain the sum remaining applicable to the Commerce.

GENERAL VIEW.

27 The General Result of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1799-1800, is as follows, viz.—

R E V E N U E S.			
Of Bengal, by No. 3, - - - -	CRs. 6,50,47,380	£6,504,738	
Madras, by No. 6, - - - -	Pags. 70,56,341	2,822,536	
Bombay, by No. 9, - - - -	Rups. 36,94,783	415,663	
Total Revenues - - - - -			£9,742,937
C H A R G E S.			
Of Bengal, by No. 3, - - - -	CRs. 4,33,29,909	£4,332,991	
Madras, by No. 6, - - - -	Pags. 78,32,299	3,132,919	
Bombay, by No. 9, - - - -	Rups. 1,32,91,292	1,495,270	
Total Charges - - - - -			£8,961,180
Nett Revenues of the three Presidencies - - - - -			£781,757

GENERAL VIEW continued.

Nett-Revenue of the three Presidencies, brought forward	-		£781,757
Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. per No. 18, - - - - -	CRs. 17,13,636		171,363
The Remainder is - - - - -			£610,394
And deducted from the Interest paid on the Debts			
At Bengal, by No. 18, - - - -	CRs. 64,28,184	£642,818	
Madras, by No. 19, - - - -	Pags. 6,34,168	253,667	
Bombay, by No. 20, - - - -	Rups. 7,32,189	82,371	
Total Interest - - - - -			£978,856
will shew the Deficiency of the Territorial and other Revenues to answer the Charges, and the Interest on the Debts, to amount to - - -			£368,462
Deducting this sum from the Produce of the Sales of the various Imports from Europe, amounting, by No. 15, to CRs. 70,64,949.			706,495
The Remainder - - - - -			£338,033
is the amount left applicable, in this view, to the Purposes of Commerce; which differs from the General Result of the Estimates for this year in an Excess of £4,479, and is a more favourable Statement than that of the last year by £944,433.			
28 Although this Result has proved to be much more favourable than that of the last year, it bears no manner of proportion to the demands which must arise for the Payment of Commercial Charges, the Advances for Investments and for other purposes, in the extensive transactions of the Company.			
The Advances made on account of the Indian Investment, and towards the Supply of that at Canton, with the Charges on the Trade, in the year 1799-1800, were as follow, viz.—			
At Bengal, by No. 18.			
Charges of the Board of Trade at the Presidency and Factories, - -	SRs. 8,74,241	CRs. 10,14,120	£101,412
Advances for the Investment, with Commission, - - - - -	74,62,880	86,56,940	865,694
	SRs. 83,37,121	96,71,060	967,100
Add—Supplies to Canton, - - -	19,88,431	23,06,580	230,658
Total Bengal - - - - -	SRs. 1,03,25,552	CRs. 1,19,77,640	£1,197,764
		Carried forward -	£1,197,764
		At	

GENERAL VIEW, continued.

Advances for Commerce and Charges, brought forward . . .		£1,197,764
At Madras, by No. 19.		
Charges, Allowances, &c. in the Commercial Department - - - - Pags. 2,08,750	£83,500	
Advances for the Investment, with Charges - - - - - 14,62,086	584,834	
	Pags. 16,70,836	£668,334
Add—Supply to Canton - - - - - 4,57,871	183,149	
		<u>£851,483</u>
Total Madras - - Pags. 21,28,707		
At Bombay, by No. 20.		
Salaries, &c. in the Commercial Department - - - - - Rups. 1,50,489	£16,930	
Advances for the Investment, with Charges - - - - - 25,23,994	283,949	
	Rups. 26,74,483	£300,879
Add—Supply to Canton - - - - - 1,34,346	15,114	
		<u>153,993</u>
Total Bombay, - Rups. 28,08,829		
At Bencoolen, or Fort Marlbro', by No. 22.		
29 Cargoes to Europe - - - - - CRs. 3,05,038	30,504	
Total Advances for the Commerce and Charges - - - - -	<u>£2,395,744</u>	

These Advances exceed the Estimate about £60,000. The Supply to Canton was £204,000 more than estimated. An alteration in this part of the Commercial System has taken place, as will be hereafter noticed. The question must naturally arise, from whence Funds could be derived to meet demands to so considerable an amount?—To which I shall merely now reply, that in whatever amount the Supplies from Europe in Bullion, and the Cash received for Bills on the Court of Directors, were found deficient, money was raised on Loans, as will appear in the Increase of the Indian Debt.

The Cargoes, actually shipped for Europe from India, in the year 1799-1800, with the Charges not added to the Invoices, amounted by No. 22, to - - - - - CRs. 2,16,83,019 exceeding the Advances on account of the Indian Investment in this year, £201,000, the difference being supplied from the Goods already in the Warehouses.

£2,168,302

The

GENERAL VIEW continued.

The General Result of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, as estimated for the year 1800-1801, is as follows, viz.—

REVENUES.		
Of Bengal, by No. 1, - - - -	CRs. 6,33,92,037	£6,339,204
Madras, by No. 4, - - - -	Pags. 81,82,678	3,273,071
Bombay, by No. 7, - - - -	Rups. 26,70,887	300,475
Total Revenues - - - -		£9,912,750
CHARGES.		
Of Bengal, by No. 2, - - - -	CRs. 4,42,20,476	£4,422,048
Madras, by No. 5, - - - -	Pags. 93,07,782	3,723,112
Bombay, by No. 8, - - - -	Rups. 93 48,384	1,051,693
Total Charges - - - -		9,196,853
Nett estimated Revenue of the three Presidencies - - - -		£715,897
30 Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. per No. 11,	CRs. 8,23,600	82,360
The Remainder is - - - -		£633,537
and deducted from the Interest payable on the Debts, by No. 16,		
CRs. 1,08,20,424		1,082,042
shews the Estimated Deficiency of the Territorial, &c. Revenues to amount to - - - -		£448,505
which being deducted from the Produce of the Sales of Imports, amounting, by No. 15, to - - - -		
CRs. 59,19,751		591,975
The Remainder - - - -		£143,470

is the amount estimated to be applicable to the Purposes of Commerce in the year 1800-1801. The Advances expected to be made in this year, for the Purchase of Investments in India, are stated at £2,109,000, and for China £743,000, together £2,852,000.

This part of the subject will come under discussion hereafter; but it may now be remarked, that the Bengal Estimate calculates on the Receipt of Bullion from Canton, in nearly the amount of the Advances for that Factory here stated.

DEBTS

GENERAL VIEW continued.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

31 The Increase of the Debts, and the cause of it, having been already brought to the notice of the Committee, I now proceed to state the amount.	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
In April 1799 it was - - - - -	12,99,55,259	12,995,526
In April 1800, by No. 16, it is - - - - -	14,64,04,018	14,640,402
being an Increase of - - - - -	1,64,48,759	1,644,876
The amount subscribed to the Remittance, under the orders of June 1793, was, according to No. 17, - - -	34,53,068	345,307
In April 1799, the part of the above Debt bearing Interest amounted to - - - - -	10,19,05,285	10,190,528
In April 1800, by No. 16,* the amount was - - - - -	12,30,15,701	12,301,570
being an Increase of Debt bearing Interest of - - - - -	2,11,10,416	2,111,042
The amount payable annually for Interest on the Debts was, last year, - - - - -	91,56,876	915,687
On the Debts, by the present Accounts, it is stated, in No. 16, at - - - - -	1,08,20,424	1,082,042
being an Increase of Annual Interest, amounting to - - -	16,63,548	166,355

ASSETS IN INDIA.

32 The Value of the Assets in India, consisting of Cash, Goods, Stores, &c. and Debts owing to the Company, amounted, on the 30th April 1799, to - - - - -	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
on the 30th April 1799, to - - - - -	10,25,91,069	10,259,107
On the 30th April 1800, by No. 21, it amounted to, - - - - -	11,56,95,531	11,569,553
shewing the Value of Assets to have increased in the sum of - - - - -	1,31,04,462	1,310,446

It is satisfactory to find, on examining the detail of this Statement, that the Increase arises mostly from an addition to the real and effective property. The Cash and good Bills in the Treasuries were to the amount of £756,000 more

* By the Notandum to the Account No. 16, it appears that the sum of CRs. 40,02,000, or £400,200, a part of the Amount due on the Public Securities is in the hands of the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Fund, the Debt at Interest may therefore be considered as less in that amount; but as the Note to the Account No. 21 states that this sum is likewise included in the Assets, it could not properly be deducted on the view now given of the Debts and Assets.

GENERAL VIEW continued.

	Current Rupees at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
Increased Value of Assets, brought forward more than in the last year. The Value of Stores was greater, as also the amount of the Debts owing to the Company. The Goods, both Export and Import, were less, as might be expected, from the quantity shipped for Europe, in the one instance, and the large Sale in the other.	1,31,04,462	1,310,446
Deducting the Increase of the Assets, as above stated, from the Increase of the Debts, which has appeared to be -	1,64,48,759	1,644,876
The Difference - - - - - is the amount in which the general state of the Concern in India is, in this view, become worse, during the year 1799-1800.	33,44,297	334,430

HOME ACCOUNTS.

33 I have now accomplished the Investigation of the Accounts relating to the Finance, in India. If the explanations have been carried to a great length, I trust the Committee will impute it to my wish to afford them the information which, in this year, the many changes in some of the most important parts of the system seemed to prescribe. The state of the Affairs at Home, to which I shall now have occasion to request their attentions from being less complicated in every respect, will require a much smaller portion of their time, as from the greater regularity which it is practicable to establish in the management, the observations may be comprised in a narrower compass.

The Accounts under reference, relating to this branch of the Concerns of the Company, are numbered 23, 24, and 25.

The extent of the Trade being first to be noticed, as the general spring of all the other transactions at Home, will appear in the Account No. 25.

The Aggregate amount of the Sales of Goods from India and China, in the year 1800-1, is there stated to have been - - - - -	£10,323,452
which exceeds the Sales of the last year by - - - - -	162,842

This is the general Excess. On a more particular comparison, it appears that the Excess on the Goods sold on the Company's account, alone, was - - - - -	£234,314
On Goods sold for the account of Private Traders - - -	45,112
together - - - - -	£279,426
(11 S)	while

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

	Brought forward	£279,426
while there was a Decrease of those sold under the Neutral Property Act, amounting to - - - - -		116,584
making the Net Excess, as before stated, - - - - -		£162,842

From which it will appear, that the advantages immediately derived by the Company and the British Subjects have increased, beyond what was stated in the comparison of the Aggregate of the Sales generally.

34 This comparison will be still more in favour of the present year, on advertising to the operation of the Warehousing Act. - A great part of the Goods sold in the last year was subject to the payment of the Customs, which of course were included in the amount of the Sales whereas in the present year, the full effect of that Act has been experienced.

The Sales of Company's Goods in this year were estimated to amount to - - - - -	£8,675,000
Their actual amount was - - - - -	7,602,041
being more than estimated - - - - -	£927,041

The Estimate of the Sales in this year was calculated as usual, taking into consideration the general appearance of the state of the Trade, and the probability of the demand, as well as the arrival of goods to supply the demand; using, at the same time, a proper caution, not to reckon too much on the extensive Sales of the two preceding years. The great Excess proves the stability of the Trade; and it is satisfactory to find, that the effect of the Additional Duty on Tea has not tended to diminish the sale of it. The Estimate, under this article, has been exceeded upwards of £600,000, and may be partly attributed to an increased price, and partly to the sale of a smaller quantity in Private-Trade than was expected in this year.

The Warehousing Act has operated very favourably on the disposal of the Bengal Piece Goods, which were sold also at higher prices than expected. The Excess on this article was £186,879, and the quantity sold was to an amount exceeding the last year by £350,000. A greater quantity of Saltpetre was sold than estimated; likewise Drugs, Sugar, &c., from greater arrivals in the latter instance. The smaller arrivals of Coast and Surat Goods, and Raw Silk, occasioned a less sale. The sale, however, of the former exceeded the last year by near £300,000. On the whole, the Estimate was exceeded £1,155,861, while the Deficiency was only £228,820, making the Net Excess as before stated.

The

HOME ACCOUNTS *continued.*

35 The realization of the produce of the Sales, and the application, will appear in the Cash Transactions of the Company next for examination, on the Comparison with the Estimate for the 1800-1801.

The Receipt on the Sales was estimated to amount to	£6,201,000
The amount actually received was, by No. 23, - - - - -	7,382,849
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of - - - - -	<u>£1,181,849</u>

The prosperous state of the Trade cannot be more fully evinced than by this examination; and it is satisfactory to observe, that with the exception of only £9,500 in Company's Bonds, the whole of the payments was made in cash.

The Charges and Profit on Private Trade, estimated to amount to	£100,000
actually amounted to - - - - -	133,429
being more than estimated - - - - -	<u>£33,429</u>

It has often been remarked, that it is impossible to form an Estimate, in this instance, with any precision, from the uncertainty of the quantity of Goods which may be disposed of in the year upon private account: from this circumstance, likewise, no Estimate is ever made of the Customs and Freight.

36 Comparing the other estimated Receipts with the actual, I find that the Receipts on the account of Private Trade Goods exceeded the Estimate £1,276,713: but an Excess, in this case, has uniformly taken place, as the Estimate only calculates on the receipt for Goods actually sold, without taking at all into consideration what may be disposed of. With the exception of a small issue of Bonds, to the amount of £900, I have noticed every Excess. The Receipts below the Estimate were, from the Ordnance for Saltpetre £40,000; a small sum from persons returned from India; and £500,000 from Government, on claims of the Company. The last head will be more particularly noticed in the Home Assets: the payment was not made, the Account being under examination. When the Estimate was formed, it was expected the Company might have occasion to dispose of their share of the Loyalty Loan: this, however, became unnecessary, from the immense Receipts on the Sales, and from the forbearance of the Bank, with regard to their demand on the Company, as will appear in the consideration of the Payments.

The application of the amount received is particularly detailed in the Payment side of the Account now referred to.

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

The Customs were below the sum estimated, after adjusting the part received for those on Private Trade; also the Freight and Demorage, with the same adjustment, in upwards of £200,000, the payments on this account depending greatly on the arrival of the ships and the making up of the Account.

The Export of Goods being carried to a greater extent than intended at the time of making the Estimate, has occasioned an Excess, amounting to £542,345. The payment, in this year, on the Indian Debt, exceeded the Estimate £117,010, from the additional measures adopted in India for the Liquidation of the Debts, the necessity of which is immediately obvious. The Bills of Exchange from India and China were £57,089 below the Estimate, when it was desirable, from the situation of affairs Abroad, that they should have been carried to a much greater extent, and particularly as it was not found practicable to send out the quantity of Bullion originally in contemplation.

On the review of the branch of the Expenditure immediately applicable to the aid of the Treasuries Abroad, it will appear, that the payments intended on this account amounted to £3,595,676, and that they actually amounted to £3,919,590, being £323,914 more than estimated.

37 Few remarks appear wanting on the other items of this side of the Account. The great Excess in the Private Trade is partly accounted for by the explanation of the Receipts, the Payments being, in like manner, estimated on what is due for Goods already sold, but actually taking place according to the Sales in the year. The Charges Merchandize exceeded the Estimate £30,066, in contingencies, impossible to be foreseen at the commencement of the year. The Purchase of Buildings has occasioned some addition under this head. The articles in which the Payments have fallen short of the Estimate, to the greatest amount, are, the Loans from the Bank, intended to be discharged in this year, which have been again deferred, as before noticed.

The General Result of this Comparison is :—

Although the actual Receipts have fallen short of the estimated, in upwards of £800,000, from a disappointment in an expected Payment from Government, and from deferring the disposal of the Loyalty Loan; and although the estimated Payments have been exceeded by an enlarged Supply to India, the very favourable produce from the Sales of Goods, and the extension of time for Liquidation of the Debts to the Bank, have

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

so operated, that the Balance of Cash, estimated to be on the 1st March 1801, against the Company in - - - - - £368,013 actually proved to be in their favour to the amount of - - - - - 930,590.

being more favourable than estimated - - - - - £1,298,603

ESTIMATE, 1801-2.

The Expectations of the year 1801-2 are likewise in the Account No. 23. The amount estimated to be received on the Sales of the Goods seems to be warranted, by the extent of the Trade and the experience of past years.

The Receipt on this account is stated at - - - - - £7,161,918

on the following principle :

The Sales are estimated to amount to	£7,119,400
of which may be received, after the conclusion of the year, - - - - -	1,125,000
which leaves the Receipt on the account of those Sales at - - - - -	£5,994,400
The Receipt on what was left due on the Sales of last year is expected to be - - - - -	1,167,518
The Total is, as already stated - - - - -	£7,161,918

- 38 The sum due on Private-Trade Goods and the Loyalty Loan (again estimated to be disposed of in the year) are the only remaining articles on the Receipt side requiring notice; but, on the former, the same difference may be expected, both in the Receipts and Payments, as in the preceding years. The Payments of a fixed nature are calculated on the established principles; those on account of India and China, for Exports, Bills, and Bullion, with the Indian Debt, are estimated to amount, in the whole, to £4,026,710, which exceeds the last year in £107,120. The intention of liquidating the Loans from the Bank, amounting to £800,000, is again stated.

The General Result of this Estimate is:—after calculating on Payments for the account of India and China, in an amount exceeding four millions, and for the Discharge of the Debts to the Bank, without reckoning on any extraordinary aids to the Receipts, the Balance, on the 1st March 1802, is expected to be in favour of the Company - - - - - £486,731

HOME ACCOUNTS *continued.*

D E B T S A T H O M E .

The Debts owing by the Company in England come next into consideration: their state is shewn by the account, No. 23. The Comparison with the last year is as follows:—

On the 1st March 1800, they amounted to - - - - -	£5,830,222
On the 1st March 1801, by the Account referred to, they were - -	5,393,989
being a Decrease of - - - - -	<u>£436,233</u>

39 The Home Debt is now reduced below the ordinary level. The Decrease in this year is on a number of heads; the most material of which are, the Bills of Exchange from China, the extensive relief afforded the Treasury there having rendered it unnecessary to draw Bills to so great an amount as formerly; the Indian Debt, from the large sum liquidated in the year, and from the interruption to the operation of the Remittance Plan. Less sums are likewise owing on Freight and Demorage, and the Remuneration to Captains of Ships. The Bond Debt is likewise lessened. Of the cases in which any Increase has occurred, that of the Bills drawn from India is the principal; it amounted to £215,368. Some further Increase might be stated on this head; but that will be noticed in the adjustment, at the conclusion of the General Review.

ASSETS AT HOME AND AFLOAT.

The Value of the Assets at Home and Afloat is likewise stated in the Account last referred to. The Comparison, in like manner with the Debts, will be as follows, *viz.*—

On the 1st March 1800, the amount was - - - - -	£16,185,950
on the 1st March 1801, by the present Accounts, it was - - - - -	15,404,736
being a Decrease of - - - - -	<u>£781,214</u>

Notwithstanding the Nett Decrease is no more than that now stated, several variations appear in the detail to a considerable amount. In many instances an Increase has occurred. The Cash in course, from the improved Balance; the sum due on Sales of Goods is more than last year:—the Value also of Exports paid for, and the Impress and War-allowances to Ships not arrived:—the Value of the East-India House and Warehouses,

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

Warehouses, from the improvements and additions:—but by far the greatest Increase exhibited is in the sum stated to be due from Government, for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c. it amounted to £879,609. On this head, I can only add to the remark made on the Increase in the last year, that the examination of the Account is not finally completed, and that deductions may be expected to be made from it, when the counter-demand by Government, as by the Note at the bottom of the Account No. 24, shall be settled; and probably from other adjustments, which may be found necessary.

The occasion of the Decrease on the Assets, in general, arises almost entirely on two articles. The Value of Goods in the Warehouse is less than last year, by £2,062,571, from the Detention of the Ships beyond the usual time, and from the extensive Sales in the year; and the Cargoes outwards not arrived, £907,955, from the Delay in the Dispatch of the Ships in the last year.

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

41 The state of the Company's Affairs at China and St. Helena may be ascertained by a reference to the Account No. 24. Compared with the last year, the difference is as follows, viz.—

The Balance against the Company at China, by the Statements of last year, was - - - - -	£220,022
By the present Accounts it is in favor - - - - -	1,226,079
which shews an Improvement, amounting to - - - - -	<u>£1,446,101</u>

The Books of St. Helena being closed on the 30th September in each year, are seldom received in time for the regular insertion of the Balance in the Stock by Computation at Home.

The Balance stated last year was by the books of the year 1797-8, and appeared to be in favour of the Company - - -	£62,235
The Balance of the year 1798-9, by the present Account, is also in favour - - - - -	58,366
which is less than the last year by - - - - -	<u>3,869</u>
and is therefore to be deducted from the Improvement at China. The Nett Improvement at China and St. Helena will then be - - - - -	<u>£1,442,232</u>

I have

GENERAL VIEW.

- 42 I have now completed the proposed examination of the Accounts before the Committee, and carried into effect my intention respecting them, by giving such explanations as might convey a distinct idea of the nature of the many articles of Revenue in India, and of the Charges to be defrayed from them. The causes of the variations from the Estimates have been also stated; the extent of the Trade has been exhibited, and the Receipts at Home, with their application. The Stock, or actual property of the Company with the demands outstanding against it (in other words, the Debts and Assets), both Abroad and at Home, have been compared with the amount on the last examination. It now only remains to ascertain the general effect produced upon the whole Concern in the year, by all the transactions of Receipt and Expenditure. For this purpose, I shall combine the several variations in the Debts and Assets, as follows:—

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF

THE COMPANY'S DEBTS AND ASSETS,

In the last and present Year's Accounts.

43	The Debts in India have increased in the sum of - - - - -	£1,644,876
	Deducting therefrom the Decrease of the Debts at Home, amounting to -	436,233
	the Nett Increase of Debt will appear to be - - - - -	£1,208,643
	 The Assets in India have increased - - - - -	£1,310,446
	Deducting the Decrease of Assets at Home, amounting to -	781,214
	the Increase of Assets is - - - - -	£529,232
	 To which is to be added the Nett improved Balance at China and St. Helena, as follows:—	
	China Improvement - - - - -	£1,446,101
	Deduct St. Helena, which is less than last year - - - - -	3,869
	The Difference is - - - - -	£1,442,232
	and the Total shews the Nett Increase of the Assets to be - - - - -	1,971,464
	 Deducting the Increase of Debt, above stated, from the Increase of the Assets, an Improvement would appear, in this point of view, to have been made in the state of the Company's Affairs, generally, in the course of the year, to the amount of - - - - -	£762,821
	But as, on a nearer examination of the Statements from which these computations are made, it appears that, at the period for making up the	
	Carried forward -	762,821

GENERAL VIEW *continued.*

	Brought forward	£762,821
44	<p>Stock Accounts at Home, those from India were not received to the date on which the state of the Debts and Assets Abroad is now made up, I have found it necessary, in order to bring this very material part of the calculation to as near a point of accuracy as practicable, in a general review of so extensive a Concern, to make several adjustments. They are as follow, viz.—</p> <p>On the Debit side of the Account No. 24, an adjustment is made of the Quick Stock at Bengal, by the addition of Bills drawn on the Remittance Loan. As the amount of those Bills could not be included with the Bills owing in England, from not having been accepted, and as they were excluded from the account of the Debts in India, on the 30th April 1800, from the supposition of this Debt being payable here, they could not properly be inserted in any other form. In the view now given, their amount should be deducted from the Improvement, being certainly a Debt owing by the Company.—It is - - -</p> <p>On the Credit side of the Account No. 23, it appears necessary to make exactly the same kind of adjustment as in the last year, on the value of the Cargoes from England not arrived in India, at the date the several Quick Stocks on which the Home Accounts are made up. As the state of the Assets Abroad is calculated in Quick Stocks of a later date, and included a part of those Cargoes, it will be necessary to deduct their amount, which was -</p> <p>The Total sum to be deducted is - - - - -</p> <p>The Difference then remaining amounts to - - - - - and is the sum in which the general state of the whole Concern appears, on the principles of this examination, to have improved in the course of the year of Account now before the Committee. But I must (in addition to the observations on the Assets of the last and the present year) remark, that a considerable variation may be expected in the Comparisons, when the examination of the Claims of the Company on Government shall be completed, and when the demand of the Paymasters General, for Advances on Account of the Troops in India, is taken into the Account.</p>	<p>£391,915</p> <p>£280,441</p> <hr/> <p>672,356</p> <hr/> <p>£90,465</p>

45 When I undertook the task of stating this year the situation of Indian Concerns in the manner I have been accustomed to do when in office, it was my original intention to
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to

GENERAL VIEW. continued.

to have confined this Statement to a dry recital, in the shape of Resolutions, of the result of the Accounts and Estimates on the table. My reasons for this were, first, that with the opinions I entertain of the result of the Administration of India for seventeen years past, under its present system, I could not well take a retrospective view of its past, compared with its present situation, without being liable to the imputation of an ostentatious display of occurrences, in which I may be supposed to have had a considerable share; and, secondly, if I was to indulge myself in too flattering a prospective view of future expectations, I might be accused of holding out sanguine predictions on future events, respecting which I had no responsibility, and the fulfilment of which was to depend upon others, and not upon myself.

But upon a nearer view of the subject, and considering the manner in which I concluded my Statement of last year, I have persuaded myself, that it would be both unmanly and uncandid on my part, at this moment, if I was to conclude with barely recording Resolutions, stating the Results arising out of the Accounts which have been referred to the Committee. I concluded my Statement of last year in the following words:—

“ The final result of the whole is, the Financial Departments in India have experienced material deterioration, from the united pressure of War Expences and Provision of Investments: but not in a degree to afford ground of alarm. A large proportion of the Increase of the Debt has been the occasion of adding to the Assets from whence the Home Concern has been considerably enriched. It certainly is of the first importance to devise a method by which the present burthens on India may be relieved; and I am happy in being enabled to remark, that the means for accomplishing this desirable object are to be found in various ways:—in principles of Economy, as to the future Expenditure; and in a proper application of the increased Resources Abroad. An examination must likewise be made, by what mode the Home Treasury can contribute to the Diminution of the Foreign Debt.

“ From the circumstances of the war, the establishments have been considerably extended. It will be a point of my diligent and close attention, that every practicable reduction shall be carried into effect, from which, with the favourable prospect to be indulged from the stability and permanence of the Resources, and the unexampled prosperity of the Commerce, no apprehensions need be entertained on account of the magnitude of the present Debt: I am prepared, indeed to meet it at fourteen millions. My confidence in the means of retrieving the state of the Finances Abroad is further strengthened, by reference to the experience of former times. The situation of the Company, on the first establishment of the present system, is well known to have been such, that the full extent of their difficulties could not be ascertained, till the year 1786. In the year 1797 I took occasion to offer to the Committee a most flattering view of the surprising improvement brought about in the course of ten years. The Reduction of the Debts, and the Increase of the Assets, were to an amount exceeding £11,100,000 sterling. It is true, that within that period money had been raised on additional

GENERAL VIEW continued.

“ additional Capital, to the amount of £3,740,000; but it must likewise be taken into
 “ consideration, that the remainder may be termed a Nett Improvement, under the
 “ events of an Indian War, at one time threatening serious disasters, though finally con-
 “ cluded highly to the advantage of the Company; under the events likewise of the
 “ present European War, during four years of the period, which caused enormous
 “ additions to the expence of Freights and of the provision of every article of Equip-
 “ ment; and occasioned also great expences by several Expeditions, from which our
 “ rivals were deprived of their Possessions in the East. But I have carried the compari-
 “ son three years further, which will take in a great part of the immense expenditure of
 “ the late War with Mysore, and find, that the Improvement during these thirteen
 “ years, on the same principle, is £11,880,000. If it be inquired, what is the state of
 “ the Concern between 1796-7 and the date of the present accounts, in which period
 “ the extraordinary pressure has been mostly felt, it is satisfactory to discover, that
 “ without any aid from increase of capital, the Improvement has still been £747,000.

“ It is fair, then, to infer, that so far from apprehensions, the most sanguine hopes
 “ may be indulged, from the present general aspect of the Company's affairs, whether
 “ considered politically or commercially, that unless any thing unforeseen should
 “ occur, the Debts may, in a few years, be reduced to the amount at which it may
 “ be prudent to limit them, and that the Surplus Produce of the Revenues may be
 “ applied to the purposes intended, when the last arrangement took place.”

These words have been given to the Public, and therefore both my Successors, and
 the Public at large, have a right to expect from me, at the close of my Indian Adminis-
 tration, that I should more distinctly explain the grounds of these expectations which I
 had thus held out.

Although, in the discharge of this task which I impose on myself, I may be
 obliged to refer to past transactions, I shall refrain from doing it either ostentatiously or
 in great detail; but if I am to state my expectations as to the future, it is impossible for
 me to do so, without stating the grounds on which my confidence rests.

47 The change of System, in consequence of the institution of the present mode of
 Administration, forming an æra rather remarkable in the annals of the East-India Com-
 pany, from the particular situation of their affairs, as well as from the clashing of in-
 terest, and opinions occasioned thereby, it may not be altogether foreign to the present
 purpose, and particularly from the peculiar circumstances under which I have the
 honor to address the Committee, if I take a view of some of the events, which have
 since combined to the increase of our power and influence, and to their establishment
 on a basis not likely soon to be shaken.

Beginning with the state of affairs in India, both as it concerns our external rela-
 tions, and the internal situation of our own extensive and valuable Possessions,—it is with
 the most heartfelt satisfaction, my mind contemplates the amazing change in our political
 relations

GENERAL VIEW continued.

relations in the East at the present time, compared with what they were in 1784. A circumstantial detail of the many vicissitudes within the period, cannot be expected to be given in the narrow space of time allotted to this inquiry: let it partly suffice to say, that by a happy combination of efforts, both Abroad and at Home, effects have been produced, which could scarcely have entered the minds of the most sanguine.

In the year 1784, peace had been recently obtained from our inveterate and determined enemy, the late Tippoo Sultaun, as a boon, in fact, essential to the preservation of our Possessions on the Peninsula of India, for the most part suffering from the ravages of war, to a degree which peace and time alone could recover. The period following that peace, till the unprovoked hostility on the lines of our Ally, the Rajah of Travencore, was little more than an unceasing expectation of war. It then became necessary, not only upon the faith of Treaties, but upon principles of self-defence, to enter again upon a most arduous conflict with our enemy, in the plenitude of his power, the issue of which rested, at one time, upon a very precarious balance, till the rare and singular talents of him, whose name must ever be mentioned with gratitude and reverence, were called forth. (The noble and respectable character to whom I allude, is the Marquis Cornwallis). Such, however, was the nature of the contest, that two campaigns were requisite to bring it to an end; and truly glorious it was, affording at once a display of British prowess in arms, and moderation in victory. The face of affairs was then completely changed. Peace was our grant, when summary vengeance was at our command. Policy and prudence required that the enemy should be reduced in his power, and justice prescribed, that our Allies and ourselves should receive some reimbursements of the expences we had respectively incurred: he was, therefore, not only amerced in a considerable sum, but stript of the half of his dominions.

48 The next interval of peace bore a near resemblance to the last; and it has been clearly ascertained, that the fixed bias of the mind of our enemy was not only the recovery of his dominions, but also the accomplishment of our utter destruction: The day at length arrived, when forbearance could no longer be exercised with common attention to the safety of our own interests. A new war became essentially necessary, which by the most signal exertions of wisdom, energy, and courage, was soon brought to a termination, in the death of him who provoked it, and in the entire conquest of his dominions. These great events, and the arrangements in consequence, are on the Records of Parliament; but I have adverted to them, in order to display the secure and permanent foundation on which our Possessions are, at this time, held in that part of India. The Accounts before the House will shew the pecuniary advantages derived from them; a reference to the map will discover, that we are now possessed of an extended territory, with a reduced frontier; and it further appears, that we are relieved from the dread of a Power, which for a long series of years had, in connection with our common enemy been bent, if possible, on our very expulsion from India. Such has been the extension of our power and influence in this part, since the year 1784.

GENERAL VIEW continued.

If we look to the state of our Alliances with the several Powers in India, on the same comparison, the view is equally satisfactory.

First, the Nizam: although allied by treaty during a long series of years, the advantages to the Company were frequently problematical, from the fluctuating politics of his Court; and although His Highness furnished some assistance towards the object of the last war with Tippoo, and reaped his proportion of the advantages from the successful termination of it, very soon after an influence prevailed in his councils, threatening serious consequences. By the judicious and decisive conduct of the present Governor General, that influence has been destroyed, our common enemy deprived of any prospect of annoying us from that quarter, and this alliance rendered truly valuable. It was to this circumstance we were indebted for the useful co-operation of His Highness's forces in the late Mysorean war, and to this circumstance may likewise be attributed the happy event of our connection with Hydrabad being now more firmly cemented than ever. A new treaty has been lately entered into, stipulating for a considerable increased subsidiary force; and instead of leaving the payment of the subsidy to the uncertain receipts of his own treasury, he has assigned to the Company the whole of the Territories acquired from the late Sultaun of Mysore. By this measure the possibility of dispute between the two Powers, on the score of punctuality of payment, will be effectually removed, and the Company will receive ample remuneration for the expence of the forces supplied by them.

The Treaty with the Rajah of Travencore, though not productive of advantages to so great an extent, may still be mentioned, as an event, within the period alluded to, tending to strengthen our influence.

Our more particular connections on this side of India are, the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nabob of Surat.

40 The Nabob of Arcot.—The alliance with his family is well known to have been of very ancient date. The identity of interests between him and the Company is obvious. The Treaty under which our present relation with him stands was dated in 1792, and was entered into with his father, on terms extremely favourable to him. I have several times mentioned to the House my wish, that that treaty might undergo some modifications: the interests of the Company, and the welfare of the inhabitants of the districts under His Highness's Government, required it. That it has not yet taken place, is no proof of any thing against our general influence, as no apprehension whatever is to be entertained of his power.

With the Rajah of Tanjore we stand upon far better grounds. I have formerly intimated to the House the change introduced in this alliance, and the act of justice by which the present Rajah was restored to his right. Districts were, in the first place, assigned to the Company for the payment of the subsidy; but as this occasioned a species of divided Government, and our system of management was far better calculated to restore this fruitful country to a state of prosperity, the young Rajah, very wisely,

GENERAL VIEW continued.

chose to assign the whole to our direction, reserving a respectable stipend for the support of the splendor of his own house and that of his family. A Treaty was accordingly concluded to that effect, in the year 1799.

The Nabob of Surat might not, perhaps, be thought of sufficient importance to introduce upon this occasion; but having adverted to the new arrangements with him, in the examination of the Bombay Accounts, it is proper to state, that, by the Grants in 1759, the exclusive management of this city and its dependencies was particularly vested in the Company. From that period, however, it was thought proper to have a joint direction with the reigning Nabob, till the last year, when it was deemed prudent, that the Company's original rights should be re-established, and that the collection of the revenues, the civil government, and the military defence, should be placed with their servants. This was finally adjusted by an amicable compromise. A handsome stipend has been given to the Nabob, and allowances granted to such of his dependents as appeared to have claims.

I have first noticed the several Powers with whom we are in strict alliance on this side of India, as being nearest the more immediate and active scene of political operations and changes; but the improvement of the connection and influence with the Nabob, of Oude is of no less consequence to the interests of the Company. The occurrences, since the death of the late Nabob have been formerly brought to the notice of the House, and the hope that was entertained of the present Nabob being induced to discharge his own useless and ill-disciplined Army, and to employ an additional number of the Company's troops. This has been completely brought to effect, and at the same time, the Company derive substantial advantages, the real expence to the Nabob will be diminished.

O Thus, we find, every Alliance at this moment most completely strengthened, a very large annual resource obtained, and while the friendship of the parties is effectually secured, the subsidiary force employed still forms an integral part of the defence of our own Dominions.

If we turn our attention to other Powers of the East, a view entirely satisfactory presents itself. From the present state of the Mahratta Empire, I see no cause for apprehending the interruption of tranquillity, independent of its being the interest of its Rulers to maintain the principles of harmony and peace. But if it were even at the zenith of its power, and hostilely disposed, our own situation, is at this time such, as not to dread the utmost consequences. The friendly disposition of the Burman Empire is another proof of the great respect with which we are viewed by our neighbours.

I trust it will therefore be admitted, even from this abstract view, that with regard to our influence in the East, it is such, as to gratify the wishes of the most sanguine. But a still further ground of satisfaction arises, from the recollection that our formidable European Rivals have not only been expelled from their own possessions, but are, by the events now stated, effectually deprived of the power of seriously endangering our interests.

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GENERAL VIEW continued.

I think it proper, however, to observe, that while I give this flattering view of our political situation in India, it is not with any intention to lull our Rulers into any supine or dangerous security. It would be an unwarrantable indiscretion on my part, if I was, on such a subject, to enter into any detail: I say, in general, that unremitting vigilance and watchfulness are as necessary as ever. Having got the better of old combinations, and annihilated the force of ancient enemies, do not let us suppose, that circumstances may not arise to produce new confederacies, and a system of intrigue, not less dangerous, though differently directed. Those who have given a comprehensive consideration to this subject will, without further explanation, understand me, when I direct their vigilant attention to the state of Persia, to the Northern Frontiers of Hindostan, to the Mouths of the Indus, and to the Gulphs of Persia and Arabia.

I shall now refer to the state of our own immediate Dependencies and the government of them.

51 Here a most flattering picture presents itself, inasmuch as we have the satisfaction of knowing, that at the same time the Company's resources have, during the period alluded to, been carried to the highest pitch of prosperity, the situation of the inhabitants of these extensive dominions has been considerably ameliorated; and every measure is adopted, that with the security of the established demand of the State, those who pay that demand shall likewise enjoy every security in their persons and interests. The advantageous terms of the Permanent Settlement, and the beneficial tendency of the Judicial Regulations in Bengal, need not now be mentioned, having been often before brought to the notice of the House, but merely as a display of the superior policy of the present system, under which, at the same time that every species of force or compulsion, further than what is prescribed by known and promulgated laws, is done away, the resources are fully realized, and the land-rents carried to an almost unprecedented extent, as already observed.

From the experience of this system in Bengal, it has been thought fit to extend it, as far as practicable, to every Province under the Company's Government, and orders have been issued to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay for that purpose.

The internal Government of these Presidencies improves every year. As to Bombay, the revenues of the Province of Malabar had, for the two last years, much increased in produce, as well as in facility of collection. One refractory Tributary alone remained, who made the most ungrateful return for the clemency shewn him. Little doubt need be entertained but he will soon be effectually subdued.

A material change has lately taken place on this side of India, by the transfer of the Malabar Province to the entire superintendence of the Madras Government. The numerous Tributaries under this Government are now happily brought to that state of subjection, as to furnish the hope, that the frequent insurrections, which I had the mortification to learn by the advices, will no more be heard of. Their expectation of support, and

GENERAL VIEW continued.

and indeed the main-spring of every revolt, being effectually removed, in the death of Tippoo, every hope may be entertained of the perfect establishment of the quiet of the country. This has, in part, been already obtained amongst some of the most refractory, the Southern Poligars, who are now reported to be changed from an armed and lawless banditti to a peaceful and industrious peasantry.

The tranquillity of the Northern Circars has frequently been interrupted, by the restless and turbulent disposition of some of the Zemindars. Military aid has, on many occasions, been requisite to establish the authority of Government. A more favourable prospect presents itself with regard to these Districts likewise, the vigorous exertions, very properly called forth, having convinced the rebellious of the inefficacy of their attempts. But the time is fully arrived for the complete assumption of every power of Government. The happiness of the numerous inhabitants of those parts renders it incumbent that they should receive the full benefits of a mild administration, in common with other classes of the subjects of the British Dominion, and that their quiet, and in fact their lives, should no longer be exposed to the caprice of subordinate Rulers. The orders for the general assimilation of the system of Government, both revenue and judicial, are, therefore, very properly timed. From the various habits and prejudices of the Land-holders and inferior Renters, on this side of India, the full effects of this benevolent system may not so soon be proved as in Bengal. The jealousy of authority entertained by some of the Zemindars may likewise occasion interruption; but no doubt exists, that steady and unshaken perseverance will eventually secure to the inhabitants all the benefits intended, and to the Company the same advantages which they have reaped in the Provinces of Bengal.

This favourable prospect is further strengthened, by the prudent plans adopted, as far as practicable, that the minds of the people should be prepared for the change, by their gradual introduction in some of the Districts. In every case, however, the due consideration paid to their prejudices cannot fail of producing the ready assent of all, who are not influenced by motives of private interest, in the perpetuity of the present divided mode of Government.

The secure and easy collection of the rents of the country is certainly an inducement to the introduction of this plan into the whole of the Dominions; but it may likewise be safely averred, that the happiness and interest of the millions of industrious inhabitants, is likewise one of the great and leading motives. The example of the Bengal Provinces is sufficient to justify the intention, where the ready means of knowing the laws by their general promulgation, with those of obtaining justice, has produced the happiest effects; and it is certainly desirable, while the attempt is laudable, to secure the demands of the State, without the recourse to military coercion, which has unhappily been so frequently requisite in the Districts under the Madras Government.

If I had been the sole actor in those beneficial consequences which have resulted from the recent Administration of India, I should not have felt it decorous on my part
to

GENERAL VIEW, continued.

to have alluded to them, even in the general way I have done; but I owe it, in common justice to those who have either assisted with their judgment in the formation of plans, or their active exertions in carrying them into execution; and it cannot fail affording high satisfaction to the Committee to be informed, that every measure, whether relating to revenue or police, has been undertaken, no less with the view to the comfort and welfare of the Indian Subjects, than to the advantage of the State. Having distinctly explained, from year to year, most of these measures, a further recapitulation is not now wanting.

53 I shall, therefore, proceed to state, that the improvement of the Commercial System, generally, has been equally an object of marked attention. The most liberal encouragement has been given, that the productions of the fertile Provinces under our Dominion should yield every advantage to the cultivators of the soil, to the manufacturers of goods, and to the adventure of the private merchant. Taxes, discovered to be oppressive, have been uniformly abolished; and it may safely be averred, that a greater freedom of trade is enjoyed under our Government than in any other part of India. As to Bengal, by the official accounts, the general increase of the trade has been stated with great clearness and precision. Articles of export, as formerly remarked to the Committee, not known till late years, have been cultivated to an immense extent. That of Indigo, particularly, has flourished in a most flattering degree, produced both in quantity and quality, so as to offer a formidable rivalship to those, from whom it was supplied in other quarters of the world. It may be said, that disappointments have occurred in the speculations of some individuals engaged in the trade; but it frequently happens, that a lucrative branch of commerce will so much engage the public attention, as to be carried beyond the current demand. The level always, however, returns. But with regard to this article, a most essential, and truly valuable end would have been gained, if it had only been discovered, that the ability existed to supply our own manufactures, without having recourse, as formerly, to the assistance of foreign merchants. The probability of the demand being still further extended cannot fail of affording the highest gratification.

The increased produce of Sugar and of Cotton might likewise be mentioned, as well as other articles; but it would carry me into a larger detail than might, at this time, be proper.

The trade of the Districts under the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay cannot be exactly ascertained, as at Bengal, from the want of similar official documents. But that of the Company, at the former Presidency in particular, has increased in a very great degree, and would have been carried to a further amount, but for the pressing demands upon the treasuries, in consequence of the war. The way in which it has happily terminated, affords the prospect of the Company being enabled to avail themselves of the industry of the whole of the Peninsula, to their own advantage, to that of the inhabitants, both Native and European, and no less so that of this Country, from the increased demand which will arise for its manufactures. It will, therefore,

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be admitted, that the commercial prosperity of India strongly corroborates what I have adduced, with regard to the improvements in other respects.

54 Many objections have been, from time to time, raised to the policy of the restrictions imposed by the Legislature on the trade of the East, and to the exclusive privileges placed in the Company. My decided sentiments on this subject are well known; I will, therefore, only now advert to it, by observing, that at the renewal of the Charter in 1793, the Legislature shewed every disposition to adopt such arrangements, as might secure to this Country as large a share of the Indian Trade as possible. If any of the arrangements then made have been found by experience inadequate to the objects in view, the wisdom of the Legislature, and I trust a liberal and wise policy on the part of the East-India Company, will concur in correcting former error. The manner in which this shall be done, consistent with those regulations which Parliament has thought proper to impose, has long been under serious consideration. Many indulgences have already been granted to individuals; and I have no doubt that, ultimately, such a plan will be determined upon, as shall be the means of affording all the satisfaction, which, in reason and justice, could be expected. In doing this, I certainly do not mean to exclude every degree of proper caution; for I have no hesitation in expressing my thorough conviction, of its being incumbent on those with whom the final arrangement of this very important branch shall rest, never to lose sight of those salutary maxims, which have been prescribed by long experience, and that they be strictly upon their guard, that substantial and permanent benefits may not be sacrificed, to casual, and perhaps illusory schemes of gain.

The Trade with China is well known to be a most consequential part of our commercial interests, not only as it concerns the particular advantage of the Company, but likewise as it concerns the Empire, in the demands for the manufactures, and in the material aid afforded to the revenue. It is, therefore, I have the greater satisfaction in bringing to view its prosperous state in every point. The credit of the Company has always stood high in the opinion of the Chinese merchant, for notwithstanding, at one period, the arrear to them was considerable, their confidence has not diminished, and no interruption has occurred; if that was the case under such circumstances, the situation of affairs in China, at this time, must be admitted to wear a very pleasing aspect. The Balance owing at Canton, in 1798, was £1,073,607: by the Accounts upon the table there was a Balance in favour of the Company, of no less than £1,226,079, arising from cash in the treasury, goods in warehouse, or afloat homeward, or advances for future investments; making a difference, in that period, of no less than £2,299,686. The consequence is highly propitious. The exchange upon India has materially benefited; and an opportunity has been afforded the Government of Bengal, to make the attempt to turn this favourable circumstance to the utmost advantage, in every possible respect. The effect has been already felt, in the revival of the Trade in Opium, the principal demand for which is in these Seas: it has also been experienced in other branches of Indian produce. While every facility of export is given from our own Provinces, the Canton treasury is opened for bills on the several Presidencies, so that the consigner

GENERAL VIEW continued.

consigner is assured of the return of the proceeds of his adventure. The Bullion heretofore sent from Europe to China may go to India, to the enrichment of our Possessions there: it will therefore appear, that the benefits resulting from this Trade will not be merely confined to this country, but will be extended, in a great degree, to every part of the Dominions in the East.

The view of this Trade, on a comparison with its amount in the year 1784, is particularly favourable to my present object. The sales, in the year 1784-5, of which Tea formed the principal part, amounted to £2,219,000. In the year 1800-1 they were £3,616,000; the progressive increase since the passing the Commutation Act was last year noticed to the Committee.

- 55 If the attention is directed to the state of the Affairs at Home, on which I shall now offer a few remarks, every ground is afforded for the most satisfactory inferences. Here is found the grand criterion from which to form a judgment of the advantages which the Empire derives from this immense traffic. The discovery is of importance, that notwithstanding the convulsions by which the commercial world has been long agitated, the Trade from the East to this country has flourished from year to year, and is still flourishing in an eminent degree, realizing every expectation held out on the establishment of the present system, and justifying the measures hitherto adopted for its extension. The progressive increase of the Sales has been noticed at the proper times. The comparison of the Sales in 1784-5, and by the last accounts, gives the most correct idea of the amazing improvement within that period. In 1784-5, the aggregate of the Sales was £4,605,775; in 1800-1, it was £10,323,452; which is an Increase of £5,717,677. Lest it be objected, that the comparison is made on a period peculiarly favorable, I will take it on the average of the last three years. In this view, the Sales amount to £10,275,439, exhibiting still an improvement of £5,669,664, which, in both cases, would have been yet more favorable, but for the operation of the Act passed in 1799, respecting the Customs, as already explained.

Having given a cursory view of the very flattering situation of the Affairs of the Company, both in their political and commercial relations, it yet remains to answer a question which must naturally arise;—From whence it results, that in the midst of all this prosperity, the financial statements, for the three last years, have worn so unfavorable an aspect, with regard to India, as to disbursement and to the accumulation of debt? The very precise explanations given in each year on these points, will greatly lessen the difficulty of making the reply; I have, therefore, only to quote them in abstract, I must, however, take leave to offer one previous remark;—that the Company, in their political capacity, are most peculiarly circumstanced.

Possessed (as they truly are) of extensive Dominions, enjoying, likewise, the advantage of beneficial Alliances, yielding together immense resources, large and expensive Establishments are required, not only for the Administration of the Government but likewise for the Collection of the Revenues, and particularly for the protection of their Territories, and the fulfilment of their engagements with their Allies. Under these circumstances,

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cumstances, even in time of peace, the outgoing must be great: still a considerable Surplus Revenue would be left for remittance for this Country, through the channel of Investments, for the purposes prescribed in the agreement with the Public. But in the time of war in India, particularly, where the expences attending military operations are, beyond all proportion, greater than in this Country, every financial disposition for peaceable times must necessarily be completely deranged, the demands upon the Treasuries must increase with the pressure of the times, while there is no possibility of procuring extraordinary aids, in any proportion to the exigencies of the Government. Thus circum-

56 stanced, no alternative remains, but having recourse to loans, either to supply the deficiency, or to prevent an interruption of the usual course of the Investment. This measure, though affording relief for the moment, tends to add to the difficulties from the demand for Interest. From this remark it will be inferred, that the war has been the chief cause of the present situation of the Company's Finances in India.

This will be a kind of general answer to the question stated as likely to arise, but may not be quite sufficient; it is therefore necessary, to preserve an accordance with the comparative statement given of our advantages since the year 1784, to enter a little further into the particulars of the charges since that time, which will likewise give some satisfaction on another query, which will follow, of course, on the most essential parts of the financial system. If, after the general termination of hostilities, any hopes may be entertained, that substantial benefits will accrue from our increased Dominions and extended trade, so that the financial embarrassments may be done away, and the advantages held out to the Public may be realized?

The expences of the Indian Establishments underwent a very narrow investigation immediately after the introduction of the present system, and every practicable reduction was made. Upon the breaking out of the war with Tippoo, in the year 1790, and till the conclusion of it, the military Charges were again greatly increased; but the sum received under the Partition Treaty, and the revenues of the Countries ceded to the Company, may be looked upon as affording some relief in that case. The establishments were then again reduced within such limits, as the circumstances of the time would admit.

I will, therefore, take my retrospect for the year 1793, when, preparatory to the renewal of the Charter, every source of revenue, and every item of charge, underwent, once more, a most narrow investigation, and an Estimate was drawn up with every possible degree of accuracy, in order to ascertain what might be a proper arrangement between the Public and the Company in a time of peace. It would occupy too much time, to enter into the detail of that arrangement, or of the Estimate. I will only make such references to the Estimate, as may be required for the explanation of the general heads of charge.

On the comparison of the Estimate made in 1793 with that for the year 1800-1 now upon the table, the results are found to differ in a material amount; notwithstanding the resources in the latter period, from the increase of the old revenues, the additions of those
from

GENERAL VIEW continued.

57 from the Conquered Provinces, and the new Subsidies, exceeded those of the former, in upwards of three millions sterling. From the explanation of the detail of the accounts, the Committee must be aware, that this apparently alarming difference arises from the enormous increase of the expenditure. This subject, in particular, has constantly occupied my most vigilant attention, and the Court of Directors have always enjoined the strictest economy; but from the very time when the Estimate of 1793 was framed, such has been the state of affairs, that it cannot properly be taken as a criterion of expence. The war, and the engagements with our Allies, have necessarily occasioned an immense addition to the Military Charges, which have likewise been greatly increased by the additional Allowances to the Officers, under the regulations of 1796, and by subsequent grants of increased Pay to the private Europeans, and to the Native Officers and Sepoys at Madras. In the Civil Branches of the Administration great changes have also taken place: liberal allowances have been granted to Offices of high trust and responsibility; the Revenue and Judicial Departments have been entirely separated; and it will appear, on a minute investigation of the increased Charge, that the part of it which may be looked upon as permanent, is to be attributed either to circumstances connected with the addition to the resources, or to the absolute prescriptions of policy and justice.

A very considerable part of the Charge estimated for 1800-1 may be looked upon as temporary. The additional Interest on the Debts will cease as they shall be discharged; and I look with earnest hope to the reduction of the great expence of Field Operations, which may reasonably be expected, from the general tranquillity which, before this time, has probably taken place in every part of India. A further expectation may be entertained, that when peace shall generally take place, the necessity will no longer exist for military establishments, so extensive as at present. Partial reductions have already been ordered; but when every practical retrenchment shall be made in the expenditure abroad, and when that at home shall be relieved of the war contingencies, means will be found to recover the disorder in the financial system, and to put the Company in possession of every advantage, commensurate with all the general improvements, in other respects, which have been stated to the Committee.

My sentiments on the propriety of furnishing Investments, by means of Loans, have formerly been distinctly given: they are still the same. The measure was proper at the time, but by no means so for permanent practice; and although the same measure has been pursued in the last year, I should hope the very considerable supplies which have now, for several years, been furnished from the Treasury in England, and which it appears the intention of the Court to continue, will prevent the further accumulation of the Indian Debt.

The general state of the Company's Affairs, notwithstanding the increase of the expences, and the accumulation of the Debts in India, may be found, upon calculation, to have greatly amended within the periods of comparison. I have, upon a former occasion, brought to the notice of the Committee, that the improvement under the operation of the present System, to the period of account then under consideration, was found to exceed eleven millions sterling: the alteration since not having been to

GENERAL VIEW continued.

58 any great amount, the amelioration may, on the same principle, be now taken at about the like sum. The additional capital must, as then noticed, be taken into the account, and some further adjustments will be required. If such has been the event, under the circumstances of two wars in India, in part of the period, under the circumstance, likewise, of a general European war, from the year 1793, the inference is highly favorable to the mode of administration; and the more so, when the great additional revenue, and the complete conquest of every enemy in the east, are taken into the account.

The Debts Abroad are certainly much greater than at the first period of the comparison; but the Assets exhibit an excess still more considerable. At Home, the favorable alteration, in both respects, has been to such an amount, as to form, in some degree, the most serious part of the present financial embarrassment, inasmuch as what appears to be the chief cause of the apparent deterioration abroad, has contributed to the amelioration at home, to an extent rendering it a matter of great importance and some difficulty to restore the balance. This cannot be expected fully to take place till the return of peace. It had, however, been an object of very particular attention on my part; and from the confidence I have in the ability of the Company's resources, I was led to form an extensive plan, by which, upon calculations as accurate as can be expected upon mere Estimate, the Company would be enabled, in a few years, to restore the whole financial system to a state of the greatest prosperity; so that the Debts in India would be discharged, the engagements to the Public would be fulfilled, and the ultimate operation would be, the security of the full capital at the end of the present Charter.

I am fully aware, that, in the judgement of some, my expectations will be pronounced too sanguine, and perhaps to be such, that their realization exceeds every degree of probability, or indeed possibility, as the rapid increase of the Debt in the few last years must offer an insuperable bar to the accomplishment of events so desirable as those now pointed out. This consideration, however, strengthens the ground of my proposition. If the loss of the Surplus Revenue operated so quickly in an unfavorable degree, sure the acquisition of Revenue must be allowed to have an equal effect in the recovery of the system. Difficulties of a formidable nature, it must be admitted, will be in the way of the execution of a plan on so vast a scale. But these difficulties are only at the outset: once surmounted, no other obstruction need be apprehended, than such as no providence or care on our part can possibly meet; and I have no fear of hazarding my opinion, that should peace take place, and continue uninterrupted for a few years, and the Trade remain in its present flourishing state, the realization of the whole of the advantages now stated may be safely reckoned upon, provided the principles upon which the calculations are made are regularly attended to.

59 The grand and leading features of this plan are;—

First. An arrangement Abroad, so that a full million from the Surplus of the Revenues shall, at the commencement, be applicable to the Purchase of Investments.

Secondly.

GENERAL VIEW continued.

Secondly. That the Investments from India and China shall amount at prime-cost to four millions annually, in equal proportions.

Thirdly. That during the first four years from this time, the Company shall avail themselves of the power they already have, under the Act, for augmenting their capital Stock to the extent of two millions, at the rate of half a million annually, which, it is supposed, will realize one million sterling.

Fourthly. That the additional money, so raised, shall be applied exclusively to the Liquidation of the present Indian Debt at Interest, either by increasing Remittances in Bullion or Export to India to that amount, or by defraying additional Bills drawn from India for the same purpose.

Fifthly. That the Extinction of this Debt, now calculated to amount to fourteen millions sterling, shall be carried on at the rate of one million annually, till the part of it, termed the Decennial Loan, shall become payable, which is expected to take place on or about the year 1807-8; and that the sum then payable on account of Indian Debt, which is stated at £3,500,000, shall be discharged in that year: on which suppositions the Debts at Interest abroad will then be reduced to £4,500,000, at which amount it may be thought expedient to keep them stationary

The gradual Reduction of the Debt will add to the Surplus of the Revenues by the Diminution of the Interest, and in the year 1808-9 the sum of two millions sterling may be applied to the Investments. The application of the Surplus, thus increasing from year to year, will of course lessen the demand of India upon the Home Treasury, so that the Balance of Cash cannot fail of increasing to an immense amount.

I have stated the great difficulty to lie in the outset; my Estimate is so calculated. In the first year no Surplus Revenue is reckoned upon; the Charges to be defrayed at Home are all on a war establishment; the whole cost of the Investment, four millions, is to be paid, and another million to be applied to payment of the Debts, making together five millions, in aid of India. This must be furnished in Exports, by the payment of Bills to be drawn from Abroad; and in whatever amount these, together, shall be found deficient, Bullion must be remitted. In the second year, a Surplus is expected in India of one million, and the freight is taken at a peace rate, and so continued from year to year, only lessening the amount to be paid at Home on account of India, in proportion with the Increase of the Surplus from the Revenues, as already mentioned. Ample allowance is made for the whole of the Home Charges in all the years; and if any unexpected additional Charge should arise, the increasing Balance of Cash might be so employed, in the purchase of Government securities, or otherwise, as to establish a fund, fully sufficient to meet any peace contingency. The result of the data I have stated will appear, by a reference to the Appendix, Nos. 26, 27, and 28.

If it be objected, that the Trade is taken on too great a scale, which, according to present appearances, I cannot allow to be the fact: still, taking it at a less amount, say only

GENERAL VIEW continued.

only three millions of Investment; the operation would be highly favourable, though not to the extent at first stated; while the other effect would be, to render the plan more practicable, from the smaller demand on the Home Treasury for the prime-cost of the Investments.

These propositions, it must be observed, do not arise from any new theory: they are simply upon the system I laid down in the year 1793, and are only an extension of that system. The expectations I then entertained were not wholly disappointed, and would have been most completely realized, but for the various events which have been brought to the notice of the Committee. The difference between that time and the present is highly favourable to the success of the system I wish to adopt. There then existed every appearance of war with our European enemies, who held possessions in different parts of India; our most inveterate and formidable enemy, Tippoo, was still invested with considerable power: we now reckon upon the prospect of peace, and have no immediate fear from any Power in India.

The Summary Abstract of what I have now brought to the notice of the Committee is as follows:—An Examination of the Accounts upon the Table, both Abroad and at Home;—The Influence and Power of the Company in the year 1784, and at the present time;—The acquisition of Territory and state of Alliances;—of foreign Relations;—the improvement of the internal Administration of their own Dominions;—of the Commerce in India, at China, and at Home;—an Explanation of the Increase of the Charges, and the prospect of again obtaining a Surplus Revenue;—the supplying Investments by means of Loans;—the Improvement of the Company's Affairs, under every event, during the periods of comparison;—and finally, the Plan in contemplation on the return of peace.

61 In retiring from my official connection with the Affairs of India, the Committee will do me the justice to believe, that I can never be indifferent as to the success of the measures I have pointed out. I entertain on the subject the most sanguine expectations. Under other circumstances, I might, at the present moment, have felt deep regret, in the apprehension that new systems might have been introduced, and new theories applied to the administration of our Indian Empire. I make no doubt, many things will be found to require improvement and correction, and none will rejoice more sincerely than I will do, in the fame and glory of those who may be the instruments of those improvements. But I am perfectly satisfied, no radical change in the system I have pursued will be made, but on the fullest conviction of its propriety; and under that impression I shall continue to contemplate, with heartfelt joy, every progressive improvement in our Indian Concerns; reposing the most entire confidence in the talents and integrity of those whom His Majesty has appointed to succeed to me in this important charge. And it only remains for me to apologize to the Committee, for engrossing so much of its time; and that the result of the examination of the statements may, as usual, be placed on the Records of Parliament, to move the following Resolutions.

APPENDIX

MR. DUNDAS'S INDIA BUDGET,

1801.

A P P E N D I X, No. 1.
B E N G A L.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
Mint Duties - - - - - CRs.	74,867	67,131	1,30,283	69,600
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	1,62,861	2,01,926	2,49,527	2,36,500
Benares Revenue and Customs - - - - -	43,51,692	39,85,430	43,47,233	43,38,400
Oude Subsidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expences of the Company's Troops, employed in his Dominions, &c. &c. -	67,49,270	98,50,689	92,77,037	1,11,99,137
Land and Sayer Revenues, Collection thereof, including former Years' Balances - - - - -	3,09,74,430	3,07,27,431	3,21,32,296	3,12,50,400
Police Taxes, Judicial Fees, and Fines, &c. - - - - -	5,59,207	4,35,414	4,45,265	4,40,800
Customs - - - - -	9,22,204	9,57,103	13,34,040	12,99,200
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,15,45,245	1,29,67,227	1,26,47,667	1,02,08,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	23,80,435	21,03,043	37,20,248	40,60,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	1,07,201	2,40,758	2,63,784	2,90,000
Total Revenues - - - CRs.	5,78,27,413	6,15,36,152	6,50,47,380	6,33,92,037
Deduct Charges - - -	3,94,31,162	3,91,29,993	4,45,31,197	4,42,20,476
Nett Revenues - Current Rupees	1,83,96,251	2,24,06,159	2,05,16,183	1,91,71,561

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

BENGAL.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp-Office, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
Civil.—Mint Charges - - - - - CRs.	1,84,184	3,06,303	3,11,916	1,74,000
Post-Office Charges - - - - -	2,38,612	2,09,200	2,17,369	1,97,200
Charges of the Residency of Benares - - -	6,81,971	6,96,818	7,45,009	6,53,080
D ^o of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow - - -	3,98,180	2,15,590	2,04,404	2,32,000
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - -	28,01,682	27,23,675	36,61,171	33,97,508
Total Civil Charges - - - CRs.	43,04,629	41,51,586	51,39,869	48,53,788
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - -	4,43,231	6,97,850	6,75,993	4,76,760
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zilla Adawlut, also of the Police Establishments, and Courts of Appeal - -	39,10,983	39,62,595	45,37,119	43,07,776
Total Judicial Charges - - - CRs.	43,54,214	46,60,445	52,13,112	47,84,536
Military.—Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops - - - - -	1,39,53,650	1,10,73,713	1,43,35,380	1,27,98,943
D ^o on the Nabob Vizier's Account - - - - -	60,29,218	90,28,561	80,91,717	1,06,94,537
Total Military Charges - - - CRs.	1,99,64,868	2,01,02,274	2,24,27,097	2,34,93,480
Marine - - - - -	5,31,860	5,49,998	6,35,115	6,03,200
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	3,08,153	6,62,440	11,82,337	12,47,000
Revenue—Charges, including Stipends - - -	50,38,968	46,10,664	53,84,653	49,08,192
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	85,562	84,481	1,06,806	87,000
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	30,18,809	32,63,774	34,43,469	31,08,800
Opium, d ^o - - - d ^o - - - - -	17,36,649	9,77,950	9,78,682	11,13,600
Stamp-Office Charges - - - - -	87,450	66,381	19,557	20,880
Total Charges - - - Current Rupees	3,94,31,162	3,91,29,993	4,45,31,197	4,42,20,476

APPEN-

B E N-

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of and from BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Taxes, Customs, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and the Company in the said Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; distinguishing the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Charges of the Stamp Office, for the same Year.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount, 1799-800.	Actual Amount 1799-800.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Mint Duties - - - - - CRs.	58,000	1,50,283	72,283	—
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	2,32,000	2,49,527	17,527	—
Benares Revenue, including Customs - - - - -	45,56,480	48,47,233	2,90,753	—
Oude Subsidy - - - - -	97,19,772	92,77,037	—	4,42,735
Land Revenues - - - - -	3,15,82,160	3,21,32,296	5,50,136	—
Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	4,37,320	4,45,265	7,945	—
Customs - - - - -	9,39,600	13,34,040	3,94,440	—
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,21,80,000	1,26,47,667	4,67,667	—
Sale of Opium - - - - -	20,30,000	37,20,248	16,90,248	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,32,000	2,63,784	31,784	—
Total Revenues - CRs.	6,19,67,332	6,50,47,380	35,22,783	4,42,735
Deduct Charges - - - - -	4,15,75,534	4,33,29,909	Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	30,80,048
Nett Revenues - Current Rupees	2,03,91,798	2,17,17,471	Net Surplus of Actual Charges	17,51,375
			Surplus of Nett Revenues	13,25,673

DIX, No. 3.

G A L.

the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, Post-Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Stamp Duties, for the Year 1799-1800; and of the Charges defrayed by the said the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, Customs, the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1799-800.	Actual Amount paid and due, 1799-800.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil—Mint Charges - - - - - CRs.	1,46,160	2,99,504	1,53,344	—
Post-Office Charges - - - - -	2,03,000	2,11,775	8,775	—
Charges of the Residency of Benares - - - - -	6,76,230	6,80,397	4,117	—
D ^o of the Resident's Office, Lucknow - - - - -	2,14,234	2,04,404	—	9,830
Other Charges of the Civil Department - - - - -	28,71,232	34,17,571	5,46,339	—
Total Civil Charges - CRs.	41,10,906	48,13,651	7,12,745	9,830
Judicial—Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges - - - - -	6,10,268	5,64,113	—	46,155
Charges of the Adawlut and Police - - - - -	42,27,968	43,05,119	77,151	—
Total Judicial Charges - CRs.	48,38,236	48,69,232	30,996	—
Military—Charges on the Company's Account - - - - -	1,23,96,423	1,41,94,677	—	—
D ^o Vizier's Account - - - - -	90,76,337	80,91,717	—	—
Total Military Charges - CRs.	2,14,72,760	2,22,86,394	8,13,634	—
Marine Charges - - - - -	5,49,940	6,10,740	60,900	—
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	12,29,600	11,82,837	—	46,763
Revenue Charges - - - - -	52,31,832	50,25,353	—	2,06,479
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	87,000	1,01,188	14,188	—
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	29,90,480	3,43,469	4,52,989	—
Opium, d ^o - - - - - d ^o - - - - -	10,35,880	9,78,632	—	57,198
Stamp-Office Charges - - - - -	29,000	18,363	—	10,637
Total Charges - Current Rupees	4,15,75,534	4,33,29,909	20,85,282	3,30,907
Nett Surplus of Actual Charges - Current Rupees				17,54,375

(Errors excepted)

W. M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Estimate, 1800-1.
Post-Office Charges - - - - - Pags.	31,163	32,048	46,536	29,000
Civil Charges - - - - -	3,02,767	3,44,656	3,90,751	3,44,150
Military Charges, (including King's Troops) - - - - -	46,71,246	64,03,429	56,52,878	68,27,848
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	80,825	46,141	30,015	80,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs D ^o on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	8,10,320	9,37,220	7,14,591	8,86,044
D ^o on the assumed or assigned Revenues of Tanjore - - - - -	1,43,425	1,78,361	2,09,224	2,00,000
D ^o on the assumed or assigned Revenues of Tanjore - - - - -	44,036	97,675	1,72,283	4,08,832
D ^o collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - -	2,10,652	1,64,484	2,20,780	1,85,818
Charges and Stipends in Mysore - - -	-	-	2,27,643	3,46,090
- Total Charges - - - - - Pags.	62,94,436	82,04,014	76,64,701	93,07,782
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	48,47,377	53,09,581	70,56,341	81,82,678
Nett Charges - - - - - Pagodas	14,47,059	28,94,433	6,08,360	11,25,104

(Errors excepted)

W^m. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-
FORT ST.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenue and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and North-Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, Year 1799-1800; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year by the said and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same respectively under the heading the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES.		Estimated Amount to be received for 1799-800.	Actual Amount received in 1799-800.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Post-Office Collections	Pagas.	64,000	79,112	15,112	—
Land and Sea Customs		1,24,285	1,74,975	50,710	—
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot		9,22,949	9,20,128	—	2,821
D ^o from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries		4,76,648	7,21,326	2,44,681	—
D ^o from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues of the Conquered Countries		10,25,810	16,05,235	5,79,445	—
D ^o from the Nizam		6,90,600	5,32,236	—	1,58,364
Land Revenues		21,73,373	22,08,847	35,474	—
Land Revenues and Customs in the Ceded Counties		6,48,032	6,37,076	—	10,956
Farms and Licences		1,31,367	1,16,859	—	14,508
Revenues of Dutch Settlements		11,945	60,527	48,582	—
Total Revenues - Pagodas		62,68,986	70,56,341	9,74,004	1,86,642
Nett Surplus of Actual Receipts				7,87,255	

- D I X, No. 6,-

GEORGE.

nues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, their Circars, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post-Office Rajah of Tanjore, &c. Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for the Company in the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic several Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and Col-

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, 1799-800.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1799-800.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Post-Office Charges - Page.	34,600	46,536	- 11,936	
Civil d ^o - - - - -	3,55,300	3,77,859	22,559	
Military d ^o including King's Troops - - -	49,63,087	57,30,868	7,67,781	
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	73,000	30,015		42,985
Charges on the Revenues and Customs - - -	7,81,709	8,17,091	35,382	
D ^o - - - d ^o - - - Ceded Countries	1,85,037	2,09,224	24,187	
D ^o - - - the Assigned Revenues, Tanjore	1,09,390	1,72,283	62,893	
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - - - -	1,05,464	2,20,780	1,15,316	
Charges and Stipends in Mysore - - - - -	2,40,490	2,27,643		12,847
Total Charges - Page.	68,48,077	78,32,299	10,40,054	55,832
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	62,68,986	70,56,341		
Nett Charges - Pagodas	5,79,091	7,75,958		
			Nett Surplus of Actual Charges. } 9,84,222	
			Deduct Nett Surplus of Actual Receipts. } 7,87,355	
			Surplus of Actual Nett Charges. } 1,96,867	

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(12 C)

APPENDIX, No. 7.

BOMBAY.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c. for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

REVENUES.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
Land Revenues - - - - - Rs.	3,45,527	3,28,950	2,78,791	4,34,730
Customs and Duties - - - - -	5,64,377	5,74,277	6,21,150	8,25,100
Farms and Licences - - - - -	2,82,061	3,80,199	3,78,962	6,46,200
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore -	4,72,798	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457
Revenues from the Ceded Countries, including Customs, &c. - - - - -	13,41,376	16,64,774	20,34,423	(a) 3,83,400
Total Revenues - Rupees	30,06,129	33,29,657	36,94,783	26,70,887

(a) The Revenues and Charges of Malabar are here estimated for Two Months only, the Province having been placed under the Government of Fort Saint George, from 30th June 1800.

East-India House,
5th May, 1801.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

BOMBAY.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

CHARGES.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
Civil Charges - - - - - Rs.	10,30,912	12,75,817	14,59,631	14,88,200
Marine do - - - - -	5,83,148	5,09,261	13,15,862	13,58,000
Military do including King's Troops - -	57,01,953	80,17,670	94,11,623	56,55,284
Buildings and Fortifications - - - -	3,23,226	2,26,037	2,90,170	3,07,000
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,74,599	1,52,206	1,91,144	3,51,300
Do - - collecting the Revenues and Customs, &c. of the Ceded Countries - - -	6,35,152	6,91,971	8,24,041	(a) 1,88,600
Total Charges - - - - - Rs.	84,48,997	1,08,72,952	1,34,92,444	93,48,384
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	30,06,129	33,29,657	36,94,783	26,70,887
Nett Charges - - - - - Rupees	54,42,868	75,43,305	97,97,661	66,77,497

(a) See Note in preceding Page.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N

B O M.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the said Territory, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, by the said Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the Revenues of the said Territories, and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount to be received, 1799-800.	Actual Amount received, 1799-800.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Land Revenues - Rupees	3,05,430	2,78,891	—	26,639
Customs - - - - -	5,03,480	6,21,150	1,17,670	—
Farms and Licences - - - - -	3,71,000	3,78,962	7,962	—
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	17,13,000	20,34,423	3,21,423	—
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore - - - - -	3,81,457	3,81,457	—	—
Total Revenues - Rupees	22,74,367	26,94,783	4,47,055	26,639
Nett Surplus in Actual Receipts - Rupees				420,416

East-India House,
5th May, 1801.

-D I X, No. 9.

-B A Y.

East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinances, &c. for the Year 1799-800; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount, in 1799-800.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1799-800.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil Charges - - - - - Rups.	13,06,050	14,47,670	1,41,620	—
Marine d ^o - - - - -	6,96,600	12,67,455	5,70,855	—
Military d ^o , including King's Troops - - -	97,00,000	93,41,674	—	3,58,326
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	3,68,700	2,90,170	—	78,530
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	1,35,775	1,20,706	—	15,069
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Ceded Countries - - -	6,86,000	8,23,617	1,37,617	—
Total Charges - - - - - Rups.	1,28,93,125	1,32,91,292	8,50,092	4,51,925
Deduct Revenues - - -	32,74,367	36,94,783	Nett Surplus in Actual Charges. }	3,98,167
			Nett Surplus in Actual Revenues. }	4,20,416
Nett Charges - - - - - Rupees	96,18,758	95,96,509	Deficiency of Nett Charges. }	22,249

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

(12 D)

APPENDIX, No. 10.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, so far as the same can be distinguished from the Civil or other Charges respectively, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
BENGAL.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates CRs.	18,09,907	13,59,327	19,32,321	19,00,000
MADRAS.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Pags.	2,39,900	2,00,000	3,54,630	2,63,947
BOMBAY.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Rups.	3,02,212	2,73,531	2,77,824	3,56,100

East-India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10. (a.)

An ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH and its Dependencies, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	Per Estimate, 1799-800.
Civil Charges - - - - - Dollars	126,114	181,241	160,411	130,000
Military Charges - - - - -	183,179	220,217	237,910	192,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	105,969	57,521	86,011	50,000
Total Charges - - - - - Dollars	415,262	458,979	484,332	372,000
Deduct, Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences - - - - -	18,583	23,376	24,510	35,250
Nett Charges, Dollars	396,679	435,603	459,822	336,750

East-India House,
5th May, 1801.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 10. (b)

AMOUNT of the Expences of the Island of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices.

	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.
ST. HELENA.			
Civil Charges - - - - - £	10,032	10,039	12,351
Military Charges - - - - -	31,641	38,488	39,796
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	1,326	8,514	6,008
Total Charges - - - - - £	42,999	57,041	58,155
Deduct, Revenues arising from Rents, Farms, and Customs - - - - -	1,049	779	1,107
Nett Charges - - - - - £	41,950	56,262	57,048

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.
CANTON.			
Factory Charges - - - - - Tales	1,21,999	1,06,652	1,13,660
At 6s. 8d. per Tale - - - £. sterl.	40,666	35,550	37,886

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

		Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1800.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General - - - - -	21,49,925	
Judicial - - - - -	1,34,620	
Revenue - - - - -	16,54,756	
Commercial - - - - -	11,30,562	
Marine - - - - -	19,116	
		50,88,979
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		1,73,608
		52,62,587
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Mint Duties - - - - -	60,000	
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	2,10,000	
Account Prestints - - - - -	10,000	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,50,000	
		5,30,000
Judicial:		
Licences for Sale of Spirits, Fees and Fines, &c. - - - - -		4,30,000
Revenue.		
Land Revenues: expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares - - - - -	2,69,00,000	
Balances of former Years - - - - -	25,80,000	
Collections, Account Syer - - - - -	7,20,000	
		3,02,00,000
Commercial.		
Salt: expected Receipt from Sale of - - - - -	88,00,000	
Opium - - - - -	35,00,000	
Customs: expected Collection at Calcutta, Manjee, and Benares - - - - -	16,00,000	
		1,39,00,000
Marine.		
Pension Fund - - - - -	19,000	
Moorings at Diamond Harbour - - - - -	1,000	
		20,000
		4,50,80,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Army-Subsidy from the Vizier - - - - -		70,54,429
		5,21,34,429
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes expected to be issued on Transfer from Madras and Bombay, and Supplies to Bencoolen - - - - -		10,00,000
Probable Amount of Bills outstanding on 30th April 1801, on Account of the other Presidencies - - - - -		33,00,000
Loan at 8 per Cent. - - - - -	50,00,000	
Further Loans to be negotiated - - - - -	1,00,00,000	
		1,50,00,000
Sale of Grain - - - - -		1,00,000
D ^o Import - - - - -		18,00,000
		1,68,00,000
Carried forward - - - - -	2,12,00,000	
		5,73,97,016

- D I X, No. II.

the BENGAL Government, from the 1st May 1800 to the 30th April 1801.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Sicca Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, Embassies to Native Courts, &c.	15,50,000	
Nizamut Stipends	18,59,200	
Stipend to the Nabob Saoudit Ally	3,61,330	
Mint and Assay Offices	1,50,000	
Post-Office Charges	1,70,000	
Salaries, Establishments, &c.	18,41,800	
		59,32,330
Judicial.		
Supreme Court and Law Charges	4,00,000	
Adawluts, Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including Provincial Courts of Appeal	9,87,000	
Adawluts, City and Zillah	20,33,000	
Calcutta Police, Coroner, and Court of Requests	1,16,600	
Diet of Prisoners, Pensions to Hill Chiefs, &c.	3,56,000	
Provincial Police	6,48,000	
		45,40,600
Revenue.		
Established Charges in the Provinces	15,40,000	
Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	4,06,500	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	5,55,500	
		25,02,000
Commercial.		
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	5,07,000	
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,98,000	
Salt: Advances and Charges	26,80,000	
Opium: - - - - -	9,60,000	
Customs: Charges of Collection	1,42,000	
		46,87,000
Marine.		
Established and Contingent Charges	-	6,40,000
		1,83,01,930
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay and Allowances to the several Corps, including King's Troops	1,80,45,000	
Off-Reckonings	5,20,000	
Stores	8,00,000	
Extraordinaries	2,35,000	
Buildings and Repairs	4,00,000	
		2,00,00,000
		3,83,01,930
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Principal of Notes or Bonds to be paid off	1,20,000	
Notes and Bonds to be subscribed to the Remittance	8,00,000	
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	64,00,000	
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	21,68,000	
Loans at 12 per Cent. to be liquidated in the Year	49,00,000	
Bills payable on Account the other Presidencies, &c.	35,00,000	
Arrears of Establishments	13,00,000	
		1,91,88,000
Carried forward	1,91,88,000	
		3,83,01,930

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Brought forward -	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			5,73,97,016
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward -	2,12,00,000	
Bills to be drawn for the Purposes of the Sinking Fund, including Remittances to be made on Account of the Voluntary Contributions		19,15,000	
Subscriptions to Transfer Remittance		8,25,000	
Bullion expected from England		40,00,000	
Canton.—Bullion expected back from		64,00,000	
Bombay.—Postage of Letters over-land		14,000	
Prince of Wales' Island.—Advances to the Bengal Troops serving there		1,20,000	
Nabob Saudit Ally Khawn for Stipends, and Expence of Troops serving in his Dominions, above the Strength stipulated per Treaty of 1798		29,61,330	
Commissioners for Management of the Sinking Fund		2,53,000	
French War.—Rent at Chandersagore		22,000	
Dutch d° d° Chiusurah		12,000	
Sibundy Off-Reckonings		36,000	
		3,77,58,330	
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances		—	10,000
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		—	1,00,000
		3,78,68,330	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Stoppages—Account Off-Reckonings		5,20,000	
D° from Sick in Hospital		70,000	
Collections—Account Bazar Fund		1,10,000	
		7,00,000	
			3,85,68,330
		Sicca Rupees -	9,59,65,346

-D I X, No. 11—*continued.*Government, from the 1st May 1800 to the 30th April 1801—*continued.*

		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees.
			3,83,01,930
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>			
General	Brought forward	1,91,88,000	
Purchase of Grain		2,00,000	
French War.—Subsistence to Prisoners and Inhabitants at Chandernagore		2,40,000	
Dutch War—D ^o at Chinsurah		80,000	
Sebnully Off. Reckonings		36,000	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock		3,00,000	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	3,50,000		
D ^o for Service of His Majesty's Ships	1,50,000		
		5,00,000	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George—Supplies to, including the Molucca Islands	87,00,000		
Transfer of Debt expected	3,00,000		
		90,00,000	
Bombay—Supplies, including Bills to be drawn, Account Cotton, and Sandal Wood for China	86,76,227		
Transfer of Debt expected	2,50,000		
		89,26,227	
Fort Marlbro— Supplies		5,00,000	
Ceylon— D ^o		12,00,000	
Canton— D ^o		20,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Island—D ^o		2,50,000	
St. Helena— D ^o		80,000	
		4,25,00,227	
Judicial.			
Building of Jails		—	1,00,000
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances		50,000	
Loan from the Rajah of Benares		1,50,000	
Bills payable Account Remittances		2,62,000	
			4,62,000
Commercial.			
Advances for Investment, including Charges		—	92,51,724
Marine.			
Advances for Building Schooner		—	1,00,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Off-Reckonings, including Advances to Contractors		3,00,000	
Purchase of Horses for the Cavalry		2,50,000	
Board of Superintendance for Breed of Cattle		47,000	
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Vizier's Dominions		2,75,000	
Depot at Bandel Farm		50,000	
		9,22,000	
BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments on the 30th April 1801			5,33,35,951
			43,27,465
		Sicca Rupees	9,59,65,346

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

		Pagodas.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1800.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	6,76,376	
Revenue	13,59,330	
Commercial	2,05,071	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		22,41,377
		6,47,783
		28,89,160
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office Collections		33,296
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Current Year	19,17,003	
D ^o Balances	4,01,226	
	23,18,229	
Customs and Duties	1,42,037	
	24,60,266	
Ceded and Conquered Countries.		
Land Revenues, Current Year	18,87,786	
D ^o Balances	1,05,449	
	19,93,235	
Salt: Expected Receipt from Sale of	36,738	
	44,90,239	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		45,23,535
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	6,35,295	
Peishcush from the Poligars	2,04,705	
	9,00,000	
Subsidy from the Nizam	9,46,106	
D ^o Rajah of Mysore	7,00,000	
D ^a and Peishcush from the Rajah of Tanjore	10,07,772	
	35,53,878	
		80,77,413
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Bonds expected to be issued		2,415
Certificates D ^o on Account Decennial Loan		3,60,535
D ^o private Creditors of Nabob		5,040
Expected to be received Account Voluntary Contributions		7,754
Account Deposits		6,000
Sale of Imports		2,63,725
Bills on the Court of Directors		2,52,034
Supplies from other Presidencies.		
Bengal—Bills of Exchange	26,00,000	
Certificates in Discharge of 8 and 6 per Cent. Bonds	50,000	
	26,50,000	
Columbo—Received for Bills		10,725
Molucca Islands—Sale of Spices		1,31,000
	36,89,228	
Carried forward	36,89,228	
	1,09,66,573	

-DIX, No. 12.

the Madras Government, from the 1st May 1800 to the 30th April 1801.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Governor's Office, Durbar Charges, &c.	70,850	
Salaries of the Governor and Council	84,000	
Salaries and Establishments, &c.	2,17,237	
Stipends, &c. to Tippoo's Family.	1,09,002	
Allowance to the Rajah of Tanjore	2,42,000	
D ^o late Rajah of Tanjore, Ameer Sing	25,000	
		7,48,089
Judicial.		
Recorder's Court	20,350	
Court of Requests, &c. Offices, and Law Charges	18,000	
		38,350
Revenue.		
Salaries and Allowances	52,600	
Charges on Collectors, Customs, Pensions, &c.	5,44,364	
		5,96,964
Ceded Countries—Charges on Collection	3,88,801	
Tanjore D ^o	1,32,832	
Peishchush to the Nizam	2,00,000	
		13,18,597
Commercial.		
Charges, and Allowances	—	1,13,423
Marine.		
Master Attendant's Salary, Establishments, and Charges	—	17,524
		22,35,983
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Established Allowances and Charges	57,92,021	
Oil-Reckonings	60,000	
Buildings and Repairs	40,000	
Stores	75,000	
		59,67,021
		82,03,004
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Bonds and Notes expected to be paid off	12,07,614	
D ^o and Certificates to be paid by Bills on England	87,673	
D ^o by Sale of Copper and Broad Cloth	1,40,906	
Interest on Bonded and other Debts	4,00,000	
Sinking Fund, probable Amount to be paid	1,20,000	
Account Deposits	3,325	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	44,700	
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	35,000	
Buildings and Dead Stock, sundry Payments, &c.	42,590	
Supplies to other Presidencies.		
Bengal—To be paid Contractors of Salt	1,03,063	
To be paid for Bills drawn by Envoy to Persia	25,141	
D ^o Bengal Troops	1,08,000	
		2,36,204
Bombay—To be paid the Troops, &c.	1,00,000	88,200
Columbo—Bills to be drawn from Ceylon	1,00,000	
Copper Coin sent	20,000	
		1,20,000
Carried forward	25,26,212	
		82,03,004

- D I X, No. 12—continued.

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1800 to the 30th April 1801—continued.

		Brought forward	Pagodas.
			82,03,004
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General:	Brought forward	25,26,212	
Supplies to other Presidencies—continued.			
Canton—Bills of Exchange drawn		3,79,600	
Ambayna and Banda—Batta, &c. to the Troops	2,10,000		
Bills of Exchange drawn	92,300		
Charges Collection, &c.	6,543		
Stores sent	4,000		
		3,12,843	
Nabob of Arcot—To be paid his Highness's Private Creditors		6,22,105	
Rajah of Tanjore, d° d°		3,920	
Dutch Prisoners, &c.		70,000	
French d°		45,000	
			39,58,680
Judicial.			
Deposits to be repaid		4,855	
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances			1,40,230
French Possessions, Charges collecting Revenues			4,545
Salt: Advances and Charges			14,392
Sundry Charges			3,799
Customs, Estimated Drawback			9,194
			1,72,160
Commercial.			
Advances for the Investment			14,15,388
Purchase of Stores, &c.			3,350
			14,18,738
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Extraordinary Expenses for a Secret Expedition		2,00,000	
Arrears of Off-Reckonings		1,23,399	
Advances for Cloathing		40,000	
Purchase of Grain, Provisions, and Arrack		1,50,000	
Stores		26,000	
		5,39,399	
			60,93,832
By BALANCE—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments, on 30th April 1801			1,42,96,836
			11,99,487
			Pagodas 1,54,96,323

(Errors excepted)

W. M. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

D ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1800.		Rupces.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	3,41,194	
Revenue	10,57,331	
Commercial	3,21,746	
Marine	14,371	
	17,24,642	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		7,65,447
		24,90,089
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General		
Post-Office Collections, Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax		90,000
Judicial		
Provincial Courts, Fees and Fines		13,500
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, at the Presidency	3,30,500	
Do do do at the Subordinates	3,63,330	
Do do do in the Ceded Countries	7,53,000	
	14,46,830	
Customs and Duties at the Presidency	3,40,000	
Do do do at Subordinates	3,78,000	
Do do do in the Ceded Countries	63,000	
	6,81,000	
		21,27,830
Commercial.		
Hire of Luggage Boats		12,000
Marine.		
Hire of Dry Docks, Light-House Duty, &c.		43,000
		24,86,330
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Subsidy expected from the Rajah of Travencore		3,81,456
		26,67,786
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Subscription Loan	20,00,000	
Bills of Exchange payable	7,00,000	
Bills drawn on the Court of Directors	5,00,000	
Sale of Stores	11,000	
Sale of Imports	8,00,000	
Stores expended	12,00,000	
Consignments of Treasure	9,43,000	
Insurance Society	15,000	
		61,69,000
Bengal Presidency.		
Certificates for Bills on Court of Directors	50,000	
Do transferred to Bengal	1,50,000	
Bills of Exchange	60,00,000	
Disbursements on Account this Presidency	10,000	
		62,10,000
Carried forward	1,23,79,000	
		51,57,875

- D I X, No. 13.

the BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1800 to the 30th April 1801.

		Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,25,000	
D ^o to the Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency	5,09,600	
House Repairs, Pensions, repairing Roads, &c.	1,01,400	
Post-Office at the Presidency and Subordinates	35,000	
	6,46,000	
Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies, at Subordinates	3,32,400	
D ^o in Malabar	1,500	
		12,04,900
Judicial.		
Establishment of Recorder's Court	86,000	
D ^o of Police, and Law Charges, &c.	64,000	
Provincial Courts in Malabar, &c.	1,28,900	
		2,78,900
Revenue.		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	36,000	
D ^o Subordinates	2,49,050	
D ^o in Malabar	80,000	
Pensions D ^o	1,100	
	2,11,150	
		3,66,150
Commercial.		
Charges not put on the Goods at the Presidency	70,000	
D ^o Subordinates	73,500	
D ^o in Malabar	40,000	
		1,83,500
Charges collecting Customs at the Presidency	21,000	
D ^o Subordinates	30,800	
D ^o in Malabar	3,000	
		54,800
Marine.		
Bombay Marine Vessels	3,30,000	
Purchase of Stores and other Charges in this Department	5,78,500	
		9,08,500
		29,96,750
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Established Allowances and Charges, including King's Troops	39,00,000	
Extrasordinaries	6,00,000	
Stores	8,00,000	
Contractors	1,50,000	
Buildings and Repairs	2,00,000	
		56,50,000
		86,46,750
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Interest on Promissory Notes	10,00,000	
Bond Debt, advertised for Payment not demanded	12,000	
Notes expected to be paid off	4,50,000	
Subscribed for Bills on England	50,000	
To be exchanged for Bengal Notes	1,50,000	
Bills of Exchange payable	4,11,313	
Carried forward (12 G)	20,73,313	
		Carried forward - 86,46,750

APPEN -

D ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the BOMBAY

		Rupees.
Brought forward -		51,57,875
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General - - - - - Brought forward -		1,23,79,000
Fort St. George Presidency.		
Advances to Commercial Residents - - - - -	5,00,000	
D ^o - Paymasters - - - - -	3,20,000	
Disbursements on Account this Presidency - - - - -	50,000	
	8,70,000	
Commissioner at Cochin - - - - -	3,100	
Revenue.		
Tuckavy, and Advances to Tobacco Farmers - - - - -	15,700	
Marine		
Sale of Stores - - - - -	6,03,000	
Advances made to Navy in Red Sea - - - - -	12,000	
Stoppages for Greenwich Hospital, &c. - - - - -	2,000	
	6,17,000	
Commercial.		
Sale of Country Goods - - - - -	20,000	
Sale of Grain - - - - -	1,00,000	
	1,40,04,800	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Sale of Stores - - - - -	1,75,000	
Advances to Contractors - - - - -	1,50,000	
	3,25,000	
	1,43,29,800	
	1,94,87,675	
To BALANCE, being the Amount which the expected Demands exceed the expected Resources -		11,70,939
Rupees -		2,06,58,614

D I X, No. 13—*continued.*

Government, from the 1st May 1800 to the 30th April 1801—*continued.*

		Brought forward	Rupees. 86,46,750
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i>			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—<i>continued.</i>			
General - - - - -	Brought forward	20,73,313	
Due to Shroffs	- - - - -	1,41,725	
Premium on Subscription Loan	- - - - -	1,00,000	
Commissioner in the Red Sea	- - - - -	30,000	
Building a Gaol	- - - - -	50,000	
Loss by Exchange, and Coinage of Hookaries	- - - - -	31,400	
Remittance of Loan	- - - - -	1,97,350	
Forbes, Smith, and Co., sundry Bills consolidated	- - - - -	1,90,440	
Money borrowed	- - - - -	32,000	
Sundry Balances	- - - - -	17,863	
Charter-party Payments to Ships	- - - - -	51,000	
Repairs to Ship Britannia	- - - - -	50,000	
		29,65,091	
Supplies to other Settlements.			
Bengal—Disbursements on account that Presidency	- - - - -	25,000	
Bills drawn on Account Persian Embassy	- - - - -	60,000	
Purchase of Coir in Malabar	- - - - -	21,000	
		1,07,000	
Fort St. George—Disbursements, on Account of	- - - - -	20,000	
Malabar Balances of Cash to be transferred	- - - - -	10,00,000	
D ^e - Commissioners, Bills drawn by	- - - - -	6,00,000	
D ^e - Paymasters, Advances to	- - - - -	2,76,590	
D ^e - Stores supplied	- - - - -	3,20,000	
		22,16,590	
Canton—Investment of Cotton and Sandal Wood	- - - - -	18,00,000	
Bills to be drawn from thence	- - - - -	14,00,000	
		32,00,000	
Commissioner at Cochim—Allowances and Charges	- - - - -	7,700	
		84,96,381	
Revenue.			
Advances to Tobacco Farmers, Payments to Malabar Rajahs, &c	- - - - -	74,600	
Marine.			
Purchase of Stores and Building new Vessels	- - - - -	6,97,000	
Table Money to His Majesty's Squadron	- - - - -	24,000	
		7,21,000	
Commercial.			
Charges on Merchandize	- - - - -	3,14,000	
Advances for Investment	- - - - -	21,64,000	
Balances due	- - - - -	41,849	
		25,19,849	
Grain, Purchase of	- - - - -	50,000	
		1,18,61,830	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			
Loss on Hookary Rupees	- - - - -	1,36,000	
Balances due for Advances to the Military at Goa	- - - - -	14,034	
		1,50,034	
		1,20,11,864	
		Rupees - -	2,06,58,614

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

A General ABSTRACT of the Estimates of the Revenues and Charges of the
1st May 1800 to

REVENUES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.
Mint Duties - - -	69,600	—	—	—	—	69,600
Post-Office Collections - -	2,36,000	33,296	1,41,508	—	—	3,78,008
Benares Revenues and Customs	43,38,400	—	—	—	—	43,38,400
Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude - - - -	1,11,99,137	—	—	—	—	1,11,99,137
D ^o - Nabob of Arcot -	—	9,35,983	39,77,928	—	—	39,77,928
D ^o - Rajah of Tanjore -	—	10,07,772	42,83,031	—	—	42,83,031
D ^o - Nizam - - -	—	9,46,106	40,20,950	—	—	40,20,950
D ^o - Rajah of Travencore	—	—	—	3,81,457	4,42,490	4,42,490
D ^o - Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues from the Conquered Countries -	—	20,75,643	88,21,482	—	—	88,21,482
Land Revenues - - -	3,12,50,400	22,30,970	94,81,622	4,34,730	5,04,287	4,12,36,309
Police Taxes, &c. - - -	4,40,800	—	—	—	—	4,40,800
Stamp Duties - - -	2,90,000	—	—	—	—	2,90,000
Customs - - - -	12,99,200	1,32,843	5,64,583	8,25,100	9,57,116	28,20,899
Farms and Licences - -	—	1,27,690	5,42,682	6,46,200	7,49,592	12,92,274
Salt, Sale of - - -	1,02,08,000	—	—	—	—	1,02,08,000
Opium, d ^o - - - -	40,60,000	—	—	—	—	40,60,000
Revenues collected from the Ceded Countries - -	—	6,33,235	26,91,249	3,83,400	4,44,744	31,35,993
D ^o - of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - - -	—	59,140	2,51,345	—	—	2,51,345
Total Revenues - CRs.	6,33,92,037	81,82,678	3,47,76,380	26,70,887	30,98,229	10,12,66,646
Deduct Charges - -	4,42,20,476	Deduct Total Charges -				9,46,22,673
Nett Revenues - CRs.	1,91,71,561	Total Nett Revenues - CRs.				66,43,973

- D I X, No. 14.

Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from the the 30th April 1801.

CHARGES.	FORT WILLIAM.		FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.	
Civil.							
Mint Charges - - -	1,74,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,000
Post-Office Charges - -	1,97,200	29,000	1,23,250	—	—	—	3,20,450
Charges of Residency at Benares - - -	6,53,080	—	—	—	—	—	6,53,080
D ^o of the Resident's Office at Lucknow - - -	2,32,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,32,000
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - -	35,97,508	3,44,150	14,62,637	14,88,200	17,26,312	—	67,86,457
Total Civil Charges -	48,53,788	3,73,150	15,85,887	14,88,200	17,26,312	—	81,65,987
Judicial.							
Supreme Court and Law Charges - - -	4,76,760	—	—	—	—	—	4,76,760
Charges of the new Establishments for the Administration of Justice -	43,07,776	—	—	—	—	—	43,07,776
Total Judicial Charges -	47,84,536	—	—	—	—	—	47,84,536
Military Charges - - -	2,34,93,480	68,27,848	2,90,18,354	56,55,284	63,60,129	—	5,90,71,963
Marine d ^o - - -	6,03,200	—	—	13,58,000	15,75,280	—	21,78,480
Buildings and Fortifications -	12,47,000	80,000	3,40,000	3,07,000	3,56,120	—	19,43,120
Revenue Charges - - -	49,08,192	8,86,044	37,65,687	3,51,300	4,07,508	—	90,81,387
D ^o of the Ceded Countries -	—	2,00,000	8,50,000	1,88,600	2,18,776	—	10,68,776
D ^o of the Assumed Revenues -	—	4,08,832	17,37,536	—	—	—	17,37,536
Customs, Charges Collection -	87,000	Included in Revenue Charges.				—	87,000
Stamp Duties - d ^o - - -	20,380	—	—	—	—	—	20,380
Salt, Advances and Charges -	31,08,800	—	—	—	—	—	31,08,800
Opium, d ^o - d ^o - - -	11,13,600	—	—	—	—	—	11,13,600
Charges collecting Ceylon, &c. Revenues - - -	—	1,85,818	7,89,726	—	—	—	7,89,726
Charges and Stipends in Mysore -	—	3,46,090	14,70,882	—	—	—	14,70,882
Total Charges - - -	4,42,20,476	93,07,782	3,95,58,072	93,48,384	1,08,44,125	—	9,46,22,673
Deduct Revenues -	—	—	3,47,76,380	—	30,98,229	—	—
Nett Charges - Current Rupees	—	—	47,81,692	—	77,45,896	—	—

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.
(12 H)

APPENDIX, No. 15.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the last Three Years, respectively, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
Bengal - - - - - CRs.	16,41,831	21,75,010	20,32,326	20,88,000
Madras - - - - -	16,81,618	13,31,431	23,88,402	11,20,831
Bombay - - - - -	25,04,877	19,22,965	26,44,221	27,10,920
Current Rupees	52,28,336	54,29,406	70,64,949	59,19,751
Average of three Years - CRs.	59,07,564			

CERTIFICATES—None.

5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

W^M. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the 30th April 1800; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

REGISTER DEBT.		Current Rupees.	Current Rupees.
BENGAL.			
Amount of Bonds and Notes bearing Interest at 8 per cent.	Sa. Rs.	3,40,83,380	
D ^o - - - - - at 6 per cent.		50,63,823	
8 per Cent. Loan transferred		21,76,900	
		4,23,24,103	
	Batta, 16 per cent.	67,71,856	
		4,90,95,959	
Loans taken up at 12 per cent.	Sa. Rs.	49,23,941	
D ^o - - - - - 10		1,89,09,322	
D ^o - - - - - 8		72,24,522	
		3,10,57,785	
	Batta, 16 per cent.	49,69,243	
		3,60,27,030	
Interest accruing on the above on 30th April 1800	Sa. Rs.	36,18,112	
	Batta, 16 per cent.	5,78,899	
		41,97,011	
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment not demanded		1,62,559	
	Batta, 16 per cent.	26,009	
		1,88,568	
		*8,95,08,561	
Due on Account Deposits	Sa. Rs.	15,62,640	
on Account Rohilla Donations		1,74,243	
on Account Bills drawn from other Presidencies		34,00,000	
Commissioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund,			
Balance in their Favour		1,09,205	
Loan from the Rajah of Benares		2,69,360	
		27,14,598	
		31,76,541	
		1,14,06,529	
	Batta, 16 per cent.	18,25,045	
		1,32,31,574	
		Total Bengal	CRs. 10,27,40,142
		Carried forward	CRs. 10,27,40,142

* In these sums is included the Amount of Public Securities in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz. Sicca Rupees 24,50,000, or CRs. 40,02,000. The amount remaining due on the Remittance Loan at Bengal, at 12 per Cent. being Sicca Rupees 25,29,609, is not included here, being inserted in the Home Accounts.

APPENDIX No. 16—continued.

		Brought forward -	Current Rupees
MADRAS.			10,27,40,141
BONDS, NOTES, &c.			
Amount of Bonds, bearing Interest at 12 per Cent	Pags. 7,53,317	Pagodas.	
Remittance Loan at d°	- - - - - 1,19,677	8,72,994	
Bonds bearing Interest at 10 per Cent.	- - - - - 7,428	17,55,249	
Decennial Loan at d°	- - - - - 17,47,821	11,83,623	
Decennial Loan at 9 per Cent -	- - - - - - - -	15,45,632	
Bonds at 8 per Cent.	- - - - - - - -	4,55,436	
D° at 6 per Cent.	- - - - - - - -		58,12,934
Interest on the above, to 1st of February 1800, computed at	- - - - - - - -		2,00,000
Bonds ordered for Payment not demanded	- - - - - - - -		82,482
Due on Account Deposits	- - - - - - - -		1,19,233
ARREARS AND DEBTS.			
Civil Department—General	- - - - - - - -	8,162	
Revenue	- - - - - - - -	1,53,783	
		1,61,945	
Military Department -	- - - - - - - -	1,32,421	
			2,94,366
Total Madras		Pags. 65,09,413	
		At 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas -	CRs. 2,76,63,314
BOMBAY.			
Amount of Notes, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent.	- - - - - Rs.	36,27,280	
Subscription Loan - - - - - at 8 per Cent.	- 10,02,149	13,59,344	
Seringapatam d° - - - - - d°	- 3,57,195	8,51,206	
Loan - - - - - at 9 per Cent.	- - - - - - - -	19,64,726	
Decennial d° - - - - - at 10 per Cent.	- - - - - - - -	24,54,155	
Loan - - - - - at 12 per Cent.	- 24,54,155	5,92,050	
Remittance d° - - - - - d°	- 5,92,050		30,46,205
Interest due on the above estimated	- - - - - - - -		4,86,502
Debts bearing 9 per Cent	- - - - - - - -		3,80,253
			1,17,15,516
Bonds ordered for Payment not yet demanded, Interest included	- - - - - - - -		1,43,181
Due on Account Deposits.	- - - - - - - -		2,56,368
D° for Bills of Exchange	- - - - - - - -		4,11,313
ARREARS AND DEBTS.			
Civil Department—General	- - - - - - - -	62,216	
Judicial	- - - - - - - -	5,714	
Revenue	- - - - - - - -	60,654	
Commercial	- - - - - - - -	42,849	
Marine	- - - - - - - -	1,74,536	
		3,45,669	
Military Department	- - - - - - - -	4,35,816	
			7,81,585
Total Bombay		Rupees 1,33,07,863	
		At 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees -	CRs. 1,54,37,121
		Carried forward -	CRs. 14,58,40,577

A P P E N D I X, No. 16—*continued.*

		Current Rupees.
Brought forward - -		14,58,40,577
FORT MARLBOROUGH.		
Paper Currency outstanding	Dollars	122,051
Bonds d ^o		66,702
Deposits and other Debts		43,116
Total Fort Marlborough		Dollars 231,869
At 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars - CRs.		5,63,441
Total Debts in India		CRs. 14,64,04,018

APPENDIX, No. 16—*continued.*
ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

		Principal.	Rate per cent.	Annual Interest.	
BENGAL.					
On Register Debt	- - - - - SRs.	3,72,60,280	at 8 per cent.	29,80,822	Current Rupees.
On d ^o	- - - - -	50,63,823	6 d ^o	3,03,829	
On Loans	- - - - -	49,23,941	12 d ^o	5,90,873	
On d ^o	- - - - -	1,89,09,322	10 d ^o	18,90,932	
On d ^o	- - - - -	72,24,522	6 d ^o	5,77,961	
	SRs.	7,83,81,881	- - - SRs.	63,44,417	
	Batta: 16 per Cent.	1,17,41,102	- - -	10,15,106	
	CRs.	8,51,22,990	- - -	- - -	73,59,523
MADRAS.					
On Bonds, Loans, &c.	- - - - - Pags.	8,72,994	at 12 per cent.	1,04,759	
On d ^o	- - - - -	17,55,249	10 d ^o	1,75,524	
On d ^o	- - - - -	11,83,623	9 d ^o	1,06,526	
On d ^o	- - - - -	15,45,632	8 d ^o	1,23,650	
On d ^o	- - - - -	4,55,436	6 d ^o	27,326	
	Pags.	58,12,934	- - Pags.	5,37,785	
	At 425 CRs. per 100 Pags.	CRs.	- - -	- - -	22,85,586
BOMBAY.					
On Notes	- - - - - Rups.	36,27,280	at 6 per cent.	2,17,637	
On Loans, &c.	- - - - -	13,59,344	8 d ^o	1,01,747	
On d ^o	- - - - -	12,31,459	9 d ^o	1,10,831	
On d ^o	- - - - -	19,64,726	10 d ^o	1,96,472	
On d ^o	- - - - -	30,46,205	12 d ^o	3,65,544	
	Rups.	1,12,29,014	- - Rups.	9,99,231	
	At 116 CRs. per 100 Rupees	CRs.	- - -	- - -	11,59,107
FORT MARLBOROUGH.					
On Bonds	- - - - - Dollars	66,702	at 10 per cent.	6,670	
	At 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars	CRs.	- - -	- - -	
	Total Amount bearing Interest, CRs.	12,30,15,701			
	Total Annual Interest	- CRs.		1,08,20,424	

East-India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DEBTS subscribed in INDIA, between the 30th of April 1799 and the 1st of May 1800, agreeable to the Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

	Current Rupees
BENGAL.	
Sicca Rs. 11,04,878 at 16 per Cent. - - - - -	12,81,658
MADRAS.	
Pagodas 4,89,689 at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas - - - - -	20,81,178
BOMBAY.	
Rupees 77,786 at 16 per Cent. - - - - -	90,232
Total - Current Rupees	34,53,068

East India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BEN-

		Sicca Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1799.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	7,98,253	
Judicial	1,31,274	
Revenue	14,15,147	
Commercial	10,47,755	
Marine	63,506	
	34,55,933	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,56,128
		37,12,063
RESOURCES.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Mint Duties	1,55,544	
Post-Office Collections	2,04,592	
Account Presents	7,141	
Stamp Duties	2,27,400	
		5,94,677
Judicial.		
Licences for Sale of Spirituous Liquors	52,313	
Fees and Fines	6,665	
Provincial Police Fees and Fines, &c.	3,77,481	
		4,36,459
Revenue.		
Land Revenues for current Year	2,66,30,476	
Do of former Years	36,11,234	
Collections not included in Jumma	2,58,706	
Syer Collections	7,17,707	
		3,12,18,123
Commercial.		
Salt, Sale of	1,04,00,021	
Opium, do	35,45,662	
Customs, Collection of	16,07,899	
		1,55,53,582
Marine.		
Pension Fund, Duty on Coasting Vessels, Hire of Moorings at Diamond Harbour	—	19,347
		4,78,22,188
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Army Subsidy from the Vizier	70,54,429	
Do from the Nizam	25,67,000	
		96,21,429
		5,74,43,617
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes issued at 6 per Cent.	9,45,472	
Loans at 10 per Cent.	1,23,20,180	
Do at 8 per Cent.	1,01,67,457	
	2,34,33,109	
Carried forward	2,34,33,109	6,11,55,680

- D I X, No. 18.

GAL Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800.

		Sicca Rupees.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, Secret Services, Embassies to Native Courts, &c.	16,83,180	
Nizamut Stipends	18,59,200	
Mint and Assay Offices	2,41,056	
Post-Office Charges	1,67,075	
Salaries of Governor General and Members of Council	5,37,198	
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the different Offices	12,39,607	
		57,27,316
Judicial.		
Supreme Court, and Law Charges	4,69,067	
Adawlut, Sadder Dewanny and Nizamut, including Courts of Appeal and Circuits	9,71,608	
Adawlut, City and Zillah	20,18,759	
Calcutta Police, Coroner, Court of Requests, &c.	1,39,390	
Provincial Police	6,49,288	
Diet of Prisoners, Pensions, &c.	3,31,075	
		45,79,187
Revenue.		
Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	3,77,718	
Established Charges in the Provinces	15,84,356	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	15,070	
Madrassa Lands	5,78,152	
		25,55,896
Commercial.		
Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	4,75,503	
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,98,738	
Salt: Advances and Charges	27,39,202	
Opium: d ^o and d ^o	8,58,076	
Customs: Charges of Collection	1,44,177	
		46,16,386
Marine.		
Established and Contingent Charges	4,65,572	
Armed Ship for Protection of Trade	1,83,719	
		6,49,291
		1,81,28,076
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay and Allowances of the several Corps, including King's Troops -	1,63,81,939	
Off-Reckonings	4,80,637	
Stores	10,84,167	
Buildings and Repairs	3,85,588	
Extrasordinaries	28,476	
		1,83,60,807
		3,64,88,883
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Notes and Bonds paid off	1,26,831	
Loans at 12 per Cent d ^o	55,52,774	
Notes and Bonds subscribed to the Remittance	10,78,412	
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	55,41,538	
Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund	10,90,874	
Bills outstanding on Account of other Presidencies	49,39,790	
Carried forward	1,89,30,219	
		Carried forward - 3,64,88,883

(12 K)

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees. 6,11,55,680
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	2,34,33,109	
Sundry Receipts on Balances, Deposits, &c.		76,622	
Bills outstanding on Account of the other Presidencies		33,30,006	
Sale of Grain		94,444	
D ^o of Import		17,52,005	
Bills drawn on Account the Sinking Fund		11,92,641	
Subscribed to the Transfer Remittance		11,04,873	
Produce of Bullion received from England		37,09,337	
Sundry Receipts for Advances made, &c.		17,950	
Nabob Saudit Ally Khan, received for Stipends, Expence of Troops, &c.		11,60,838	
Vizier Ally, Sale of his Effects		81,910	
Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund		1,86,171	
French War, received for Rents at Chandernagore		21,900	
Dutch War, - - - d ^o - Chinsurah		11,540	
Subsundry Off-Reckonings, &c.		36,193	
Post Master General, Receipts from Persons travelling with the Dawk Bearers		11,158	
Difference of Batta on Lucknow Rupees		37,626	
Supplies and Advances by other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George.—Advanced Account Durbar Charges			
Freight of Rice, &c.	66,607		
Bombay.—Postage of Letters, and Sundry Advances	17,563		
Fort Marlbro.—Received on Account Sundry Debts	7,638		
Prince of Wales' Island.—Advance to Troops serving there	1,27,874		
		2,19,682	3,64,78,011
Judicial.			
On Deposits		4,05,473	
On Balances		2,501	4,07,974
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances		19,383	
Deposits		5,16,758	
Fees and Fines, Fauzil Remittances, &c.		3,00,863	8,37,004
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		85,224	
Balances recovered, &c.		3,68,663	
Salt : Received Account Calary Rents, Rowannah Fees, &c.		41,932	
Opium—Balances due to the Agents		76,364	
Customs		81,318	6,53,501
Marine.			
Sale of the Naid Budgrow			700
		Carried forward - 3,83,77,190	
		Carried forward -	6,11,55,680

-D I X, No: 18—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April, 1800—continued.

		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees
			3,64,88,883
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	1,89,30,219	
Arrears of Establishments and Allowances		24,27,983	
Deposits		17,074	
Purchase of Grain		1,94,826	
Nabob Saudit Ali Khan, paid on his Account		2,28,433	
French War—Establishment at Chandernagore, Subsistence to Inhabitants, Prisoners, &c.	2,58,351		
D ^r of 1793—Expence of Naval Equipment, &c.	83,044		
		3,41,995	
Dutch War—Establishment at Chinsurah, Subsistence to Inhabitants, Prisoners, &c.		84,301	
Vizier Ally—Presents in the Negotiation at Jeypore, &c. Compensation to Individuals, Expenses attending the Trial, &c.		91,228	
New Government House, Advances for Building, and sundry Purchases		3,49,948	
Postmaster General, Expence of Dawk Bearers, &c.		21,266	
Expedition against the Burmahs, &c.		14,833	
Sebundy Off-Reckonings		36,727	
Losses and Charges on Dollars purchased, Batta on Exchange of Gold for Silver		84,326	
Advances on Account his Majesty's Ships		1,77,875	
Lord Clive, Donation to Officers' Widows		5,135	
Advances on Account Chartered Ships		4,31,508	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.			
Fort St. George—Bills drawn, including those from Poonah and Hydrabad	91,54,679		
Treasure taken from sundry Ships	50,989		
Provision and Stores shipped for Madras	3,13,931		
Disbursement in Military Department, on Account of that Presidency	24,583		
Subsidy payable by the Nizam	25,67,000		
Deduct—Advances to Bengal Troops serving on the Coast	13,76,531		
	11,90,469		
Amboyna and Banda—Bills drawn, Treasure and Stores sent	7,70,689		
Transfer Debt	2,86,924		
	1,17,92,264		
Bombay—Bills drawn	61,68,784		
Provisions and Stores (including Freight)	5,41,673		
Disbursed in Military Department	14,933		
Transfer Debt	1,31,170		
	68,56,569		
Fort Marlbro'—Bills drawn	12,25,346		
Sundry Advances	1,26,727		
	13,52,073		
Ceylon—Bills drawn	15,23,361		
Provision, Stores, &c.	3,29,816		
	18,53,177		
Canton—Certificates granted	19,88,431		
Prince of Wales' Island—Bills and Supplies	1,83,024		
St. Helena.—Supplies	77,688		
Cape of Good Hope.—Bills and Supplies	90,891		
	23,40,034		
Judicial.			
Compensation to Sir R. Chambers		43,103	
Deposits, building Jails, &c.		4,04,550	
		4,47,653	
Carried forward		4,80,79,367	
Carried forward			3,64,88,883

APPEN -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the BENGAL

		Sicca Rupees
Brought forward -		6,11,55,680
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT	Brought forward	3,83,77,190
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Off-Reckoning Fund	4,80,638	
Buzar Fund	1,11,141	
Hospital Stoppages	75,240	
Securities of Messrs. Holt and Grant	14,500	
Bills payable	1,22,845	
Advances for Purchase of Stores	2,55,466	
Sale of Stores, Horses, &c.	38,190	
	10,98,020	3,94,75,210
Sicca Rupees -		10,06,30,890

-DIX, No. 18—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			3,64,88,883
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		Brought forward =	4,80,79,367
Revenue.			
Tuckavy Advances		3,370	
Account Deposits		3,79,095	
Loan from Rajah of Benares		2,60,479	
Bills payable Account Remittances		4,95,558	
Sundry Balances		85,471	
			12,23,973
Commercial.			
Advances for the Investment, including Commission		79,16,767	
Do and Charges at the Mirzapore Distillery		1,83,178	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock		28,120	
Salt: Advances and Balances due		32,109	
Opium—do do		1,609	
Customs—Commission paid		69,460	
			82,31,303
Marine.			
Advance for building Vessels			84,928
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.			5,76,19,565
Off-Reckonings, &c.		5,40,256	
Purchase of Horses, &c.		3,01,315	
Buildings and Repairs		12,97,470	
Depot and Bandel Farm, &c.		59,768	
Repaid to Mr. Holt's Securities		61,035	
			12,59,854
By BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, 30th April 1800			5,88,79,419
			52,62,588
		Sicca Rupees	10,06,30,890

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPEN-

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

Dr.		To		Pagodas.
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 30th April 1799.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General- Revenue		8,07,501		
Commercial		6,08,618		
Marine		81,929		
		126		
			14,98,264	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT				21,12,256
RESOURCES.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.				
Post-Office Collections				79,112
Revenue.				
Presidency and Subordinates.				
Land Revenues	Current Year Balances	16,56,326		
		5,58,788		
		22,15,114		
Customs and Duties			1,81,932	23,97,046
Ceded and Conquered Countries.				
Land Revenues	Current Year Balances	15,84,292		
		75,562		
		16,59,854		
Customs and Duties			1,17,989	17,77,843
Salt, Receipts from Sale of				47,751
				43,01,754
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
Subsidy from the Nabob		6,35,295		
Peishcush from the Polgars		2,64,705		
		9,00,000		
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore		82,114		
Amount received from the Tanjore Countries by the Revenue Department		6,39,213		
		7,21,327		
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore		4,84,616		
Subsidy from His Highness the Nizam		5,34,236		
				26,38,179
				69,39,931
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.				
For Bonds at 12 per Cent.			6,84,054	
Do at 10 per Cent.			10,23,430	
Do at 8 per Cent.			11,26,677	
Do at 8 per Cent. Decennial Loan			11,83,623	
For Certificates to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot			5,80,113	
Received on Account Voluntary Contribution			7,754	
		Carried forward	45,85,651	
			Carried forward	90,52,187

-D IX, No. 19.

MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1799 to 30th April 1800.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS		Pagoda.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Durbar Charges, Governor's Office, &c.	74,184	
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council	83,029	
D ^o and Allowances to the different Officers at the Presidency and Subordinates	2,51,396	
Stipends and Allowances to Tippoo's Family	1,28,104	
Pensioners of Mysore	38,683	
Allowance to the Rajah of Tanjore	1,66,787	
	80,000	6,55,396
Judicial.		
Recorder's Salary, Expence of the Court, and Law Charges	41,679	
Salaries of the Justices, and other Establishments	11,744	
		53,423
Revenue.		
Salaries and Allowances	48,909	
Charges Collection, and Pensions	5,28,684	
		5,77,593
Ceded and Conquered Countries.		
Charges Collection	2,43,547	
Charges collecting Peishdush paid the Nizam	1,00,000	
D ^o Revenue in Tanjore	97,844	
		10,18,984
Commercial.		
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade	21,09,743	
Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates	77,107	
Stores and Stationary expended	1,758	
		1,88,668
Marine.		
Salaries Allowances, and Contingencies		7,664
		19,24,135
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Established Allowances and Charges	46,12,783	
Off-reckonings	1,02,753	
Buildings and Repairs	27,014	
Advances for Military Stores	63,282	
		48,05,832
		67,29,967
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	4,89,033	
Bonds, Notes, and Certificates discharged in Cash	7,65,781	
D ^o subscribed to the Remittances, &c. for Bengal Notes and Bills on England	5,64,784	
D ^o per 10 per Cent. Decennial Loan	9,79,378	
D ^o by Sale of Import Goods	2,95,166	
D ^o by Bills on the Court of Directors	72,133	
Bonds to Tanjore Creditors discharged by other Bonds	37,691	
Certificates paid on sundry Accounts	7,561	
Temporary Loans	5,55,000	
Subscription Loan	3,01,712	
Carried forward	40,68,232	Carried forward
		67,29,967

A P P E N D

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the MADRAS

		Brought forward -	Pagodas.
			90,52,187
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General	Brought forward	45,85,651	
Account Deposits		6,000	
Refund from the Paymaster at Vellore		5,009	
Sale of Imports, including Stores expended		5,61,977	
Bills drawn on the Court of Directors		10,18,404	
Gain on Coinage		32,057	
Freight on Goods, &c.		1,637	
Received on Account of Captain Madden, Amount lent him		2,500	
Supplies from other Presidencies.			
Bengal—Bills drawn	24,75,627		
Bills drawn for Nizam's Peishoush	1,00,058		
Certificates in Discharge of Bonds and Notes	5,64,783		
		31,40,468	
Bombay.—Specie received	8,97,457		
Received for Postage on Letters	2,596		
		9,00,053	
Columbo—Bills remitted		47,156	
Canton—Bills remitted		6,750	
Dutch Settlements—Sale of Spices	1,34,597		
Bills remitted	313		
		1,31,910	
Nabob of Arcot—On Account his private Creditors		6,21,105	
Sundry Advances, &c.		28,919	
		1,10,89,596	
Judicial.			
Deposits received			1,288
Revenue.			
Tuckavy, &c. Advances, Deposits, Gain by Exchange, &c.		2,34,906	
French War—Collections of Revenue		31,044	
Dutch War		60,528	
		3,26,478	
Commercial.			
Sale of Exports		12,927	
Received for Balances of Contractors		1,35,459	
Do for Loan on Account Tinnevelly Investment		63,700	
Do for Charges Merchandize, &c. at Tinnevelly		17,482	
Do sundry Advances and Balances		2,015	
		2,31,583	
Marine.			
Received on Account of Duties of the Light-House			574
Carried forward		1,16,49,519	
		Carried forward	90,52,187

D I X, No. 19—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Brought forward	Pagodas.
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			67,29,967
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.			
General		Brought forward	40,68,232
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund			56,337
Account Deposits			2,524
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships			44,760
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron			35,006
Paid for a Bird set with Diamonds, sent to Europe			4,400
Paid Arrears to His Majesty's 10th and 51st Regiments			18,405
Paid Bills drawn on sundry Accounts			3,480
Supplies to other Presidencies.			
Bengal.			
Specie received from Europe sent	5,13,728		
Salt Contractors	1,03,063		
Governor General's Expences while at Madras	14,896		
Envoy to the Court of Persia	10,414		
Prize Agents of Mysore, for an Embroidered Carpet of Tippoo's Throne, and sundry Articles purchased	19,466		
French Prisoners lately in the Service of the Nizam	8,803		
Salt and Iron	5,617		
Bills drawn, and Expence of Troops	4,70,433		
Hire of Vessels, paid for Sick Seamen, &c.	926		
		11,47,346	
Bombay—Paid on Account of the Troops	1,14,604		
D ^r Bills drawn in Favour of sundry Persons	3,541		
Goods and Stores sent	40,022		
		1,58,167	
Columbo—Specie sent to Ceylon, and Copper to Trincomalee	26,350		
Paid for Bills drawn	1,10,213		
D ^r Families of Troops, &c.	66,307		
		2,02,870	
Canton—Paid sundry Bills remitted	4,59,299		
Lead sent	7,572		
		4,57,871	
Mysore—Paid on Account the Survey			7,539
Nabob of Arcot—Paid on Account his Creditors	6,25,360		
Certificates issued to them	5,34,222		
		11,59,582	
Rajah of Tanjore—Paid his Creditors			3,921
Allowances and Pensions to French, Dutch, and Spanish Prisoners			1,24,832
French Possessions—Charges and Pensions			4,677
Dutch Settlements—Batta, &c. to the Troops			1,75,946
Molucca Islands—Paid for Vessels hired as Cruizers	1,75,946		
Freight for Rice and Spices, Bills drawn, and other Charges	2,55,325		
		4,31,271	
Purchase of Furniture and Dead Stock			12,408
Paid the Balance, &c. due to the Resident at Tanjore			24,424
Premium on Bills			1,45,135
Loss on Exchange			4,406
Freight on Treasure			18,257
Sundry Bills drawn, and other Charges			10,987
		81,46,894	
Judicial.			
Deposits repaid			2,640
Revenue.			
Advances for Cultivation, Duties refunded, &c.		2,21,491	
Malacca: Salary paid the Receiver of Revenue		1,530	
		2,23,021	
		83,72,555	
Carried forward			67,29,967

(12 M)

— OF A. P. E. N. —

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements, of the MADRAS

D

		Brought forward -	Pagodas.
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.			90,52,187
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		Brought forward -	1,16,49,519
Sale of Horses		5,495	
Amount of Captured Property found at Seringapatam		10,330	
Balance of Account with General Harris		9,198	
Received from the Native Inhabitants of Madras, in Part of the Expence of raising a Battalion of Sepoys for the Defence of the Black Town		1,400	
		26,423	
			1,16,75,942
			Pagodas - 2,07,28,129

East-India House,
5th May 1801.

D I, X, 12—continued.

Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Brought forward	Pagodas
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			67,29,967
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued	Brought forward	83,72,555	
Commercial.			
Advances on Account the Investment	16,29,969		
Loan on Account	1,17,806		
Purchase of Stores, and sundry Charges	10,950		
Advances to the Boat Department	16,884		
Loss by Exchange	9,132		
		17,84,742	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT			
Off-Reckonings	65,795		
Advances for Purchase of Grain and Provisions	1,19,684		
Advances to Cloathing Contractors	3,862		
Paid Mr. George Hoar	8,755		
Lord Clive's Donation	3,117		
Batta and other Allowances paid to the Troops with the Grand Army	3,02,285		
Advances for Purchase of Horses	20,248		
Loss on Exchange	3,895		
Stores issued	38,584		
		6,13,226	
			1,07,70,523
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments :			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			1,75,00,490
General	70,08,750		
Revenue	13,59,333		
Commercial	2,05,390		
Maine	281		
		22,73,754	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		9,53,885	
			32,27,639
			Pagodas - 2,07,28,129

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments, on 1st May 1799.		Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	5,36,369	
Revenue	5,98,276	
Commercial	48,700	
Marine	21,106	
	12,54,451	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		9,29,883
		21,84,334
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post-Office collections		73,568
Judicial.		
Fees and Fines in Courts, and Police-Tax		6,677
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, at the Presidency	2,76,324	
Do do do at the Subordinates	3,68,824	
Do do do in the Ceded Countries	19,10,837	
	25,55,985	
Customs and Duties at the Presidency	2,97,625	
Do at the Subordinates	1,60,199	
Do in the Ceded Countries	95,073	
	5,73,497	
	31,29,482	
Commercial.		
Hire of Luggage Boats		40,178
Marine.		
Hire of Dry-docks, Mooring Chains, Light-house Duty, &c.		42,177
		32,62,082
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore		3,81,457
		36,43,539
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Twelve per Cent. Loan		3,62,080
Ten per Cent. Decennial Loan		14,86,427
Eight per Cent. Subscription, including Seringapatam Loan		13,34,420
Nine per Cent. Loan		1,80,250
Money borrowed		3,47,488
Bills of Exchange outstanding		4,11,313
Sale of Stores and Buildings		20,462
Gain by Exchange and Coins		11,259
Subscription for Fencible Corps, more than expended		5,060
Sale of Imports		8,61,358
Stores expended		10,87,323
Consignment of Treasure from Europe		18,71,785
Bills of Exchange on Court of Directors		3,61,943
		83,41,168
Carried forward		58,27,873

-D I X, No. 20.

BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,37,500	
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	6,18,064	
D ^o - d ^o - Subordinates	4,34,017	
D ^o - d ^o - in Malabar	6,320	
		12,95,901
Judicial.		
Establishment of the Recorder's Court	70,570	
D ^o - Police, Court of Requests, Law Charges, &c.	65,285	
Provincial Courts in Malabar, &c.	1,61,643	
		2,97,498
Revenue.		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	39,975	
D ^o - d ^o - Subordinates	75,238	
D ^o - d ^o - Malabar	4,59,144	
D ^o - d ^o - Pensions in d ^o	19,542	
	4,78,686	
		5,93,899
Commercial.		
Charges not put-upon Goods at the Presidency	50,975	
D ^o - at the Subordinates	69,013	
D ^o - in Malabar	30,501	
	1,50,489	
Customs—Charges collecting at the Presidency and Subordinates	42,391	
D ^o - in Malabar	18,316	
	60,707	
		2,11,196
Marine.		
Bombay Marine Vessels	3,50,868	
Other Charges of this Department	7,50,298	
		11,01,166
		34,99,660
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Pay, Allowances, &c. including King's Troops	69,48,668	
Extraordinaries, including former Advances to Contractors	15,61,777	
Advances to Contractors	1,64,801	
Stores	5,88,664	
Buildings and Repairs	2,31,097	
Resident at Anjenga	910	
		94,95,917
		1,29,95,577
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Interest on Notes	6,83,327	
Bond Debt, advertised for Payment not demanded	17,668	
Promissory Notes paid	83,719	
Subscribed for Bills on England	77,061	
D ^o transferred to Bengal	1,31,179	
Bills of Exchange payable	2,26,007	
Due to Shroffs	1,16,373	
Carried forward (12 N)	13,35,334	
		Carried forward 1,29,95,577

A P P E N -

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

		Rupees
Brought forward		58,27,873
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		
General		
Brought forward		85,42,168
Thomas Keating, on Account his Debt		2,856
Fees on Account King's Commissions, &c.		1,231
Commissioner at Cochin, Revenues, Customs, &c.		51,245
		83,96,500
Supplies from other Presidencies.		
Bengal.—Certificates for Bills on England		77,786
Transfer of Debt		1,31,179
Bills of Exchange drawn		60,23,079
Sundry Military Advances		1,178
Stores received		39,531
		63,22,753
Fort St. George.—Military Advances and Charges		
Bills drawn		7,22,573
		32,795
		7,55,368
Canton.—Medical Stores received		576
Revenue.		
Receipts from the Tobacco Farmers, for Advances made, &c.		14,045
Marine.		
Sale of Stores, &c.		6,36,814
Commercial.		
Sale of Country Stores		84,600
Sale of Grain		1,08,438
		1,63,19,094
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Balances from Contractors		1,92,258
Sale of Stores		1,78,420
		3,70,680
		1,66,89,774
Rupees		2,25,17,647

DIX, No. 20—continued.

BOMBAY Government, from the 1st May 1799 to the 30th April 1800—continued.

		Brought forward		Rupees.
				1,29,95,577
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.				
General	Brought forward	13,35,334		
Money borrowed		60,000		
Remittance Loan		1,91,300		
Loan to Mr. Mackonockie, on Mortgage of Saw Mills		1,00,000		
Premium on Subscription Loan		48,802		
Expended by the Commissioner on the Red Sea		66,259		
Buildings purchased for a Gaol		15,000		
Charter-Party Payments, and Disbursements to Europe Ships		83,410		
Bills of Exchange remitted		24,000		
Paid for a Packet from Bussorah		5,000		
Voluntary Contributions		6,726		
Account Deposits		29,478		
Sundry Balances, &c.		17,642		
			29,83,011	
Supplies to other Settlements.				
Bengal—Disbursed on Account of	27,318			
Embassy to Persia	50,610			
Cour from Malabar	7,500			
		85,428		
Fort St. George—Disbursed on Account of	41,677			
Loan at Seringapatam	3,57,195			
Bills of Exchange drawn	3,50,000			
		7,48,872		
Canton—Sandal Wood purchased, and Lead sold, Commanders of Indiamen	1,34,347			
Cochin—Commissioner Allowances and Charges	66,587			
		19,85,234		
Revenue.			30,18,245	
Advances to Tobacco Farmers, &c. and Payments to Rajahs in Malabar			2,03,036	
Commercial.				
Advances for Investment		45,23,994		
Charges on Merchandise		1,83,076		
Balances due, &c.		2,06,656		
Purchase of Grain		63,186		
			29,76,912	
Marine.				
Table Money to His Majesty's Squadron		45,698		
Purchase of Stores, and Stores issued, &c.		8,73,145		
			9,18,843	
Prisoners of War			8,478	
			71,23,514	
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				2,01,21,091
General		3,03,714		
Revenue		10,42,626		
Commercial		2,84,432		
Marine		14,371		
			16,45,143	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT				7,51,413
			23,96,556	
				Rupees - 2,25,17,647

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 21.

An ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Debts and Assets, as they stood at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH, at the Conclusion of the Year 1799-1800.

	Fort William.	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Fort Marlbro'.	TOTAL.
Cash - - - - - CRs.	60,40,461	1,23,01,931	27,87,800	87,312	2,12,17,504
Bills receivable - - - - -	78,728	—	—	—	78,728
Stores - - - - -	64,85,120	70,75,124	36,25,716	2,48,661	1,74,34,621
Debts outstanding, including Advances for Investment(a) - - - - -	2,03,49,371	3,56,49,790	38,11,738	12,80,608	6,10,91,507
Export Goods - - - - -	36,37,145	13,20,432	17,99,377	2,67,412	70,24,378
Import Goods - - - - -	6,89,201	2,99,680	18,88,014	—	28,76,895
Salt, Opium, Grain, and Cattle - - - - -	31,14,313	28,37,177	10,151	10,063	59,71,703
Total Assets - CRs.	4,03,94,338	5,94,84,134	1,39,22,996	18,94,063	11,56,95,531
Bond or Registered Debts(a) - - - - -	8,51,22,990	2,47,04,969	1,50,25,656	1,62,086	12,30,15,701
Arrears and Debts, not bearing Interest - - - - -	1,76,17,152	29,58,344	24,11,463	4,01,355	2,33,88,316
Total Debts - CRs.	10,27,40,142	2,76,63,313	1,54,37,121	5,63,441	14,64,04,017
Excess of Debts - - - - -	6,23,45,804	—	15,14,125	—	6,38,59,929
Excess of Assets - - - - -	—	3,18,20,821	—	13,30,622	3,31,51,443
Nett Excess of Debts - Current Rupees	—	—	—	—	3,07,08,486

N. B.—Pagodas converted into CRs, at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - d° - at 116 CRs. per 100 Bombay Rupees.
Dollars - - - d° - at 243 CRs. per 100 Dollars.
Tales - - - d° - at 72 CRs. per 100 Dollars.

(a) In these sums is included the amount of Public Securities, in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz. Sicca Rupees 34,50,000, or CRs. 40,02,000. The amount remaining due on the Remittance Loan at Bengal, at 12 per cent. being Sicca Rupees 25,29,609, is not included here, being inserted in the Home Accounts.

East-India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Account

APPENDIX, No. 22.

An ACCOUNT of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased in India, and shipped for Europe, in the Year 1799-1800; together with the Commercial Charges at each Presidency, not added to the Invoice.

	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
	Current Rupees.	Current Rupees.
BENGAL -	94,47,332	11,02,423
FORT ST. GEORGE. Pagodas 17,02,680, at 425 CRs. per 100 Pagodas	72,36,390	8,69,678
BOMBAY. Rupees 22,51,940, at 116 CRs. per 100 Rupees	26,12,250	1,09,908
FORT MARLBRO. Dollars 1,25,530, at 343 CRs. per 100 Dollars	8,05,038	-
Total Current Rupees	1,96,01,010	20,82,009

East-India House,
5th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

W. M. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

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ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st Day of March 1801, containing Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year: and a Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the to the Company in Great Britain, and about:

AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of the Company in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

From the 1st March 1800 to 1st March 1801.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1800 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	403,321	17 5	Customs	211,216	15 6
Company's Goods sold	7,382,849	1 1	Freight and Demorage	1,631,636	5 8
Honorable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	20,000	0 0	Goods and Stores exported	1,918,121	8 9
Private Trade and Dutch Goods sold	1,838,712	15 7	Indian Debt	796,509	14 4
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	133,428	7 8	Bills of Exchange drawn from India	330,484	18 4
Customs — on d ^o	113,328	9 3	Do — — — — — China	652,826	17 8
Freight — — — — — on d ^o	78,747	6 2	Bullion exported	221,647	11 2
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to the Act 33d Geo. III. Cap. 47	36,226	15 10	Charges on Merchandize, including Supracargoes' Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c.	763,065	10 11
Bonds issued	900	0 0	Indigo Contractors	187	14 11
			Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	713,488	19 2
			Bonds brought up	20,000	0 0
			Bonds paid in on Sales	9,500	0 0
			Proprietors of Private Trade	1,688,072	4 4
			Alms-houses at Poplar	3,927	4 4
			Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo. III. Cap. 80	1,116	17 01
			Captains whose Ships are worn out	68,500	17 5
			Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	46,621	15 5
				9,076,924	15 0
			Balance of Cash, on 1st March 1801	930,589	18 0
				£ 10,007,514	13 0

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from 1st March 1801 to 1st March 1802.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1801 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea	930,590	0	0	Customs	243,734	0	0
Company's Goods sold and to be sold	7,161,918	0	0	Freight and Demorage	1,271,120	0	0
Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	80,000	0	0	Goods and Stores exported	1,485,310	0	0
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March 1801	500,113	0	0	Indian Debt	500,400	0	0
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	100,000	0	0	Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,041,000	0	0
One Year's Interest, at £3 per Cent. per Ann. on £1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeable to Act of Parliament	36,226	0	0	Bullion to be exported	1,000,000	0	0
Persons returned from India	14,800	0	0	Charges of Merchandize, including Supracargoes' Commission, Interest on Loans, Commercial Residents in India, Buildings, &c.	769,750	0	0
Loyalty Loan	308,136	0	0	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	704,000	0	0
				Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067	0	0
				Proprietors of Private Trade	633,000	0	0
				Captains whose Ships are worn out	83,800	0	0
				Pay to Military and Marine Officers on Furlough, &c.	50,000	0	0
				Warrants passed the Court unpaid	45,900	0	0
				Buyers of Tea returned	971	0	0
				Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities	700,000	0	0
				Bank for a Loan on Bond	100,000	0	0
					8,645,052	0	0
				Balance in favour, on 1st March 1802	486,731	0	0
					9,131,783	0	0
	9,131,783	0	0				

the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, Statement of their Bond Debts, and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of State of the Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

- D I X. No. 23.

INDIA BUDGET, 1801.

1067

A P P E N -

A STATEMENT of the Company's Bond Debts and Simple Contract Amount of such Interest; and the State of the Cash remaining in Great Britain and afloat, on the 1st Day of March 1801.

To Bonds bearing Interest at £5 per Cent. per Annum	£1,487,112	0	0
D ^o not bearing Interest	16,067	0	0
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	459,574	0	0
D ^o d ^o India, &c.	585,868	0	0
D ^o d ^o India, on Account of the Indian Debt	347,789	0	0
Customs on Goods sold and unsold	192,271	0	0
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities at £4 per Cent. per Annum	700,000	0	0
The Bank for a Loan on Bonds at £5 per Cent. per Annum	100,000	0	0
D ^o for Interest on the above Loans	10,666	0	0
Freight and Demorage	200,000	0	0
Supra-cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unsold	65,000	0	0
Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	633,000	0	0
Alms-houses at Poplar	69,749	0	0
Interest on Military Fund more than applied	17,453	0	0
D ^o on Contingent d ^o d ^o	3,975	0	0
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)	108,271	0	0
What owing for Exports of former Seasons	78,759	0	0
D ^o for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out	161,852	0	0
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	45,900	0	0
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971	0	0
Interest on Bonds	57,163	0	0
Dividends on Stock	52,549	0	0
	£ 5,393,989	0	0
Balance in favour	10,010,747	0	0
	£ 15,404,736	0	0

East-India House,
28th May 1801.

-DIX, No. 23—continued.

Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in

By what due from Government to the Company	£1,207,560	0	0
Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1801, including Cash belonging to the separate Fund	£914,523	930,590	0 0
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,067		
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for		1,667,600	0 0
The Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered		80,000	0 0
The Value of Goods in England unsold		8,726,000	0 0
Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks		1,976,183	0 0
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion		1,163,664	0 0
Silver exported this season, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for		222,075	0 0
Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		358,678	0 0
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad		72,210	0 0
The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses, &c.		246,879	0 0
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c. &c.		2,672,440	0 0
What owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		70,721	0 0
Loyalty Loan unsold, estimated to produce		308,136	0 0
	£	15,404,786	0 0

An ACCOUNT of new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between 1st March 1800 and the 1st March 1801.

5,000	Annuity to the Most Noble the Marquis of Wellesley.
4,755	Increase of Salaries to the Clerks in the House and Warehouses.
590	Annuities and Pensions to Clerks of the House and Warehouses, Widows of deceased Clerks, &c.
£10,345	

(Errors excepted)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

APPENDIX

An ACCOUNT of the Stock, per Computation, of the East-India

To Bonds bearing Interest	£1,487,112	
Bonds not bearing Interest	16,067	
		£1,503,179
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	459,574	
Do from India	585,868	
Do from India, on Account of the Indian Debt		2,045,448
Customs on Goods sold and unsold		347,789
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities, that may be sold per Act passed in 1788.		192,271
Do for a Loan on Bonds		700,000
Do for Interest on the above Loans		100,000
Freight and Demorage		10,666
Supra-cargoes' Commission on all Goods sold and unsold		800,000
Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods sold		65,000
Alms-houses at Poplar		633,000
Interest on Military Fund, more than applied		69,749
Do on Contingent do		17,453
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports		3,975
What owing for Exports of former Season		108,271
What owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out		78,759
Warrants passed the Court unpaid		161,852
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold		45,900
Interest on Bonds		971
Dividends on Stock		57,163
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up 31st October 1799		52,549
Add, the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund	5,85,000	
The Sum given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to do	3,48,000	
		CRs. 9,28,000
Interest on the above Sums from 29th September 1766 to 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund		2,22,720
		11,50,720
Cargoes arrived in England, dispatched since the Close of the Quick Stock		73,77,209
	Current Rupees 6,41,58,503, at 2s. 3d.	£7,217,831
Three Instalments of the Remittance Loan not included in the above Quick Stock		391,915
		£7,609,746
Deduct the Amount of Bills drawn on Account of the Indian Debt, since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England		483,782
		7,125,964
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up 30th April 1800	Bombay Rupees 13,05,280 at 2s. 6d.	£163,160
Deduct Bills drawn since closing the Quick Stock		40,827
		122,333
		£12,642,286
	Balance in favour	7,172,720
		£19,815,006

MEMORANDUM:

Demands have been made on the Company from His Majesty's Pay Office General for Sums advanced thence on Account of King's Regiments serving in India in several past Years, to the Amount of £829,932. 6s. 5d. Of this £100,000 has been paid by the Company, and the Paymasters General have been requested to direct particular Accounts of the whole Expenses to be prepared, and forwarded to the Court.

DIX, No. 24.

Company (exclusive of the Capital Stock) on 1st March 1801.

By what due from Government to the Company		£8,007,560
Cash, its Balance on the 1st March 1801, including Cash belonging to the Separate Fund	£914,523	
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	16,007	
The Amount of Goods sold, not paid for		930,590
The Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered		1,667,600
The Value of Goods in England unsold		80,000
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, 31st January 1800		3,726,000
Deduct Cargoes arrived in England, dispatched since closing the Quick Stock	3,03,825	
Add Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	£2,548,699	
	56,490	
		1,605,189
Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bencoolen, 30th April 1799		
Deduct Cargoes arrived in England dispatched since closing the Quick Stock	Spanish Dollars 547,580	
	125,530	
Add, Bills drawn on England since closing the Quick Stock	Spanish Dollars 422,050 at 5s.	£105,512
		15,124
		120,636
Balance of last Books at St. Helena, made up to 30th September 1799		58,366
Balance of Quick Stock in Favor of the Company at China, 14th March 1800, including therein the Value of the Cargoes not arrived in England, Tales 32,09,981 at 7s. 17d. $\frac{2}{3}$		2,226,079
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China, at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks		1,976,183
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion		1,265,664
Silver exported this Season, and remaining in the Treasury, paid for		222,075
Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		358,678
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad		72,210
The Value of the East-India House, Warehouse, &c.		946,879
What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India		400,000
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c.		1,672,440
What owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		70,721
Loyalty Loan, unsold, estimated to produce		308,136
		£19,815,006

(Errors excepted)
 CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
 Accountant General.

A. P. P E N D I X, No. 25.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods sold at the East-India Company's Sales, from the 1st of March 1800 to the 1st of March 1801.

COMPANY'S GOODS.			
Teas		£3,479,218	
Bengal Piece Goods		1,406,879	
Coast and Surat Piece Goods		1,169,155	
Raw Silk		350,452	
Organzine Silk		28,876	
Nankeens		55,480	
Pepper		317,147	
Saltpetre		234,944	
Spices		241,573	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.		276,053	
Coffee		42,264	
			£7,609,041
PRIVATE-TRADE GOODS.			
Teas		182,926	
Piece Goods		285,813	
Raw Silk		99,624	
China Ware		1,555	
Nankeens		1,845	
Pepper		44,419	
Saltpetre		12,483	
Spices		34,209	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.		1,693,223	
Coffee		25,995	
			2,382,092
NEUTRAL PROPERTY.			
Pepper		42,942	
Spices		5,552	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.		94,850	
Coffee		195,979	
			339,319
			£10,323,452

East India House,
8th May 1801.

(Errors excepted)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

A P P E N D I X, No. 26.

ESTIMATE, shewing what may be the Situation of the Cash Concerns of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, in England, at the Conclusion of their Charter, calculated on the following Principles, viz. Supposing the Prime Cost of the Investments from India and China to amount, annually, to Four Millions, and the Sales to yield £7,400,000; that after the first Year, the Surplus from the Territorial, &c. Revenues, shall amount to One Million, and gradually increase, by the Interest on the Debt (to be extinguished), &c., till it amounts to Two Millions, the Prime-Cost of the Investment being paid from the Surplus Revenue, and from the Proceeds of the Sales; reckoning on an Addition to the Capital Stock at £500,000, or One Million Sterling, annually, for Four Years; the Charges in the first Year taken on a War, and in the following on a Peace Establishment; reckoning, likewise, on the Liquidation of the Indian Debt, at Interest, taken at Fourteen Millions, so that, by the Year 1808-9, it shall be reduced to £4,500,000; and finally, shewing the Proceeds, without noticing what may be the Amount for the Participation of the Public.

RECEIPTS.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.	PAYMENTS.	1801-2.	1802-3.	1803-4.	1804-5.	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	1809-10.	1810-11.	1811-12.	1812-13.	1813-14.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Balance of Cash - -	930,590	1,339,816	2,126,042	3,759,768	5,540,994	6,422,220	7,403,446	5,984,672	8,265,898	10,747,124	13,228,350	15,709,576	18,190,802	Customs - - -	240,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Sales of Goods - - -	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	7,400,000	Freight - - - -	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Profit on Private-Trade	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	Charges on Goods -	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000
Interest on Annuities -	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	36,226	Cost of Investments, the Part paid in England. } 4,000,000	3,000,000	2,900,000	2,700,000	2,600,000	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	
Loyalty Loan - - -	308,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Dividends - - -	705,000	810,000	862,500	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000	915,000
New Capital - - -	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Charges Extra - -	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000	360,000
														Freight Extra - -	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
														Payment of Indian Debt	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
														Officers on Furlough -	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
														Captains of Ships, &c.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
														Debt to the Bank -	---	800,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
														Total Payments - -	8,455,000	7,770,000	6,922,500	6,775,000	6,675,000	6,575,000	6,975,000	5,275,000	5,075,000	5,075,000	5,075,000	5,075,000	5,075,000	5,075,000
														Balance remaining -	1,339,816	2,126,042	3,759,768	5,540,994	6,422,220	7,403,446	5,984,672	8,265,898	10,747,124	13,228,350	15,709,576	18,190,802	20,672,028	22,658,028
Total Receipts - - £	9,794,816	9,896,042	10,682,268	12,315,994	13,097,220	13,978,446	14,959,672	13,540,898	15,822,124	18,303,350	20,784,576	23,265,802	25,747,028	Total - £	9,794,816	9,896,042	10,682,268	12,315,994	13,097,220	13,978,446	14,959,672	13,540,898	15,822,124	18,303,350	20,784,576	23,265,802	25,747,028	

N. B. The above Estimate is framed on the Supposition of Peace after the first Year. The Calculations are made without Reference to the Rates of Exchange or the Price of Bullion.

Some Variation may be expected, as to the precise Year in which the Debt would be reduced to the intended Limit. It may take place partly in the Year 1807-8, and partly in 1808-9.

APPENDIX, No. 27.

ESTIMATE, shewing the Surplus that must be produced in India, in order to effect the Purposes laid down in the general Estimate.

	Surplus Revenue	Saving by Interest on Debt.	Total
	£	£	£
1801-2	1,000,000	—	—
1802-3	1,012,000	87,500	1,100,000
1803-4	1,125,000	175,000	1,300,000
1804-5	1,137,000	202,500	1,400,000
1805-6	1,150,000	330,000	1,500,000
1806-7	1,162,500	437,500	1,600,000
1807-8	1,275,000	525,000	1,800,000
1808-9	1,125,000	875,000	2,000,000

N. B. If the Debt at Interest is reduced to £4,500,000, and the Rate of Interest to Six per Cent, the Interest then payable would be £270,000, in which case the Saving would be £955,000.

The above is exclusive of the Amount required for the Commercial Charges, not added to the Invoices.

APPENDIX, No. 28.

ESTIMATE, shewing the Reduction of the Debt in India, calculated at Fourteen Millions, bearing Interest, by the annual Application of One Million.

	Principal	Interest at 7 1/2 per Cent
	£	£
April 1801	14,000,000	1,225,000
S. Loan—1801-2	1,000,000	87,500
Do. —1802-3	13,000,000	1,137,500
	1,000,000	87,500
Do. —1803-4	12,000,000	1,050,000
	1,000,000	87,500
Do. —1804-5	11,000,000	962,500
	1,000,000	87,500
Do. —1805-6	10,000,000	875,000
	1,000,000	87,500
Do. —1806-7	9,000,000	787,500
	1,000,000	87,500
Do. 1807	8,000,000	700,000
Do. —1807-8	3,000,000	at 10 1/2 per Cent 350,000
December Loan		
1808	4,000,000	350,000

The Interest calculated to remain payable on the Debt reduced to £4,500,000, is £350,000, which may be reckoned at about 7 1/2 per Cent.

The saving of the Interest by the Reduction is £875,000, but if the remaining Debt were to be at Six per Cent, the Saving would be £955,000.

HEADS
OF
LORD CASTLEREAGH'S SPEECH
ON THE
FINANCES
OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

14th MARCH, 1803—(for 1802).

The Figures in the Margin refer to the Folios of the first printed Edition of this Budget.

I THE Accounts now before the Committee were presented by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company during the last session of Parliament, in obedience to the prescriptions of the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty. They exhibit a state of the Finances, as to Receipt and Expenditure, and Debts and Assets, both Abroad, and at Home, for the year 1800-1 as to the former, and 1801-2 as to the latter, with Estimates, in each instance, for the following year. If it had been practicable for the Court of Directors to have complied strictly with the prescriptions of the Act, as to the period of presenting these Accounts, the investigation of them, upon the principles long since established by my noble Friend, who so long and so ably presided at the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, would have taken place in the last year. The cause of the delay was then explained to have arisen from the late receipt of the Documents from Abroad, as will appear by reference to the Records of the House, dated 15th April last.

At no distant period the Accounts of the next year will, unless any unforeseen accident should interrupt the due receipt of the materials from India, be presented in the usual course, when the examination of the two years might take place at the same time; but, upon every consideration, I have thought it preferable to proceed in the manner practised, with few exceptions from the original institution of the plan for illustrating to the House the Indian Finances, namely, by taking each year of the Account distinct and separate, by which the main object in view can be more readily attained, and a regular and connected chain of information procured, upon this truly important branch of the interests of the Empire. And as the general arrangement of this extensive subject, under the plan now adverted to, appears completely adapted to the purpose for which it was immediately intended, independent of the advantage to be derived

from uniformity of system, on any future investigation of the Affairs of the Company, I shall pursue the same method in that respect likewise.

- 2 Previous to the examination of the Statements, as now proposed, it is thought necessary to apprise the Committee, with regard to the Indian part of them particularly, that both the Actual and Estimated relate to very critical and important periods, the height, the close, and winding up of the war, the extent and effects of which being well known need no explanation. Under such circumstances, it must not excite surprise, if the Actual Expenditure in the year under present consideration should be found to have exceeded, in a considerable degree, the expectations formerly stated to the House; and if, notwithstanding the highly favourable circumstance of an improved Revenue, the final Result should exhibit a considerable Deficit, the effect of which, with the attention which, on every principle of prudence and policy, was necessarily paid to the Investments, has, in course, tended to the increase of the Foreign Debt in a very material degree. It is, however, satisfactory to observe, that whatever aspect the financial Affairs of the Company may be supposed to wear, from the view of these Accounts, means exist, whereby their actual situation, in every respect, may be traced, with as much accuracy and precision as could be expected in so extensive a concern. Fixed Disbursement can be separated from contingent; the stability and permanency of the Resources can be estimated upon the fairest and best criterion, experience; and a judgment may be drawn of the extent of those means, evidently in our possession, from the cessation of war expenditure and other circumstances, by the judicious application of which, the entire financial system, within a few years, may be restored to a state of high prosperity.

Having adverted to the means of ascertaining these essential points, it is but justice to pay some tribute to the strict attention of the Governments Abroad, in the transmission of the various documents required from thence, and to the Officers of the Company at Home, whose methodical and correct arrangement of them are no less conspicuous. The examination of the detail proves, likewise, the assiduity and care of the several Departments of Account in India. However great the Disbursements have been, and however wide and extended the operations requiring those Disbursements, the Charges have been regularly carried to their respective heads; and information can be generally obtained of the causes of variations, either in estimated Charge or estimated Revenue.

The Accounts, though numerous, fall into two distinct classes,—the Foreign or Indian, and the Home. The Foreign shews the Revenues and Charges, or Receipt and Disbursement, for the three years past, 1798-9 to 1800-1, with an adjustment of the Actual Charges appertaining to the last year; also Estimates for the year 1801-2. The Debts and Assets are made up to the 30th April 1801. The Home Accounts exhibit the Actual Receipt and Expenditure in England for the year 1801-2, and the Estimated for 1802-3, with the state of the Debts and Assets on 1st March 1802. The consideration to be given to these Accounts, in their respective classes, will be in the following order.

The

- 3 The Foreign:—The Revenues and Charges of the three Presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will first be stated, by shewing the Average of the Revenues of each on the three years, contrasted with the Average drawn in a former session on Accounts one year back. The Actual Receipt and Disbursement of the last year will be compared with the Estimated, and the Estimates of the next year shewn, when a general result will be drawn, both of the Actual Accounts and the Estimated. The Interest of the Debts will then come under notice, when the exact state of the Finances, as to Income and Expenditure, will be ascertained, whether there is a Surplus of Revenue or Excess of Charge. This sum will be adjusted with the Receipt on the Sale of Imports from Europe, and the amount then actually forthcoming will be, either the Deficit, or the sum applicable to the Purposes of Commerce. The Advances and Charges on this account, with the value of the Cargoes actually shipped from India in the year, will next be stated; afterwards a Comparison will be made of the amount of Debts and Assets at the conclusion of the last and the present official year.

The Home Accounts, being fewer in number, will be comprized in a narrower compass. The state of the Trade will be shown by the amount of the Sales; and the Proceeds, both actual and estimated, will be found in the accounts of the Receipts and Payments. A Comparison will be made of the Debts and Assets, in like manner with the Foreign.

Finally, a combined General View of the whole Concern, as to Increase or Diminution of Property, or Debt, will be given, from which it will be discovered, whether in the course of the year of Account under examination, the state of it in these respects, has improved or otherwise.

From the introductory remarks it will be anticipated, that the produce of the Revenues having been insufficient to meet the heavy demands on the Indian Treasuries, the difference must have been supplied by money raised on Loans. Every explanation will be given, in the detail leading to these Results, that may appear requisite; and in order to prevent the unfavourable inferences that might be drawn from the mere inspection of the Figures of the Accounts, evidently relating to a past period, such further information will be given, not only of the improved situation of affairs, according to the latest advices, but also as to the plan in contemplation, from the operation of which the most favourable effect may be expected to the Company's affairs, by the Liquidation of the Indian Debt.

B E N G A L.

- 4 The Accounts * Nos. 1, 2, and 3, exhibiting the Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bengal, are the first for examination. The Annual Receipts, during the

Current Rupees, | Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

* For the Accounts see Appendix.

<i>BENGAL continued.</i>	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
the three years, 1798-9, 1799-800, and 1800-1, are shewn in No. 1. The Average of these Receipts is - -	6,43,68,075	6,436,807
which exceeds the Average of the three years, 1797-8 to 1799-800, in the sum of - - - - -	28,97,760	289,776

It is satisfactory to remark the improvement of the Resources of this Presidency. For several past years each Average has been more than the one before drawn. On the Accounts of the last year the Excess was but two lacks short of that now stated, partly from the increased Receipt on the Oude Subsidy, and partly from the productiveness of the Company's permanent Resources. The very same causes may be assigned for the Excess now stated.

In years of War, particularly, no useful purpose would be answered from drawing an Average of the Charges, as they are then increased, from contingent circumstances, to an amount from which no judgement can properly be drawn of the fixed annual expence. It is therefore proposed, as on former occasions, to defer stating an Average in this respect, and to proceed to the consideration of the Statement No. 3, in which the Revenues and Charges of the year 1800-1 are shewn in a comparative view, as estimated, and according to the Actual Accounts. The Estimate of the Charges, being supposed to contain those immediately appertaining to the year, the actual Disbursement is adjusted, by deducting what was paid on Arrears of the past or former years, and adding that unpaid of the present.

The Revenues were estimated to amount to - - -	6,33,92,037	6,339,203
Their Actual Amount was - - - - -	6,65,83,346	6,658,334
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of - - - - -	31,91,309	319,131

- 5 With the exception of the Receipt from the Sales of Opium, and that for the Mint Duties, the Estimate of the Revenues is proved to have been drawn with particular caution, from having been exceeded in every other instance. The difference on the Sales of Opium amounted to CRs. 3,34,980; or £33,498. When the Estimate was under consideration, a doubt was expressed of its complete realization, and it appears that, notwithstanding the quantity sold exceeded the preceding year, the price was not

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

so great. The Mint Duties, being a small and casual resource, do not require notice.

The heads of Revenue, on which the Estimate has been exceeded in an amount requiring remark, are

Benares Revenue, CRs. 8,26,987, or £82,699. The Estimate, in this instance, calculated on the receipts in the usual course. Under the agreement with the Rajah of Benares, in the year 1794, the Surplus Collections above that amount were to be disposed of, in part to the Rajah and to the support of the Hindoo College, and in part to other expences for the improvement of the District. The sum remaining unapplied, including Arrears, was ordered in this year to be carried to the Company's account, but was not included in the Estimate. The difference above stated may, therefore, be imputed principally to this circumstance.

Oude Subsidy, CRs. 4,50,681, or £45,068, from increased Payments, in consequence of the augmentation of the Force employed in the Nabob's Dominions.

Land Revenues, CRs. 9,37,266, or £93,726. Great satisfaction was expressed at the effect produced by the regulations recently adopted when the Accounts of the last year were under consideration. The amount of the Collections of that year was stated to be unprecedented, with the exception of 1794-5. Notwithstanding the prosperous internal situation of the country, and the favourable Collection of the past year, the Estimate was stated with particular caution, on the presumption that, as the Balance left in Arrear was less, it would not be correct to reckon upon so large a payment on that account. It must afford gratification to observe, that excepting the sum of CRs. 2,26,000, or £22,600, on Extra Collections, not in the Estimate, the excess has arisen, in part, on the current year's Revenue, but in much greater part, on the Recovery of Balances, and that favourable as the last year's Collections were, those of the present are still more so. The Balances on 1800-1 were less than the preceding year, and the Collections on Arrears in the months of May, June, and July 1801, were much greater than in the correspondent months last year.

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. CRs. 59,414, or £5,941, in part on Licences for Sale of spirituous Liquors in Calcutta, and partly on resumed Tannahdarree Lands.

Customs, CRs. 1,12,380, or £11,238. This being a fluctuating Resource, depending upon the extent of the Trade, no precise Estimate can be framed of its amount. The increase may be attributed, in great measure, to the care and attention in this department, which has formerly been noticed.

Salt, CRs. 10,89,197, or £108,920. The Estimate under this article was taken at a low amount, on account of the sale price being unusually low at the time it was framed. When it was under consideration, the prospect was stated, from the subsequent Sales having been advised to be more favourable, that an Excess might be looked for.

Stamp Duties, CRs. 66,780, or £6,678. This Excess has arisen from the improvement and the extension of the system.

7 The aggregate amount of the Deficiency in the Actual Receipts is CRs. 3,58,758, or £35,876; of the Surplus, CRs. 35,50,067, or £355,007; and the Nett Surplus, as before stated, CRs. 31,91,309, or £319,131.

When the Estimate of the Charges was under the consideration of the House, a hope was expressed, that it would not be exceeded, from the circumstance of the Government of Bengal being sensible of the necessity of attention to economy in expenditure: it is, however, found, that the Actual Accounts have exceeded the Estimate; but the cause must be almost exclusively attributed to the difficulty of making any accurate calculation of expence, in a period resembling that now under consideration. The Charges were estimated to amount to their Actual Amount was

4,420,476
4,78,06,115

4,422,047
4,780,611

35,85,639

358,564

exceeding the Estimate in the sum of
In a few instances the Actual Charges have fallen short of the Estimated. They are as follow, *viz.*—

Marine

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees.
at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

Marine, CRs. 90,315, or £9,031, from a smaller expense on Pilot Schooners and Buoy Moorings.

Buildings and Fortifications, CRs. 47,363, or £4,736. This difference cannot be distinctly explained: in some cases the expence was less than estimated.

Opium, Advances and Charges, CRs. 59,790, or £5,979. The produce being less than estimated may, in some measure, account for this difference. The general expence of the establishment was likewise less.

Stamp Office. The difference, in this respect, is too small to require notice.

The heads under which the Actual Charges have exceeded the Estimate, are:—

Civil, CRs. 9,61,305, or £96,130. Of this sum, 8 CRs. 8,33,492, or £83,349, are in the general Charges of the Civil Department, arising, in part, from the expence of the Botanical Garden and of the Public Granaries, but principally from the temporary Embassies to Persia and other Courts. The sum of CRs. 1,11,450, or £11,145, is in the Residency of Benares, mostly arising out of Payments not estimated, which were consequent upon the arrangements noticed under the Revenues.

Judicial, CRs. 2,41,767, or £24,177, chiefly in Payments which could not be estimated; as Pensions to the late Chief and other Justices; Compensation made to the Examiner and Reporter of Petitions, on the abolition of his Office; the Charge of completing the Digest of the Hindoo Laws, and other Contingencies.

Military, CRs. 20,15,538, or £201,554. Of this Excess, CRs. 15,09,088, or £150,909, is in the Charges defrayed by the Company, which is entirely to be attributed to the Expence of the Expedition to Egypt, as some of the other Charges were below the Estimate. The Excess in the amount charged to the Vizier is CRs. 5,06,450, or £50,645, from the additions to the Force employed in his Dominion.

Revenue,

BENGAL continued.

Revenue, CRs. 1,17,309, or £11,731. From the numerous items of the detail of these Charges, a precise definition of the cause of the Increase is not practicable. Some were less than estimated, of those in which an Increase is found are the Poolbundee and Contingencies.

Customs, CRs. 29,984, or £2,998, partly from a Payment to the Examiner and Appraiser of Goods, not estimated.

Salt, CRs. 4,17,859, or £41,786. The Advances and Charges under this head depend upon the quantity manufactured and sold. The Increase on the Revenue side will partly account for this difference.

The gross amount on which the actual Charges exceeded the estimated was CRs. 37,83,762, or £378,376.

Those short of the Estimate were CRs. 1,98,123, or £19,812, making the Nett Excess of the Charge, as before stated, - - - - -

	35,85,639	358,564
Deducting from this sum the Nett Excess on the Actual Receipts, amounting to - - - - -	31,91,309	319,131
the Deficiency of Actual Nett Revenue, on a comparison with the estimated, will be found to be - - - - -	3,94,330	39,433

And the Actual Nett Revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1800-1, was - - - - -

	1,87,77,281	1,877,723
which is less than the Actual Nett Revenue of the year preceding, in the sum of - - - - -	26,40,240	264,024

and is wholly to be attributed to the additional expence in this year; for the Revenues exceeded those of the last by CRs. 15,35,966, or £153,596. When the grounds on which the Estimate was framed were explained to the Committee, the prospect of the Nett Revenue of 1800-1 being less than the preceding year was stated; the difference then looked for was CRs. 25,45,910, or £254,591.

ESTIMATES, 1801-2.

The prospect in this year is more favourable than the past, from Increase of Revenue and Diminution of Charge.

The

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

The Revenues, in the last column of No. 1, are estimated at	7,05,11,644	7,05,1164
and the Charges, in the last column of No. 2, are	4,33,22,007	4,33,2201
making a Net estimated Revenue of	2,46,89,637	2,468,963

The Revenue side of the Account exhibits a very flattering view of the Resources of this Presidency within the year; and it is satisfactory to observe, that there exists every appearance of their realization. A part of the expected Increase would have been only temporary, but for a subsequent arrangement, as will be hereafter adverted to.

The Gross expected Excess beyond the last year is CRs. 10 65,48,646, or £654,864. The amount in which a less Receipt is expected is CRs. 26,20,348, or £262,035, making a Net Excess of CRs. 39,28,298, or £392,830.

The items on which a greater Receipt is expected, in an amount requiring notice, are:—

Oude Subsidy, CRs. 51,04,642, or £510,464. Of this sum, CRs. 34,80,000, or £348,000, is for Arrears; the remainder is on the Force employed in Oude beyond the stipulations in the Treaty. The new Treaty concluded with the Nabob Vizier, since the formation of the Estimate, will come under consideration with the Accounts of next year, when the effect to be expected in future, on this branch of the Resources, will be fully explained.

Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. CRs. 27,586, or £2,758; from an amendment of the system under which the Duty on Spirituous Liquors, included in this head, is collected.

Customs, CRs. 12,56,420, or £125,642, principally from the re-establishment of Duties abolished in the year 1788 in several of the principal Cities.

Stamp Duties, CRs. 1,36,220, or £13,622. The regulation under which the improvement of this Resource was produced last year did not take effect till some months after its commencement; the collection for the whole year is now reckoned upon.

BENGAL continued.

of Rupees, Pounds Sterling,
of Rs.

A less Receipt is estimated on *Benarts Revenue*, CRs. 1,37,947, or £13,795; the Receipt in last year having included Balances of Surplus Collections.

Land Revenue, CRs. 9,07,106, or £90,711. The Estimate is framed on the same principle as that for the preceding year, notwithstanding the Actual Collections seem to warrant a more sanguine calculation. The caution was proper, as it was, at one time, apprehended, that the Inundations in some of the principal Districts would
11 cause disappointment in the realization of this valuable and important Resource. Subsequent advices afford the satisfactory intelligence of the Collections having been made with unexampled success, notwithstanding this calamity.

Salt, CRs. 15,53,197, or £155,319. The Estimate is framed on the probable Receipts within the year. The Actual Accounts take in the whole of the transactions immediately appertaining to the year. This may, in some measure, account for so great a difference; but the Estimate is likewise taken considerably below that for the last year, from the very unpromising appearance of the Salt Sales at the time it was drawn up. From the measures adopted by the Government to prevent Illicit Trade, together with the restoration of the sale price, as since advised, a more favourable Result may be expected than the Estimate exhibits.

The other differences are in the Post-Office Revenue and Opium Sales, but not to an amount requiring notice. With respect to the latter, advices have been lately received of this Estimate having been realized, and the Nett Actual Profit of the last year exceeded.

It will not be safe to hazard an opinion of the realization of the Estimate respecting the Charges. The experience of the past year must cause some apprehension, that the Diminution of Charge will not take place to the extent shewn in the Estimate, particularly as the causes which produced the Increase in the last year prevailed when the Estimate was framed. Several reductions of expence had been ordered, and others were in contemplation; but the extraordinary and contingent Charges could not be expected

BENGAL continued.

Current Rupees,
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

ed to cease, till the Peace Establishments could be carried into effect.

The examination of the detail of the estimated Charges will shew, that a less expense than that incurred last year was expected on various heads, to the amount of CRs. 40,26,544, or £402,654; and a greater on others, to the amount of CRs. 20,42,436, or £204,243, being a Nett Diminution of Charge in the sum of CRs. 19,84,108, or £198,411.

- 12 A Reduction of Expence is looked for on the following principles. The Civil Charges were expected to be less under some heads, by nearly six lacks of Rupees, principally from the return of Embassies; while an increase was looked for on others to an amount somewhat exceeding two lacks; a small part of which is in the Establishment at Lucknow, but chiefly in that at Bénarès, in consequence of Payments, formerly made from the Surplus Collections, being now included in the Estimate; so that the Nett Diminution of Civil Charges may be taken at CRs. 3,87,221, or £38,722.

The *Judicial Charges* are expected to be less in the sum of CRs. 1,63,989, or £16,399, principally from reductions in the Contingent Expences.

The *Military Charges*, in the aggregate, are estimated at CRs. 3,48,618, or £34,682, less than the last year. The mode in which these charges are brought to account, in part to the Company and in part to the Vizier, tends to swell considerably the view first given of the Increase and Decrease of the expences. Some reductions, and the transfer of Troops to the service of the Nabob, exhibit the expence payable by the Company at a less amount by CRs. 19,54,031, or £195,403, while the amount payable by the Nabob is increased, in the sum of CRs. 16,05,413, or £160,541; but in future, under the arrangements which have taken place, the whole Military Expence will be stated in one sum, payable by the Company.

The Expence of *Buildings* is estimated less, by CRs. 3,18,037, or £31,804, a less expence being expected on Military Buildings. Reductions in the *Revenue Expences* will

*BENGAL continued.*Current Rupees,
at 2s Pounds Sterling.

will occasion a saving in that Department to the amount of CRs. 3,05,229, or £30,523. The very reduced Estimate on the Receipt of the Sales of Salt has operated to the lessening of the Advances; the Charges are likewise less, from a reduction of Commission to the Agents. From these circumstances, a smaller expence is estimated, by

13 are stated at a small sum below the last year, the provision, as to quantity, not being so great, the prudence of which determination seems to have been justified from the advanced price on the Sales; whence the realization of the Estimate has been secured, as adverted to, in the observations on the produce of the Sales. Few observations are requisite respecting other heads on which a small Excess is looked for; the *Marine Charges*, those on the *Customs* and of the *Stamp Office*. The *Marine*, in the sum of CRs. 89,155, or £8,915; these Charges, in general, are estimated less; but advances for building Pilot Schooners have occasioned the Increase. The Increase on the Customs, amounting to CRs. 1,06,525, or £10,652, arises from the re-establishment of the Duties mentioned under the Revenues. As to the Stamp Office, in proportion as the system is extended and improved, a larger expence must be looked for in the purchase of paper, &c.

The Result of the examination of these Estimates shews, that from the combined effects of Increased Revenue and Diminished Charge, the Nett Revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, for the year 1801-2, is expected to exceed the actual of the preceding year, in the sum of

59,12,406

591,241

From the observations on the detail of the Estimates it will appear, that little or no doubt need be entertained of the realization of the Revenues. As to the Charges, the period for which they are calculated being involved in the conclusion of the war, no judgment can be formed whether they will exceed or fall short of the Estimate, notwithstanding the known intentions of the Government to retrench the Expenditure in every practicable instance.

M. A. D. R. A. S.

The Districts under the management of this Presidency have, from year to year, increased in extent and importance. The amount of the Revenues has been augmented in proportion; and the hope may be entertained, that, as the quiet of the countries ceded and conquered shall be fully established, and the Government shall be enabled to avail itself of the advantages held out by the return of peace, the Resources will not only be equal to the demands, but furnish, likewise, some aid towards the provision of the valuable assortment of Goods usually consigned from thence. The particular circumstances of the period of Account now under consideration have very materially enhanced the Expenditure; for although the Revenues have exceeded the Estimate, the net Estimated Charge has likewise been very considerably exceeded; and it will be found, that the exigencies of the service under this Presidency have greatly contributed to produce the Deficit, which will ultimately be shewn in the general Result of the year.

The Accounts Nos. 4, 5, and 6, exhibit the Revenues and Charges of this Presidency, in the same manner as those already examined relating to the Bengal Presidency, and it is proposed to proceed upon the investigation of them upon the same principle.

The Average of the Revenues for the last three years is first to be drawn. The chief object intended by drawing an Average, is to have some view of the fixed annual Receipt. Where any sudden great accession of Revenue is brought to account in any one particular year, that object could not be attained with any degree of precision: as this has been the case with regard to this Presidency for several years past, an adjustment of the Accounts has been made, and the Average has only been struck on the more regularly established Resources of the Company; it is therefore thought necessary, upon this occasion, to exclude the Revenues derived from the accession of Territory by the Conquest of Mysore, and by the Treaties with the Nizam and the Rajah of Tanjore, which are stated in the years 1799-800 and 1800-1, and to draw the Average solely upon the aggregate Collections of the Land Revenues, Customs, &c. On that principle, the Average of the last

(12^U)

three

MADRAS continued.

	Pagodas, & Co.	Pounds Sterling.
three years, viz 1798-9 to 1800-1 according to the Account No. 4, is	25,87,671	1,035,068
which exceeds the Average, drawn on the same principle, on the three years, 1797-8 to 1799-800	2,06,836	82,734

15 The Excess, it is satisfactory to observe, is almost wholly on the Land Revenues.

The Charges for the three years are stated in No. 5; but the Average of them is deferred, for the reason assigned respecting those under the Presidency of Bengal. The Account No. 6, shewing the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges, as estimated for the year 1800-1, and according to the Actual Accounts, will be next for consideration.

The Revenues, estimated to amount to	81,92,682	3,277,073
actually amounted to	88,50,669	3,540,268
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of	6,57,987	263,195

The view of the Actual Accounts of the Revenues in this year is, in every respect, satisfactory. The Estimate has been exceeded, though taken far above the Receipt of the preceeding year. The Actual Revenues now stated are more than those of the last year by Pagodas 17,94,328, or £717,731, not arising from adventitious or casual Resources, nor from those of a description liable to fluctuation from trivial events, but such as promise equal permanency with the other established Resources of the Company. The only alteration to be looked for, according to present appearances, is a still further improvement, as will be more particularly stated when the Estimate for the next year is taken into consideration.

The Actual has fallen below the Estimated Receipt, under two heads only, in but a small amount comparatively, while the Deficiency is only apparent.

Tanjore Revenues, Pagodas 1,98,925 or £79,570; respecting which it may be observed, if the Actual Accounts had not included some Receipts not stated in the Estimate, the Deficiency would have appeared to a greater amount; for the difference on the Collections was Pagodas 2,72,877, or £109,151; but this may not be considered

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

16 as a real Defalcation, but merely a Balance arising from the mode of stating the Accounts, in consequence of a very beneficial change of system in the management of the country. Till June 1800 the country was managed by Head Landholders, who paid to Government a fixed grain settlement on a grain price determined by the state of the markets, and they received a defined allowance for servants, &c. Under this system they had such opportunities of practising impositions and exercising tyranny, that the welfare of the Inhabitants and the interests of the Government equally required a complete change; the Aumaneé system was therefore established, under which the settlement being made from July to July, the Collections in this year could not be fully realised till after April. The Estimate was framed on the former system, reckoning from April to April, in which case the payments were expected to be made within the official year. This circumstance is not likely to occur in future. The advices give very favourable accounts of these Districts, and afford the prospect of a considerable Increase of Revenue in future.

The other article in which the Actual Receipt has been below the Estimate is the *Subsidy from the Nizam*, in the sum of Pagodas 29,601, or £11,840, and arises from the Estimate having been made in reference to the Subsidy under the former Treaty, whereas the Actual Accounts include the Payments in part on that Treaty, and in part on the Collections from the Countries ceded by the Treaty entered into in October 1800, as formerly noticed to the House: the difference may therefore be expected to be recovered in subsequent Collections.

The Estimate has been exceeded in all the other items, as follows:—

Post-Office Collections, Pagodas 11,479, or £4,592. The Estimate was stated much below the Receipt of the last year, in consequence of the orders of the Government, that the Postage on public Letters, formerly paid from the public Disbursements, should be abolished. This order not having full effect immediately, the estimated Receipt, has been exceeded. The Postage in Malabar, not included in the Estimate, has likewise contributed to the increase.

Customs,

MADRAS continued.

Pagoda, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

- 17 *Customs*, Pagodas 92,082, or £12,833. This Resource being of a fluctuating nature, it is difficult to estimate the amount with precision.

Subsidy from Mysore, and Revenues from Ceded and Conquered Countries, Pagodas 6,66,922, or £266,769. A part of this Increase may be attributed, to the circumstance of the Revenues of the Malabar Province, formerly under the Bombay Government, not being inserted in the Estimate, as suggested when the Accounts of the last year were under consideration. The Estimate of the Collections of the Revenues of the other Districts, though calculated upon the principles prescribed by the schedule formed under Tippoo's Government, and upon the best information derived of the powers of the country, appears to have been under-rated, as the Actual Collections have so much exceeded. The prompt and ready realization of the Resources from these newly acquired countries, is highly satisfactory, as it was in several of the Districts the consequence of increased cultivation.

Land Revenues, Pagodas 1,27,544, or £51,017. The Estimate under this head reckoned upon a small advance on the Actual Accounts of the preceding year. The Collections of this year are considerable on the comparison with several past years. On the examination of the detail it appears, that, from a variety of causes, the Collections of some Districts were below the Estimate, in others above. The Excess now stated is partly on articles not included in the Estimate. On the whole, it may be observed, that singular success has attended the realization of these Revenues in the year 1800-1, and that great credit attaches to the Officers of the Revenue Department, for their ability and exertions in this and every branch under their management, and the more, as notwithstanding every obstacle, the Balance of the current year in April 1801, was less than that in the preceding year.

- The small Excess on the *Stamps and Licences* does not require notice. That on the *Revenues from the Dutch Settlements*, amounting to Pagodas 43,455, or £17,382, was in consequence of the Revenues from the Moluccas not being included in the Estimate.
- 18

INDIA BUDGET: 1802

1091

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas at Rs. Pounds Sterling.

The gross Excess above the Estimate amounted to Pagodas 8,86,513, or £354,605, and the Deficiency to Pagodas 2,28,526, or £91,410, making a Nett Excess of Pagodas 6,57,957, or £263,195, as before stated.

The Charges, as already mentioned, are found to exceed the Estimate. They were expected to amount to	94,14,782	3,765,913
their actual amount was	1,07,33,276	4,293,310
being an Excess of	13,18,494	527,397

The Excess now stated has arisen on every article of the Expenditure in this year, as follows,—viz.

Post-Office Charges, Pagodas 10,624, or £4,249, partly from Tappals being placed in the Countries ceded by the Nizam, and by the Malabar Expences not being included in the Estimate.

Civil Charges, Pagodas 34,984, or £13,993, partly in the Expences of the Judicial Department, and partly in Contingencies from Loss by Exchange, &c.

Military Charges, Pagodas 8,21,847, or £328,739. The Bombay Troops in the Malabar Province, transferred to this Presidency, were not included in the Estimate: this may partly account for the Increase. The continuance of some Detachments of the Army on Field Allowances, the Purchase of Horses, and the Augmentation of the Force, will account for the remainder.

Buildings, Pagodas 24,990, or £9,996, principally in the Civil, from Advances for building the New Court-House, &c.

Revenue Charges, Pagodas 49,360, or £19,744. In many instances these Charges were less than estimated; the Excess has been occasioned on Tuckavy, or Advances for Cultivation, and some Charges in Ramnad, and the sequestered Pollams, not inserted in the Estimate. The appointment of a Resident in the Collection of the Western assigned Peshcush, has likewise increased the Expence.

Charges in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, Pagodas 2,96,136, or £118,454. In common with the other heads

(12 X) of

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at Rs.

Pounds Sterling.

of Charge, as already noticed, the Charges of Collection in the Malabar Province were omitted in the Estimate. Some Expences have been incurred relating to the Family of Tippoo, more than estimated.

Charges on the Revenues of Tanjore, Pagodas 24,156, or £9,662, in the Payments on account of the Rajah, and the Expences attending the Collections.

The Charges of Collection in the Countries ceded by the Nizam were not inserted in the Estimate, the Treaty having been executed subsequent to its formation.

The Result of the numerous variations between the Estimated and Actual Receipt and Expenditure, is:—

The Nett Surplus of the Actual Revenue, beyond the Estimated, having been found to amount to - - - -	6,57,987	263,195
and the Excess of Actual Charge, on the same principles, being - - - - -	13,18,494	527,397
the Nett Actual Surplus Charge, in the year 1800-1, is more than was estimated - - - - -	6,60,507	264,202
And the Actual Surplus Charge in that year is - - - - -	18,82,607	753,042
which exceeds the Actual Surplus Charge of the year 1799-800, in the sum of - - - - -	11,06,649	442,659
the expectation of which, it must be observed, was stated when the Estimate was under consideration.		

ESTIMATES, 1801-2.

20 The prospects of this year, in so far as the Revenues are concerned, are still more favourable than the past; but the Expenditure, from the peculiar circumstances of the time when the Estimate was formed, could not, upon any correct principle, be taken upon an equal scale; the expected Charges will therefore be found to exceed those of the last year.

The Revenues are estimated, in the last column of No. 4, to amount to - - - - -	79,47,601	3,899,040
and the Charges, by No. 5, to - - - - -	1,13,98,278	4,559,311
being a Nett Charge of - - - - -	16,50,677	660,271

On.

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas at Rs. Pounds Sterling

On looking over the detail of the Estimate of the Revenues, compared with the Actual Accounts of the past year, it is found, that the Diminution appears in the amount only of Pagodas 82,762, or £33,105, on articles of a fluctuating description, on which no Estimate can be formed with tolerable precision; and the Excess is in those of a permanent description, and such as to afford every prospect of due realization. It amounts to Pagodas 9,79,694, or £391,877, shewing a Nett Excess of Pagodas 8,96,932, or 358,772.

The diminished Receipt of the *Post-Office Collections* and *Customs*, in the amount of about Pagodas 52,000, requires no remark. That on the *Revenues* of the *Dutch Settlements*, &c. amounting to Pagodas 49,767, or £19,907, has arisen principally on the Pearl Fishery at Tutacorin, not expected to be so productive in this year as in the last.

The Excess is looked for on the following heads:—

Tanjore Revenues, Pagodas 3,76,033, or £150,413, principally from the expected realization of the Deficiency in the Actual Receipts of the last year; but this may be considered as a still improving Resource.

Subsidy from Mysore, and *Revenues from the Ceded and Conquered Countries*, Pagodas 30,791, or £12,316. The favourable accounts respecting the state of these Districts warrant the expectation of the Estimate being realized.

- 21 *Revenues from the Countries Ceded by the Nizam*, Pagodas 4,41,178, or £176,471. The Estimate is calculated on a complete year's Settlement of the Countries. The Actual Receipts, in the last year, were in part on the former Subsidy, and in part on the Collections of Revenue.

Land Revenues, Pagodas 1,23,357, or £49,343. The Estimate seems justified from the Collections of the past year. The expected sale of some ground in the Black Town of Madras has, in part, been the occasion of the Increase.

The

MADRAS continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

The small addition to the *Farms and Licenses* partly arises on the Toddy License.

The Nett Estimated Increase in the Charges of this year amounts to Pagodas 6,65,002, or £266,001. Those Charges, on which an Increase is expected, exhibit the same in the amount of Pagodas 9,30,623, or £372,249. The Diminution of others amounts to Pagodas 2,65,621, or £106,248.

The head under which by far the largest Increase is reckoned upon is the *Military Charges*, in the sum of Pagodas 7,03,476, or £281,390, and arises chiefly from an Expedition, and from the expence of field operations.

The Increase in the *Revenue Charges*, amounting to Pagodas 27,261, or £10,804, cannot be precisely explained. That in the *Charges of the Revenues of the Ceded and Conquered Countries*, amounting to Pagodas 43,568, or £17,427, may, in part, be attributed to the Expences being estimated for a complete year. The additional Expence on the *Countries ceded by the Nizam*, amounting to Pagodas 1,56,226, or £62,490, arises from the same cause.

22 Of those heads in which a less Expence is estimated, the Charges on the *Tanjore Revenues*, and the Expence on the *Dutch Settlements*, are the principal: the former in the sum of Pagodas 91,135, or £36,454, from Payments in the last year, on account of the Rajah, not expected in this; the latter in the sum of Pagodas 1,26,522 or £50,609, the Remittances to Ceylon, and Expences on account of Dutch Prisoners, being taken at a less amount. The cause of the smaller amount of *Civil Charges* cannot be exactly traced: that on the *Buildings and Fortifications* is from a less advance on Civil Buildings than last year.

The ultimate Result of the Comparison of the Revenues and Charges, as estimated for the year 1801-2, with the Actual Accounts of the preceding year, shews, that notwithstanding the Excess on the Estimated Charges, the favourable prospects from the Resources is expected so to operate, that the Nett Charge of the year will be less in the sum of - - - - -

2,31,930

92,772

The

D E B T S I N I N D I A .

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
<p>34 It has already been observed, that the Deficiency of the Revenues for the exigencies of the service, and the necessity of continuing the Investments to Europe, would necessarily tend to increase the Debts. The effect has been as follows, viz.—</p>		
In April 1800, the Debt amounted to - - - - -	14,64,04,018	14,640,402
In April 1801, by No. 16, it is - - - - -	17,67,45,325	17,674,532
being an Increase of - - - - -	3,03,41,307	3,034,130
<p>The amount subscribed to the Remittance, under the orders of June 1793, was, according to No. 17, - - - - -</p>		
	8,18,878	81,838
<p>In April 1800, the part of the above Debt bearing Interest amounted to - - - - -</p>		
	12,30,15,701	12,301,570
In April 1801, by No. 16, it is - - - - -	15,13,53,541	15,135,354
being an Increase of the Debt bearing Interest, amounting to - - - - -	2,83,37,840	2,833,784
<p>The amount of Interest, computed to be payable annually on the Principal stated last year, was - - - - -</p>		
	1,08,20,424	1,082,042
<p>On the Debt at Interest by the present Accounts, it is calculated in No. 16, at - - - - -</p>		
	1,34,28,538	1,342,853
being an Increase of Annual Interest amounting to - - - - -	26,08,114	260,811

A S S E T S I N I N D I A .

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
<p>35 The Assets are included in the Quick Stock Accounts, and consists of Cash and Bills, Goods, Stores, Debts, &c. Although the Increase is not so considerable as that by the Accounts presented to the House in the former year, it is satisfactory to find some Increase to have taken place. The Amount, on 30th April 1800, was - - - - -</p>		
	11,56,95,531	11,569,553
On the 30th April 1801, by No. 21 of the present Accounts, it is - - - - -	12,11,39,228	12,113,922
being an Increase in the Value of the Assets, amounting to - - - - -	54,43,697	544,369

The

<i>GENERAL VIEW continued.</i>		Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
Increased Value of Assets, brought forward		54,43,697	5,44,369
<p>The only Item in which a Decrease appears is the Stores, in the small amount of £6,000: on every other an Increase is shewn; in Cash and Bills £102,000; in Export Goods, near £100,000; in Import Goods £62,000; in Salt, Opium, &c. £53,000: the remainder, amounting to £232,000, is in the Debts owing to the Company. Notwithstanding the general Increase of Assets may be said, in a small degree, to counterbalance the Addition to the Debts, the Increase under some of the heads cannot be taken altogether as a subject of exultation. It is always desirable, that the remains of the Imports, at the winding up of the year, should be to a small amount, and that the Debts owing to the Company on Revenue Balances should be reduced by the due realization of the Land Rents.</p>			
Deducting the Increase of Assets, as stated above, from the Increase of the Debts, which has been found to amount to		3,03,41,307	3,034,130
The Difference		2,48,97,610	2,489,761
<p>is the sum in which the General State of the Debts and Assets in India has deteriorated in the year 1800-1.</p>			

H O M E A C C O U N T S .

36 The manner in which the particular circumstances of the times, and the exigencies of the public service, have affected the Financial Concerns in India, has been explained: the consequences likely to be produced in other branches, have also been adverted to. They will be found, in a very material degree, in the transactions at Home; and indeed it is naturally to be expected, that in proportion as the Funds for the Purchase of Investments Abroad shall prove deficient, in that same proportion the Proceeds of the Treasury at Home would fall short likewise. It is, however, remarkably fortunate, that notwithstanding the Consignments from India, in the year 1800-1, were necessarily on a limited scale, and of course the quantity of Goods put up to sale were reduced, the disposal of them has been so advantageous in price, as to compensate, in a commercial view, for the difference in the extent of the Trade.

The Home Accounts, though they include some Payments which more immediately relate to the political branch of the Company's concerns, may be considered, in other respects, as exclusively relating to the Commerce. They were presented to the House
at

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at the 2d. Pounds Sterling.

of the Estimated. The *Civil*, in Rupees 1,336,487, or £15,355. On looking over the detail it appears, that in several instances the Expenses of the Civil Department were more than estimated, in great part at Bussorah, Bagdad, and at the Presidency, from the necessity of adopting measures against the Plague; and, in some degree, from the Expence attending the arrangement at Surat. The smaller Expence on most of the other items is much to be attributed to the very laudable measures of the Government, to reform the Expenditure in every practicable degree. The *Judicial* and *Law Charges* are less than estimated; and the Residency at Tatta not having been established upon the principle on which the Estimate was framed, has likewise occasioned a considerable difference. The effect of the measures of reform, has also appeared in the expense of *Buildings*, which has been less than estimated, Rupees 1,15,774, or £13,024, a less amount having been expended in building a Jail, and in Military Buildings, than estimated, partly from the state of the Finances. A smaller Expence has likewise been incurred in the *Collection of the Ceded Countries*, amounting to Rupees 28,110, or £3,162.

The Actual Expences have exceeded the Estimated in the *Marine Department*, Rupees 1,42,647, or £16,048, from a greater Expence on Stores and Contingencies. The *Military Charges* were more by Rupees 26,24,226, or £295,225, entirely from the Expence of the Expedition to the Red-Sea, which could not be inserted in the Estimate. The *Revenue* Expenditure exceeded the Estimate in the sum of Rupees 1,64,012, or £18,451, from Payments to the Nabob of Surat under the Treaty, omitted in the Estimate. The general Charges were rather less.

The Result of this Comparison is, the Actual Charges fell short of the Estimated, Rupees 2,80,371, or £31,542; they exceeded in the sum of Rupees 29,30,885, or £329,724; and the Nett Excess was, as before stated, adding to it the Nett Deficiency of Revenue the Nett Surplus Charge of this Presidency is more than estimated, in the sum of

and the Actual Surplus Charge of the year 1800-1 is - - - which falls short of that of the year 1799-800, by

26,50,514	298,183
1,24,603	14,018
27,75,117	312,201
92,68,614	1,042,719
3,27,895	36,888

ESTIMATE

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s. 3d Founds Sterling.

ESTIMATES, 1801-2.

26 The prospects of this Presidency in the year 1801-2, as to Revenues, are favorable. Although they do not, on the comparison with the Actual Accounts of last year, on the first view exhibit an Increase, on account of the exclusion of the Receipts from the Malabar Province, the expected Diminution of Charge is such, that the result of this year appears somewhat better than that of the year 1800-1.

By the Account No. 7, the Revenues are estimated to amount to	24,16,227	271,825
and by No. 8, the Charges are stated at	1,05,36,075	1,183,308
shewing a Net Surplus Charge of	81,19,848	913,483

Excluding the Revenues of the *Ceded Districts*, which are now received under the Madras Government, the Collections in this year are estimated to produce more than the last, by Rupees 90,995, or £10,237.—The *Land Revenues* are stated at a small amount beyond the last year, and the *Farms* and *Licences* in much more, arising chiefly at Surat. On the other hand, the *Customs* are estimated at about half a lack of Rupees less.

Under one head, only, the Expenditure is expected to exceed the last year: *Buildings* and *Fortifications*, in the sum of Rupees 1,28,574, or £14,464, arising from the necessity of keeping the Fortifications in repair, also from the intention of expending a greater sum in building the Jail than last year. The Diminution in the others amounts to Rupees 14,07,397, or £158,332; but notwithstanding it may be considered as a smaller expence to be incurred on account of this particular Presidency, it is not an entire saving, a part of it being transferred to the Madras Presidency, viz. the whole Charge attending the Malabar Province, including the Army stationed there: of this, Rupees 1,20,490, or £13,555, is on the Collection of Revenue; the *Military Expence* cannot be at present precisely stated. A smaller Expence is looked for under the heads of *Charges*, unconnected with this circumstance, the principle of which is in the *Marine Département*, to the amount of Rupees 3,17,447, or £35,713, from a smaller sum being estimated for building ships. A less Expence is expected in *Civil and Revenue Charges*, but not in a large amount.

Taking

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees at 2s. 6d. Pounds Sterling.

27 Taking the comparison of the Actual Accounts of the year 1800-1, with the Estimate for the year 1801-2, as they are stated in the numbers under Examination, a smaller Revenue is reckoned upon, to the amount of Rupees 1,30,057, or £14,632, and a less Charge, in the sum of Rupees 12,78,823, or £143,868, shewing a Nett Difference in the Surplus Charge, in favour of the Estimate, of

11,48,766

129,236

From the general state of affairs on this side of India, in connexion with the Expedition to the Red Sea, it is impossible to form any correct judgement, whether the Charges will exceed or fall short of the Estimate.

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

28 Although the Accounts of the Residency of Bencoolen are not, in any respect, of so great importance as those of the Presidencies, it is desirable they should be sent home in due course. When the Finances of India were last under consideration, these Accounts were one year in arrear: they are still in the same predicament, and must be taken only to the period to which they ought to have been stated with the Indian Accounts last year. The Resident Commissioner at Marlborough has taken such measures as, it is hoped, will ensure the exertions of the Departments that the omission may not occur in future. It is however fortunate, that the want of the Bencoolen Accounts will not interfere with the mode of statement now intended, as the Expence of this Settlement, with Pinang and St. Helena, is usually taken on the Actual Supply sent from Bengal; and the Average only of the former, in the last three years, is stated, in order to shew the Actual Cost of it to the Company. As to the Expence of the Establishments, the latest Average that can now be drawn is from 1797-8 to 1799-800, as by account No. 10.

Spanish Dollars, at 5s. Pounds Sterling.

amounted to	27,939	6,985
the Charges to	424,789	106,197
and the Nett Charge to	396,850	99,212
The Nett Charge for the year 1800-1 is estimated at	296,141	74,035

<i>BENCŒOLEN PINANG, &c. continued.</i>		Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
The Supplies estimated to be sent from Bengal to these Settlements in the year 1800-1, amounted to		8,23,600	81,500
They actually amounted, by No. 18, to		15,68,248	156,925
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of,		7,39,648	73,965
The greatest part of the Excess in the Supply beyond the Estimate, was to Bencoolen. The Estimate appears to have been calculated in a near proportion to the expected demand on account of the established Expenses. The great attention paid by the Commissioner, whose deputation was mentioned upon the last occasion, renders any Excess on that head unlikely; it seems therefore probable, that the amount beyond the Estimate has been applied to the Discharge of outstanding Demands or the Provision of Investment. In the next year, or 1801-2, the Supplies, according to No. 11, are estimated at		8,58,400	85,840
By the orders sent out by the Court of Directors in August 1801, the Residency of Bencoolen is reduced to a mere Commercial Settlement, upon a very limited scale of Expence, and the authority of Parliament was granted in the last Sessions, for the disposal of the covenanted Servants beyond the number that might in future be wanted,			

GENERAL VIEW.

29 The examination of the detail of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India being completed, the next point is to draw the whole, both Actual of the past year 1800-1, and the Estimated of the next 1801-2, into one General Result, in order to shew the situation of the Finances, as to fixed Receipt and Expenditure; to which will be added, respectively, the Actual and Computed Interest on the Debts.

The General Result of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1800-1, is as follows:

REVENUES.			
Of Bengal, by No. 3,	CRs.	6,65,83,316	£6,658,334
Madras, by No. 6,	Pags.	88,50,669	8,540,268
Bombay, by No. 9,	Rups.	25,46,284	286,457
Total Revenues			£10,485,059.
CHARGES			

GENERAL VIEW continued.

	Brought forward	£10,495,059
CHARGES:		
Of Bengal, by No. 3,	CRs. 4,78,06,115	£4,780,611
Madras, by No. 6,	Pags. 1,07,33,276	4,293,310
Bombay, by No. 9,	Rups. 1,18,14,898	1,329,176
	Total Charges	£10,403,097
	Nett Revenue of the three Presidencies	£81,962
Deducted from—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c.		
by No. 18, - - - - -	CRs. 15,63,248	156,325
	The Difference is	£74,363
which being added to the Interest paid on the Debts		
At Bengal, by No. 18, - - - - -	CRs. 74,61,843	£746,184
Madras, by No. 19, - - - - -	Pags. 5,31,220	212,488
Bombay, by No. 20, - - - - -	Rups. 12,02,573	135,289
	Total Interest	£1,093,961

30

shews the Deficiency of the Territorial and other Revenues to meet the Charges and the Interest on the Debts, to amount to

	CRs. 49,36,667	493,667
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Deduct from this Deficiency the amount of the Produce of the Sales of the Imports from Europe, by No. 15,

£1,168,324

493,667

£674,657

The Remainder - - - - - is the final Deficit, and shews the amount which, in the year 1800-1, the Resources from Revenue and Sale of Imports were insufficient to meet the accumulated demands upon the Treasuries, arising from the various exigencies of the service.

The differences in the detail of the several Accounts with the Estimate for this year have been explained during the investigation of the Revenues and Charges. The ultimate difference on the General Result is £818,127, of which £98,000 was occasioned by the Sale of Imports being less than estimated.

The Result of this year is likewise found to be more unfavourable than that of the last, in the sum of £1,012,690, of which £800,000 is in the Excess of Charges and Interest, the remainder in a smaller Sale of Imports.

In the last year, the sum only of £338,033 was left applicable to the Purposes of Commerce, and the sum applied

GENERAL VIEW. *continued.*

plied to those purposes was £2,393,000, including the supply to China: this was partly supplied by Bullion from and Bills on Europe; but the difference was made up by money raised on Loans. The importance considered to attach to the extending the Trade to the utmost point consistent with prudence, led the Governments Abroad to estimate upon the Provision of Investments in the year 1800-1 to the amount of £2,109,000, and upon a supply to Canton of £743,000; together £2,852,000. It would have been very desirable that this Estimate should have been carried into effect. The difference in the Results of the years 1799-800 and 1800-1, has been found to amount to a million, and in the Result of the Estimate and the Actual Accounts of the latter year to upwards of £800,000. The Trade in this year has likewise felt the consequence of the pressure of the war demands upon the Funds, and the Advances for Commerce have been less than estimated £1,100,000.

31 The Advances actually made in the year 1800-1, for the Payment of Commercial Charges, the Purchase of Investment, and the Supply to Canton, were as follows, viz.

At Bengal, by No. 18.				
Charges of the Board of Trade at the Presidency and the Factories	SRs.	8,84,800	CRs. 10,26,368	£102,637
Advances for the Investment, with Commission		51,29,783	59,50,548	595,054
	SRs.	60,14,583	CRs. 69,76,916	£697,691
Add—Supplies to Canton		17,24,137	19,99,999	200,000
Total Bengal	SRs.	77,38,720	CRs. 89,76,915	£897,691
At Madras, by No. 19.				
Charges, Allowances, &c. in the Commercial Department	Pags.	1,11,537	£44,615	
Advances for Investment with Charges		7,90,645	316,258	
	Pags.	9,02,182	£360,873	
Add—Supply to Canton		2,32,717	93,087	
Total Madras	Pags.	11,34,899		453,960
Carried forward				1,351,651

GENERAL VIEW

Advances for Commerce and Charges, brought forward		£1,351,651
At Bombay, by No. 20.		
Salaries, &c. in the Commercial Department	Rups. 1,34,599	£15,142
Advances for the Investment with the Charges	17,48,020	196,652
	Rups. 18,82,619	£211,794
Add—Supply to Canton	16,77,254	188,691
Total Bombay	Rups. 35,59,873	£400,485
Total Advances for the Commerce and Charges		£1,752,136

32 The difference between the estimated and actual application of Funds for the purposes of Commerce has been adverted to. Of the sum actually applied, £481,778 was in aid of the China Investment, which was less than the Estimate by £261,000. The consequence of these differences, it is to be regretted, will be felt in other branches of the Concern: the Sales at Home must be affected, and the Balance at China must hereafter be lessened. But it is evident, that when Investments must be provided, either by Money raised on Bills at enhanced Rates of Exchange, or on Loans at Rates of Interest enormously high, some interruption must necessarily be expected in the extent of the Trade, till such supply can be obtained from Europe, as shall, by relieving the commercial wants of the Company, operate to the general improvement of their credit.

The amount of the Cargoes actually consigned from India to Europe, and the Commercial Charges, in the year 1800-1, bear a near proportion to the actual Advances on these Accounts. By No. 22 they amounted to - - CRs. 1,39,90,327 £1,399,033 but whether the amount shipped should fall short of, or exceed the Advances in any given year, is immaterial, as the Consignments are frequently regulated in their extent from the quantity of Goods in the Warehouses.

The General Result of the Revenues and Charges, as estimated for the next year, 1801-2, is as follows:—

GENERAL VIEW continued.

REVENUES.

On Bengal, by No. 1, - - - - -	CRs. 7,05,11,644	£7,051,164	
Madras, by No. 4, - - - - -	Pags. 97,47,601	3,899,040	
Bombay, by No. 7, - - - - -	Rups. 24,16,227	271,825	
Total Revenues - - - - -			£11,222,029

CHARGES.

Of Bengal, by No. 2, - - - - -	CRs. 4,58,22,007	£4,582,201	
Madras, by No. 5, - - - - -	Pags. 1,13,98,278	4,559,311	
Bombay, by No. 8, - - - - -	Rups. 1,05,36,075	1,185,308	
Total Charges - - - - -			£10,326,820

Nett Estimated Revenue of the three Presidencies - - - - - £895,209

33 Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. by
No. 11, - - - - - CRs. 8,58,400 £85,840

The Remainder is - - - - - £809,369
which deducted from the Interest payable on the Debts
by No. 16, - - - - - CRs. 1,34,28,598 £1,342,854

shews the estimated Deficit of the Territorial Revenues to
amount to - - - - - 533,485

Deducting this sum from the estimated Produce of the
Sales of Imports from Europe, by No. 15 - - - CRs. 56,45,273 564,527

The Remainder - - - - - £31,042

is the amount estimated to be left applicable, in the year
1801-2, to the purposes of Commerce.

This Result is more favourable than that by the Actual
Accounts of last year, upwards of £700,000; excluding
the Sales of Imports £634,000; and it is satisfactory to
remark, that it is produced entirely from the prospect of
improved Revenue.

The occasion of the Diminution in the intended
Supply for the Provision of the Investments in the last
year has been stated; the causes producing this effect were
in full operation at the time of forming this Estimate,
the Advances for Commerce were therefore limited to
£1,372,094, including £254,000 for China.

DEBTS.

MADRAS, continued.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling

The concluding observations on the Bengal Estimates will be found to apply, with still greater force, to the Estimates of this Presidency; for, in addition to the circumstances of the time then adverted to, the unsettled state of some of the Poligar and newly Ceded Districts requiring considerable Detachments from the Army, it is not unlikely that some excess may arise in the Military Charges.

B O M B A Y.

The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay are shewn in the Accounts numbered 7, 8, and 9.

23 The amount of the Revenues of this Presidency is trivial, compared with those of the other Presidencies, and they will, in this and succeeding years, appear still less, from the transfer of the Collections of the Malabar Province to Madras. From that circumstance, it will be necessary to make some adjustment before a fair comparison can be made of the Average Receipts in the last three years, by excluding entirely those in the Ceded Countries in both periods; because the Receipts in 1800-1 being only on two months of the year, would very materially affect the Average in the latter period.

On this principle, the Average Collection of the other branches of Revenue, in the three years, 1798-9, to 1800-1, amounted to - - - - - 18,83,492 which exceeds a similar Average, from 1797-8 to 1799-1800, in the sum of - - - - - 2,20,157 partly from a larger amount collected on the Customs arising on the Increase of the Trade, but chiefly from a new arrangement, as to the internal management at Surat.

18,83,492	211,892
2,20,157	24,767

The Actual Nett Charge of this Presidency is very considerably below that in the last year; but it has exceeded the Estimate in a still larger amount than that at Madras. The great difference appearing between the estimated and actual Disbursements may not be looked upon

BOMBAY continued.

Rupees, at 2s 3d. Pounds Sterling.

upon as an impeachment of the attention and care in the Framing of the Estimate, as it has arisen, for the most part, from circumstances which could not be foreseen.

By the Account No. 9, the Revenues, (estimated to amount, in the year 1800-1, to - - - - -	26,70,887	300,475
actually amounted to - - - - -	25,46,284	286,457
being less than the Estimate - - - - -	1,24,603	14,018

The Estimate was calculated with reference to the new arrangement at Surat. As that arrangement was recently made, and of course the Revenue to be derived under it in some degree conjectural, it cannot be the subject of surprize, if some of the expectations were over-rated. The Actual Receipts have fallen short of the Estimated, under the *Land Revenues* and *Farms* and *Licences*, principally at this Residency, amounting together to Rupees 83,865, or £9,435, partly from an error in the Account.

24 Unconnected with these arrangements, a smaller Receipt has taken place in the *Revenues* of the *Ceded Countries*, since transferred to Madras, in the sum of Rupees 1,62,348, or £18,264, which seems more to have arisen from the mode in which the Estimate was framed, than from an actual deficiency in the produce of the Country; the Estimate having been necessarily taken from the Collector's *Towjee* Accounts, instead of the *Treasury* Accounts. In one instance the Estimate has been exceeded; in the *Customs*, to the amount of Rupees 1,21,610, or £13,681, principally from the progressive extent of the Trade.

On the whole, the Actual Receipts have proved less than the Estimated, in the sum of Rupees 2,46,213, or £27,699, and were more by Rupees 1,21,610, or £13,681, making the Net Actual Receipts less by Rupees 1,24,603, or £14,018, as before stated.

The Charges were estimated, in the Account No. 9, now under examination, to amount to - - - - -	91,64,384	1,030,993
their actual amount was - - - - -	1,18,14,898	1,399,176
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of - - - - -	26,50,514	298,183

Under some of the heads the Actual Charges fell short of

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

at different periods from the Foreign, on account of the impracticability of preparing the latter in due time, as already stated: they will, nevertheless, be considered in their usual order, and on this occasion numbered as formerly, 23, 24, and 25. The first shews the Receipts and Payments, and the Debts and Assets; the second, the Stock by Computation, or what is supposed to be the General Balance of the whole Concern, both Abroad and at Home; and the third, the Amount of the Sales. As the last Account may be considered as the main-spring of all the Cash Transactions at Home, and as affording a view of the extent of the Trade, it has been generally first for consideration.

By this Account the aggregate amount of the Sales of Goods from India and China, both on the Company's account and that of Private Traders, in the year 1801-2, is which is less than the Sales of 1800-1, by £1,167,465.

£9,155,981

The greatest difference was on the Company's Goods: it amounted to £971,554
 The Sale of Private Trade Goods was less by 77,367
 That of Goods sold as Neutral Property, by 118,544
 making the total Difference, as before stated, - £1,167,465

37 It must be observed, that the Sales of the Company's Goods in this year were not expected to be so great as the last, as it was apprehended the situation of Affairs in India might interrupt the Provision of Funds for the Purchase of the Investments; the Sales were therefore only estimated to amount to - - - - -
 their Actual Amount was - - - - -

7,119,400
 6,890,487

being less than the Estimate - - - - -

£488,913

From the remarks already made, it may be inferred that the difference now stated must be attributed, almost exclusively, to the want of Goods. On examining the detail it is ascertained, that the China Trade has exceeded the Estimate, and the Deficiency has fallen on the Indians. On the Piece Goods alone it amounted to £124,000, and every other article of Indian Produce was less than the Estimate, except Raw-Silk. Of the difference, £20,000 is on Coffee, the expectation from which was totally disappointed, none having been received.

The application of the money received on the Produce of the Sales, will appear in the first part of the Account

HOME ACCOUNTS continued

count No. 23, which shews the Cash Transactions of the year 1801-2, and which is now to be examined on the Comparison with the Estimate formerly presented to the House.

The Receipt on the Sales of Goods within the year, was estimated to amount to	£7,161,918
The Actual Receipt was	6,336,192
being less than the Estimate	<u>£825,726</u>

38 This difference considerably exceeds that on the amount of the Sales; but it must be observed, that the Receipt within the year does not attach merely to the Goods sold in it, but takes in the amount left due in the preceding year; at the same time that an amount, in some degree correspondent, is left for realization in the next. The Payments depend upon the time and terms of the Sale. A part of the difference, now stated, is owing to a larger amount being left due than was estimated.

The Charges and Profit on Private-Trade, estimated at actually amounted to	£100,000
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of	193,563
	<u>93,563</u>

They have likewise considerably exceeded the Receipt of last year; but no Estimate, in this regard, can be formed with precision, as it is impossible to conjecture what Sales are likely to take place of Goods of this description.

Few other observations are requisite on the Comparison of either the Receipt or Expenditure as estimated, and according to the Actual Account. On the Receipt side, exclusive of the Deficiency on the Sales, as already noticed, the disposal of the Company's share of the Loyalty Loan, which was deferred, occasioned a difference to the amount of £238,105. Of the sum of £1,714,815, in which the actual exceeded the estimated Receipts, £1,606,914 was in those relating to Private-Trade, of which no Estimate is or ever can be made, except on what was owing for Goods actually sold, or on some computation on the amount of Charges and Profit payable to the Company: the remainder was on money received for the issue of Bonds and from Government on account of Supplies and Stores which were not included in the Estimate.

On

HOME ACCOUNTS continued

30 On the Payment side some variations appear as usual. Excluding the Private-Trade, the Estimate has been exceeded, under some heads, to the amount of £609,933. The Customs shew an apparent excess, but on adjusting what belongs to the Private-Trade, those on account of the Company were, in reality, less than the Estimate, to the amount of £82,948, partly from the Estimate being calculated on a greater extent of Trade, and partly from the cessation of the Convoy Duty. The difference on the Freight, on the same adjustment is so small as not to require notice. An Excess has arisen on the Export of Goods and Stores, to the amount of £529,477, it having been found necessary to provide as large consignments of this description, as possible, in order to make up for the deficiency of the intended supply of Bullion, which, from particular circumstances could not be obtained, in the amount estimated, by £344,942. The Bonds bought up and paid, in upon the Sales were not estimated, from being a circumstance which does not frequently occur, or only when they are at a discount. Except the Bullion, which has already been noticed, the protraction of the Payment to the Bank in discharge of their Loan of £800,000 is the principal occasion of the Payments being less than estimated.

The General Result of the Comparison is, the Balance estimated to be remaining in favour of the Company, on the 1st March 1802, amounting to - - - - - £486,731 must, in consequence of the disappointment in the Receipt on the Sales of Goods, and deferring the Disposal of the Loyalty Loan, with the Extension of the Supply to India to the amount of £200,000, have been considerably against the Company: but the additional sum realized on the Profit on Private-Trade, and by a Payment from Government, and the measure adopted for protracting the Payment to the Bank in Liquidation of their Loan, with some other smaller circumstances, have so operated, that the Balance of Cash actually remaining on the 1st March 1802, amounted to - - - - - £168,759 being less than the Estimated Balance - - - - - £317,972

ESTIMATE, 1802-S.

Notwithstanding peace had taken place when the Estimate for the year was framed, and although large Payments had been made from the Treasury at Home for Supplies to India

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

dia and China, the great demand for Funds known to exist in India, as well as the determination there, on that account, to curtail the Investments of the year 1801-2, imposed the necessity of stating the Expectation of the produce of the Sales at Home in 1802-3 on a moderate scale; the effect of which must necessarily appear in the Cash Transactions.

40 The second part of the Account No. 23, already referred to, shews the prospects, in the year 1802-3, of the Receipts on the Sale of Goods, as estimated to amount to - - - - - £6,500,000

The Receipt on the Sale of Goods is estimated to amount to - - - - - £6,500,000 exclusive of £48,000 expected from the Ordnance for Saltpetre. This sum rather exceeds the Actual Receipts of the last year, in consequence of the amount left due on former Sales being considerable; but the Sales immediately appertaining to the year are stated much lower than the Actual Sales of the last. The Receipts calculated upon the following principle: -

The Sales are estimated to amount to £6,500,000 of which is expected to be received after 1st March 1803 - £5,030,600

The Difference - - - - - £5,030,600 is the Estimated Receipt on these Sales within the year. Adding what was left due on former Sales - 1,470,000

will show the Receipt first stated - £6,500,000

In this Estimate the China Trade is taken but little below the last year. Both Receipts and Payments are stated upon the usual principles with regard to the Private Trade. The Disposal of the Loyalty Loan on one side, and the Payment of the Debt to the Bank on the other, are again reckoned upon in this year: Payments on account of India and China, including a million for Ballion, are estimated to the amount of £4,818,792, and the sum calculated to become payable on Freight and Demurrage much exceeds the amount paid in the last year. The consequence of which, with the comparatively small Balance of Cash at the commencement of the year, is found in the general Result to be such, that the Balance against the Company, on 1st March 1803, is expected to amount to £1,434,556

DEBTS

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

DEBTS AT HOME.

41 The Debts owing by the Company at Home are stated in the last part of the Account, No. 23. On the comparison with the amount of them in the last year, the difference will appear as follows, viz.—

On the 1st March 1801, they amounted to	£5,393,989
and on the 1st March 1802,	4,822,683
being a Decrease of	£571,306

On comparing the detail of the Debts it appears, that the amount due on Bonds is less by £41,000; and on Bills of Exchange from India and China, £152,323. The Remittance Plan under the orders of June 1793, having, as formerly stated, failed in its operation, the sum due on the Indian Debt has been considerably reduced, by the discharge of the Certificates outstanding; the reduction in consequence, was in this year £273,032. A smaller sum was owing on Customs, to the amount of £56,498, and in the Department of the Shipping Committee of £57,671. There was a less sum due on Exports of former Seasons by £78,759, and on Bonds to Commanders of Ships worn out by £78,663; which, with some smaller sums not requiring notice, will more than account for the difference first stated. But, on the other hand, more was owing on Freight and Demorage, by £130,000; and to the Proprietors of Private Trade, on the Sale of their Goods, by £42,000.

ASSETS AT HOME.

The Amount of the Assets at Home is likewise stated in the Account last referred to.

On the 1st March 1801 the value was	£15,404,736
on the 1st March 1802 it was	16,802,760
being an Increase of	£1,398,024

HOME ACCOUNTS continued.

42 In three articles only the Assets shewed a Decrease in the Cash Balance £761,831, in the amount owing by the Ordnance for Saltpetre £32,000, and in the Loyalty Loan £25,210. The amount due on Sales of Goods was more by £402,400, and the Value of Goods unsold by £285,078. The extensive Consignments to India and China added to the Cargoes Afloat outward £405,961, and to the Exports paid for, £107,638, exclusive of Bullion, which was £53,574. The Excess on Advances for Impress and War Allowances on Ships not arrived, with the increased Value of the India-House and Warehouses from the additional Buildings, will chiefly account for the remainder; except the Increase of the Debt stated by the Company to be due from Government, amounting to £900,899, which will be the subject of remark hereafter.

Adding the Decrease of the Debts, amounting to to the Increase of the Assets, stated at the Improvement of the Home Concern would, in this view, appear to be

£571,306
 £1,398,024
£1,969,330

CHINA AND St. HELENA.

In the Account No. 24 are shewn the Balances at China and St. Helena by the latest Accounts: it remains to compare them with the Balances in the preceding year.

In March 1800 the Balance at China was in favour to the amount of £1,226,079
 in March 1801 it was in favour 1,019,551
 being less by 206,528

The latest books received from St. Helena, when this Account was made up, were to the 30th September, 1800. The Balance was then in favour £77,852
 On the 30th September 1799 it was in favour 58,366
 The Increase at St. Helena was 19,486

and, deducted from the Decrease at China, the Nett Decrease of Balance at China and St. Helena, is £187,042
 The

43 The final object intended by this examination is, to discover the effect produced in the year on the General Concerns of the Company, or whether, under the combined operations of Revenue and Trade, they have improved or otherwise. This will be obtained by bringing into one General View, the Increase of Debts and Assets, as follows, viz.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

THE DEBTS AND ASSETS,

By last Year's Accounts and those of the Year now under Examination

The Debts in India have increased in the sum of	£3,034,130
Deducting from it the Decrease of the Debts at Home	571,306
the Nett Increase of Debt appears to be	£2,462,824

The Assets in India have increased	£544,369
The Nett Increase of the Assets at Home has been stated at	1,398,024

The Increase of Assets then amounts to	£1,942,393
Deduct the Decreased Balance at China and St. Helena	187,042

The Nett Increase of Assets, generally, will amount to	£1,755,351
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Deducting this sum from the Increase of the Debts, the state of the whole Concern appears in a worse point of view than in the last year, by

	£707,473
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As the Home Assets include £3,573,339, the amount of sundry Claims stated by the Company to be due to them from Government, of which the sum of £900,899 accrued in the present year of Account, it is necessary to observe, that, as these Claims are under examination, and are likely to undergo several adjustments, the amount above stated to be the deterioration in the year, must be considered as subject to be increased, in whatever proportion of the above sum may be disallowed.

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P R O S P E C T I V E V I E W .

Having now gone through the Accounts of the last year, although the period has not yet arrived for submitting to Parliament the regular Accounts for the present year,

yet

PROSPECTIVE VIEW (continued.)

yet the Committee will naturally be desirous of obtaining an outline of the probable future prospects of the Company, as well in peace as in war, with a view of seeing what means they possess for the Liquidation of their Indian Debt, and also for realizing those expectations which my Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) held out, on a former day, when he brought forward his Budget; namely, that the payment of £500,000 from the Company would shortly become an efficient resource to the Public.

I have already stated, that the official Estimates for the year 1802-3 have not yet been received from India, in the shape they are usually laid before Parliament; but the substance of them has been received in a form sufficiently authentic to enable the Court of Directors to found on them a review of their affairs, to estimate the means they possess, either at Home or Abroad, and to determine how those means can best be applied, to give relief, in the first instance, to the Company's Finances Abroad, from the pressure of the Indian Debt, and ultimately to obtain for their Constituents and for the Public, all the advantages of which their resources may be susceptible.

I shall consider the subject in the following order:

- 1st. The Incumbrances to which the Company is subject.
- 2d. The means which it possesses of making provision for those Incumbrances, as also for the Payment to the Exchequer.
- 3d. The mode and extent of applying those means.
- 4th. The result to be expected from such application, either in the alternative of peace or war.

And first, as to the Incumbrances,

The Indian Debt may be stated, at the utmost, to amount to £18,500,000, of which £16,000,000 bears Interest. The Annual Interest amounts to £1,438,000, being within a fraction of nine per cent. on the Principal.

- 45 To describe the serious and inconvenient pressure of such an amount of Debt, even in time of peace, is unnecessary. The mere fact of its withdrawing, under the head of Interest, such an amount as nearly £1,500,000 from the purposes of Trade, speaks for itself.

But in stating the extent of Debt bearing Interest, which has increased during the war from £6,500,000 to its present amount, it is fair, at the same time, to observe, that we are, by no means, to consider the affairs of the Company as deteriorated in the same proportion: for it will appear, upon a comparison of the Debts and Assets of the Company,

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PROSPECTIVE VIEW, continued.

pany, in the years 1793 and 1802, that the Assets at Home and Abroad have increased, in an equal proportion with the Debts, and upon the whole, that the affairs of the Company, at the close of a long and most expensive war, which has added largely to their dominions, and opened new sources of prosperity, as well as of security, are in the general Result unimpaired, notwithstanding this great accumulation of Debt.

2d. As to the means which the Company possess, applicable to the Reduction of their Debt, they must arise either from their Commerce or from their Revenues.

In order to ascertain the amount of the Surplus Funds really disposable, I have called for two Accounts; the one,* of the probable Revenues and Charges Abroad; the other,† an Account of the Nett Profits at Home in the last four years. Neither of these Accounts can be deemed to be either strictly territorial or commercial. The Foreign Account, though principally territorial, is subject to some commercial Charges, and the Home Account, though principally commercial, contains some heads of Expence, connected with the Government Abroad, and consequently more properly attaching to the territory. Combined, they exhibit the actual amount disposeable, after all Expences are paid at Home and Abroad, and constitute the Fund applicable to the public Claims, and to the Liquidation of the Company's Debt.

I shall trouble the Committee with a few observations, with respect to the principles upon which these Accounts are founded. And first, as to the Foreign Account:—It exhibits a clear Surplus of £1,053,582, after defraying Interest of Debt, and all Commercial Charges, exclusive of £80,000, included in the Charge for Interest now payable to the Commissioners for redeeming the Debt, on public securities bought up by them. This sum may therefore be considered as an addition to the above Surplus.

46 The Estimate is framed upon safe principles; it takes credit for no reduction which will not be actually accomplished in the course of the present year, nor any produce in Revenue which admits of any reasonable doubt. There are yet Reductions, which may be looked for in the Military Expences, when the peace arrangements are fully carried into effect; but as these must, in some degree, depend upon circumstances, it has not been thought prudent to rely upon them in forming the Estimate; neither does it include any calculation of the probable increased Produce, which may be looked for in a future year in the Indian Revenues generally, but particularly in our late Acquisitions, both in Oude and on the Coast, so soon as they have felt the good effects of the Company's Administration.

I therefore look upon the Indian Surplus as secure to the extent stated, and venture confidently to hope, that the amount will be progressively increased. The Committee will feel this to be a most satisfactory test of the extent of our Resources in that quarter, when such a Surplus is forthcoming, immediately upon the peace, after providing for the government of those extended Possessions, for an Army, even on its peace establishment of 125,000 men, composed as follows:—

(13 D)

Europeans

* Appendix, No. 26.

† Appendix, No. 27.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW continued.

Europeans (of which are King's troops 17,000)	25,000
Regular Native Troops - - - -	90,000
Irregulars, Invalids, and Lascars - - -	10,000
	125,000

and for the Interest of Debt and Commercial Charges to the extent of £1,600,000.

I have, in the former part of my Speech, observed, that the result of the Estimate for 1801-2 was better than the result of the Actual Accounts of the year 1800-1, by £634,000. From what I have now stated of the Estimate for 1802-3, it appears, that an improvement beyond the Estimate of 1801-2 may be expected of £1,754,000, making upon the Comparison of the years 1800-1 and 1802-3, an improvement on the Balance between Revenue and Charge, of no less than £2,388,000. The Increase on the former year was before explained. It is necessary now to state, generally, the principal causes which have led to the great amelioration in the latter year.—They are as follow, *viz.* Reduction, Civil and Military, on the Peace, £783,000: the Residue arises from the Increase of the Revenues from the Carnatic, the late Cessions in Oude, and those from the Nizam. There is also a considerable Increase under the heads of Customs and Salt.

47 Having thus briefly laid before the Committee the present state of the Company's Revenues and Charges Abroad, it is impossible that their attention should not be directed to the Individual, under whose auspices these Resources have been brought into action. It is unnecessary for me to recal to the recollection of Parliament the services of Marquis Wellesley; they have been too distinguished ever to be forgotten: but I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I did not take this occasion of declaring, that marked as the whole course of his administration has been by brilliant and important achievements, by no feature will it stand ultimately more distinguished, than by the solid financial prosperity resulting from his measures.

I shall next observe upon the Home Account, which being principally of a commercial description, cannot, in its nature, be more than the means of reasoning, in respect to the future from the past. Commerce does not, like Revenue, admit of precise Estimate. It is too much governed, both in its extent and profits, by circumstances, to be reduced to any fixed standard; but the Result, as to the past, may fully warrant us in forming very sanguine expectations as to the future commercial prospects of the Company.

It is to be observed, that the present is an Account taken altogether from a period of War, when the rate at which the marine part of the Charges is conducted must necessarily be high. The restoration of Peace will, in itself, reduce the charges to the amount of £500,000 to £700,000 per annum. Were this sum added to the Profits accruing in War, the Home Surplus would be about a million: but we must be prepared to expect some Reduction in the Sale Prices of the Goods, so soon as things are settled. What this falling off will be, it is difficult to estimate. Supposing it to be equivalent to the

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PROSPECTIVE VIEW continued.

the amount saved on Freight, &c. then the Profits will remain nearly as in the last four years, and the aggregate amount depend on the extent of Investment.

To what amount the Investment may be gradually carried, with advantage to the Company, must depend upon the demand in Europe. It has been hitherto progressive, and is likely to continue so; but in calculating upon an annual Investment of four millions, we proceed upon safe grounds, being that amount which has already been brought Home with advantage, and which has been alone diminished from the difficulty of procuring Funds during the War.

Taking the Profits upon the Average of the last four years, and allowing for a reduction of price, equivalent to the reduction of Charge, which is making an allowance of not less than ten per cent. on the Sales; the Nett Profit, after payment of all Charges, upon an Investment of four millions, would amount to £4 0,000. The Prime-cost, on the Average of the last four years, having been £3,600,000, liable to be increased by any extension of the amount of Investment, or by the Sales being affected in a less degree by the return of Peace, than is above allowed for, which I consider as likely to be the case.

Adding the Profits at Home to the Indian Surplus above stated, the whole furnishes a disposable Surplus as follows:—

Indian Surplus	£1,053,582
Interest on Debt redeemed	80,000
Surplus at Home	400,000
	£1,533,582

after defraying all Charges; liable to the Appropriations directed by the Act of 1793.

It is evident that, out of the Surplus above stated, the Company will have ample means of defraying their Annual Payment of £500,000 to the Public. The only question is, as to the precise period when the first Payment will be made. The Act directs, that the Indian Surplus, to the extent of one million sterling, shall, in the first instance, be appropriated to the Investment, and it is upon the Nett Proceeds at Home, that is, the resulting Surplus from Revenue and Trade, conjointly, that the Appropriations of the Act attach.

The first Charge upon the Nett Proceeds, to the extent of £500,000, is for the Liquidation of the Indian Debt: the second, to a corresponding amount, is payable to the Public. The Nett Proceeds at Home cannot be more than equal to answer the first appropriation, till the Indian Surplus shall find its way into the Home Treasury, as the Surplus will only begin to shew itself in India in the present year, 1802-3, and cannot realize itself in Europe, through the Investment, sooner than the end of the following official year, viz. March 1804. The first Payment will not become due till July 1804, the period of Payment assigned in the Act. But this is a mere question as

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PROSPECTIVE VIEW continued.

to the time of Payment, necessarily resulting from the nature of the transaction. It will not ultimately affect the amount receivable, as in the event of any occurrence happening to absorb the Indian Surplus, and so far to affect the Nett Proceeds at Home, as not to leave any Surplus for the Public, the last Payment would be protracted, in the same degree as the first, and thus the number of Payments be precisely the same. Under this explanation, I can venture to hold out to the Committee, that the Company will be fully prepared, in the course of the ensuing year, provided we remain at peace, to make their first Payment of £500,000 to the Public.

49 The next point to be considered is, the means which the Company possess of liquidating their Indian Debt. Taking the Nett Proceeds at £1,500,000, after the Public shall have received their Participation, a clear million will remain applicable to this purpose.

The application of a Sinking Fund to this extent could not fail, if uninterruptedly applied, to produce a very important improvement in the Finances of the Company; but the Court of Directors felt, that they should have taken but a narrow view of the interests of their Constituents, as well as of those of the Public, had they confined their plan of liquidation within the limits of the Surplus Funds annually accruing from their Revenue and Commerce.

The Committee will be convinced of this, by adverting to the amount and Rate of Interest payable on the Indian Debt. Were it possible at once to extinguish it as an Indian Debt, by contracting a Debt in Europe to an equal amount, the Company would immediately save the difference of Interest between nearly nine per cent. and five per cent., or upon the whole annual charge of Interest, not less than £638,000 per annum.

It is plain, therefore, that in whatever degree the raising Funds in Europe to discharge Debt in India can be combined with the application of the million Surplus, which the Company now possess, so much the earlier will they be relieved of the excessive charge of Indian Interest, and the amount of their Sinking Fund receive a proportionate augmentation, from the charge for Interest thus saved.

This principle is so obviously and incontestably true, that were the Company in possession of no Surplus whatever, it would be their duty to avail themselves of their credit in Europe to raise Funds, in order that by sending them out to India for the discharge of their Debts, they might economize in the rate of Interest, and thus create a Fund for the liquidation of the Capital. The only limits that can be placed, in good sense, to the application of this principle is, what arises from the practicability, in point of Remittance, of sending out Funds to India, and also from the individual as well perhaps as commercial embarrassments, that might result from throwing loose too suddenly Funds in the Indian Market, beyond what could find employment, in some other mode, not inconsistent with the Interests of the Company.

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PROSPECTIVE VIEW continued.

50 Under a due impression of these considerations, the Court of Directors have wisely, I think, determined for the next two years to apply the sum of two millions in each year to the Reduction of their Indian Debt: and I am happy to inform the Committee such is likely to be the state of the Home Treasury, during that period, calculating upon the Repayments from Government, the Surplus above stated, and the probable amount from their Sales, there is a reasonable prospect, that four millions for Investment, and two millions for the Liquidation of Indian Debt, may be supplied, without either adding to the Company's Capital, or extending the issue of their Bonds, in any material degree.

It is satisfactory also to observe, that the Company possess extraordinary Funds for executing whatever, in point of Liquidation, upon general principles, they may think wise to undertake, without encroaching upon the means of extending their Commerce. They now possess authority for adding, at their discretion, two millions to their Capital, which, at the present price of their Stock, would raise £4,200,000; and they may extend the issue of their Bonds from £1,500,000 to £2,500,000, with the consent of the Treasury. Supposing £2,000,000 applied to the Reduction of Debt, above £3,000,000 remains disposeable, which will enable the Company to extend their Investment at least a million a year, upon the calculation, which is nearly accurate, that a Capital, equal to three times the amount of the Investment, is necessary to carry on the Commerce of the Company with India, under the present system.

Whether circumstances may, at any future period, render it advisable to apply even a larger sum than £2,000,000 a year to the Liquidation of the Indian Debt, I shall not now enquire. The difficulty of procuring Funds in time of Peace cannot, in any degree, be an impediment, should the Court of Directors think it otherwise expedient to carry the amount further. Indeed, were the credit of the Company inadequate to the operation, which is far from being the case, where the advantages to the Company and to the Public are so important and so self-evident, Parliament, I have no doubt, would be prepared, even by the interposition of the public credit of the Country, under proper regulations, to assist the Company, in converting the Indian into an European Debt, and thereby accelerate all those consequences, which are to result, both to the general Finances of the Empire, as well as to the particular interests of the Proprietors, so soon as the Debt is reduced to its proper standard, and the Surplus Proceeds become liberated, and open to the further appropriations under the Act. I shall at present only assume, that two millions be applied, in each year, and shortly trace its effects upon the Company's affairs.

Under the Act, as it now stands, the Nett Proceeds must be applied to the Liquidation of Debt, till the Foreign Debt is reduced to two millions, and the Bonds at Home to £1,500,000. In consequence of the growth of our Indian Empire, and the advantages, in many points of view, of having a permanent Debt in India in some degree proportioned to its present extent, it may be expedient, on a future occasion, to propose to fix the sum of four millions, instead of two, as the minimum of the Debt.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW continued.

51 Abroad. Taking, then, the present amount of Debt bearing Interest at sixteen millions, there will remain twelve millions to be liquidated, at two millions a year. In point of time, this will be accomplished at the end of the sixth year. The means which will be required, and the progress of liquidation, will appear in the Account No. 29 of the Appendix, by which it is shewn, that supposing the rate of Interest to be gradually reduced, in proportion as the Capital is paid off, till it stands at six per cent, which is a moderate supposition, the sum to be supplied in the whole period, in aid of the savings from Interest, will not exceed £3,287,000, of which £1,287,000 may be expected to arise from the repayments from Government, leaving only two millions to be raised, in order to make up the Sinking Fund of two millions in each year, the gross savings from Reduction in the Rate of Interest amounting to £2,713,000.

The above calculation proceeds upon a supposition, that the Surplus from Revenue and Commerce shall be stationary, at the amount now estimated, during the whole of the period. In whatever sum it may annually exceed £1,500,000 (and we have the experience of past years to expect a gradual improvement) in so much will the sum to be borrowed be diminished.

It then only remains to state, what would be the situation of the Company's affairs at the end of the six years, supposing this plan to meet with no interruption. Their Debt Abroad would stand at four millions, bearing an Interest of £240,000; their Indian Surplus would amount to £2,250,000; and their Nett Proceeds at Home to £2,700,000. This sum, after discharging the Payment of £500,000 to the Exchequer, and also deducting £100,000 to cover the Interest of £2,000,000 above supposed to be raised in aid of the Sinking Fund, would leave £2,100,000 Nett Proceeds in each year, to be distributed according to the further Appropriations of the Act, viz. one-sixth in an Increase of Dividend to the Proprietors, to the extent of £350,000; and five-sixths, or £1,750,000, to be invested in the Public Funds, by the Commissioners for the Liquidation of the National Debt, to accumulate and form a Guarantee Fund, to the extent of twelve millions, to counter-secure the Company's Capital. The Committee must look forward with anxiety to the moment, when the Resources of India, exclusive of adding £500,000 to its annual Revenue, may supply above £1,500,000 to the Sinking Fund of the Country: for the money so to be applied, in its effects upon the market, will operate precisely like any other portion of that Fund. The Fund itself belongs absolutely to the Public, in every other event than in that contingency, which I trust is amongst the least, probable, namely, the dissolution of the Company, with Assets insufficient to divide two hundred per cent. on their Capital, after the discharge of their Debts. The Account No. 30 shews the Application of the Surplus Proceeds to the year 1814, when the Charter of the Company, unless sooner renewed, must again come under the consideration of Parliament: by which it appears, that after paying to the Exchequer £500,000 in each year, and £350,000 to the Proprietors, the Residue, being invested half-yearly in the Funds, would, at four per cent. Compound Interest, create a Guarantee Fund to the extent of £9,486,000.

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PROSPECTIVE VIEW *continued.*

52 I have thus endeavoured to give the Committee a concise view of the means the Company possess, and the financial prospects which the application of those means hold out. It may be said, the picture is highly encouraging and satisfactory; but still it depends altogether on Peace, and if we have again the misfortune of being involved in War, all these plans of liquidating Debt must vanish, and we must revert to the same ruinous operation of borrowing at extravagant interest.

There can be no doubt, that the principle of saving is materially connected with Peace, and that the recurrence of War would not fail to produce its natural effects upon the Finances of India; but still, in looking to the degree in which it would probably operate, I see fresh grounds of confidence, in the extent and stability of our Indian Resources. Without trespassing on the time of the Committee, in examining the details upon which this conclusion is formed, I venture to state it as my firm conviction, that with our present prospects in respect to Revenue, the Indian Surplus would more than cover the extraordinaries of a War Expenditure. Supposing our establishment to stand as in the last year of the War, which I should deem a most ample provision, under any probable circumstances now to be foreseen, the amount of the Reductions made since the Peace, viz. £783,000, may be fairly taken as the measure, in which the Net Proceeds would be reduced: supposing it even carried to a million, there would still remain a Surplus of £500,000, applicable to the reduction of Debt. I see no reason, therefore, unless it should be found to be impracticable to procure, during War, such a supply of Bullion as should enable the Company, in addition, to their Exports, and the Bills which may be drawn upon them from Abroad, to remit the requisite amount of Funds to India, why any fresh Loan should be contracted Abroad: but, on the contrary, I conceive a Sinking Fund, to the extent of one million, may be annually applied to the discharge of the Indian Debt, and thereby the reduction in the Rate of Interest, and the consequent saving to be obtained therefrom, be, in a great measure, realized, even in the midst of War. I state this shortly, to shew, that although India, in common with every part of the Empire, must earnestly desire Peace, yet no branch of the British Dominions stands better prepared for War, if it should be our misfortune to be involved in it. In such an event, however, the Committee will perceive, that the Public cannot confidently expect to receive their Participation, as the Net Proceeds may be reduced, so as not to exceed the amount, viz. £500,000, appropriated, in the first instance, to the Liquidation of Debt.

The Result, either in Peace or War, may be thus stated. In Peace, the Company, after paying £500,000 to the Exchequer, may appropriate two millions a year to the Reduction of Debt: in War, the Public must be prepared to forego their Participation: but the Company may, nevertheless, partly from Surplus Proceeds, and partly from other Funds, appropriate one million annually to the Reduction of Debt.

53 What I have stated will, I trust, relieve the Committee from all apprehensions on the subject of India. They will recollect the gloomy predictions that prevailed during the War, in respect to our Possessions in that quarter becoming a charge upon the Mother Country; and they will also call to mind the repeated declarations of a Noble Friend of mine (Lord Melville), that the Empire would lean on India, before India would require support

PROSPECTIVE VIEW continued.

support from the Empire. These declarations, received by many with distrust at the time, have now been fulfilled; and the Result is only one, among the many proofs of my Noble Friend's deep knowledge and accurate judgment. The whole of our Indian Empire, in its Government at Home and Abroad forms a proud monument of his official labours; and I am persuaded, what I have this day stated to the Committee, as the system of Liquidation which the Court of Directors have determined upon, will command the confidence of Parliament, the more from its being founded on those principles which his Lordship recommended to the Court on his retiring from office.

I have endeavoured to furnish the Committee with the information necessary to enable them to form an Estimate of the present situation of the Company's Affairs. There are many points of great moment, into which the detail naturally branches out, on which I should have wished to enlarge; but I shall have another opportunity, when the Accounts of the current year are under consideration, more particularly to bring these circumstances under the notice of Parliament.

In looking to the state and importance of our Possessions in the East, the Committee will best anticipate what their value may be hereafter to the Empire, by adverting to what they have already proved themselves capable of accomplishing even under the most trying circumstances. The Resources of the Company have now, for the last ten years, enabled them to bear up against a war of unparalleled difficulty, without any Increase of Debt, for which a corresponding Increase has not taken place in the Assets of the Company. The general Balance of their Affairs is unimpaired, whilst their Empire and their Revenue have been largely increased. Their Surplus Revenue, in the first year of Peace, is found to be as great as it was estimated at in the year 1793, at the commencement of the contest, notwithstanding the Charge for Interest of Debt has been increased above £800,000 per annum; whilst the Judicial System since established, and also the increased Pay and Allowances to the Army, have caused an additional Expence to be incurred, to an equal amount, for the better Government of India; an Expence not in contemplation when the Estimate was prepared.

54 If those Resources have done so much in War, much more may be expected from them in Peace. And here it is impossible not to point out the distinguishing feature of our Possessions in the East; defraying, even in time of War, their own Expences, and holding out such prospects of relief and support (I trust at no distant period), to the Finances of the Mother Country; and to contrast them, in this particular, with the heavy burdens which all our other Colonies impose on the Public Revenues, however productive they may generally prove as sources of commercial wealth.

I have no doubt that the Court of Directors, to whom the immediate administration of this important portion of the British Empire is entrusted, will do their duty ably and zealously by their Constituents and by the Public; and I feel confident that Parliament will be disposed, with peculiar attention, to watch over and to protect the growing Resources and increasing prosperity of our Possessions in the East.

I shall now conclude, with moving the first Resolution in the usual form.